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RERUM BRITANNICARUM MEDII ÆVI SCRIPTORES,

OR

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.

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THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

On the 26th of January 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this Country from the Invasion of the Romans to the reign of Henry VIII.

The Master of the Rolls suggested that these materials should be selected for publication under competent editors without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, without mutilation or abridgment, preference being given, in the first instance, to such materials as were most scarce and valuable.

He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an Editio Princeps; and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed from an accurate collation of the best MSS.

To render the work more generally useful, the Master of the Rolls suggested that the editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, of their age and their peculiarities; that he should add to the work a brief account of the life and times of the author, and any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but no other note or comment was to be allowed, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.

The works to be published in octavo, separately, as they were finished; the whole responsibility of the task resting upon the editors, who were to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls with the sanction of the Treasury.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, after a careful consideration of the subject, expressed their opinion in a Treasury Minute, dated February 9, 1857, that the plan recommended by the Master of the Rolls "was well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object, in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and provided proper attention be paid to economy, in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense."

They expressed their approbation of the proposal that each Chronicle and historical document should be edited in such a manner as to represent with all possible correctness the text of each writer, derived from a collation of the best MSS., and that no notes should be added, except such as were illustrative of the various readings. They suggested, however, that the preface to each work should contain, in addition to the particulars proposed by the Master of the Rolls, a biographical account of the author, so far as authentic materials existed for that purpose, and an estimate of his historical credibility and value.

Rolls House,
December 1857.

MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS

MONACHI SANCTI ALBANI,

CHRONICA MAJORA.

MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS,

MONACHI SANCTI ALBANI,

CHRONICA MAJORA.

EDITED

BY

HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, D.D.,

FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE; REGISTRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY; AND VICAR OF GREAT ST. MARY'S, CAMBRIDGE.

VOL. VII.

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GLOSSARY.

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PREFACE.

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PREFACE.

Composition of the Chronica Majora of Matthew Paris.

In the prefatory matter prefixed to the volumes which contain the text of the greater chronicle of Matthew Paris I have drawn attention to various characteristics of his method of writing the history of his time, and have discussed the sources from which it is derived and the manner in which the author procured and made use of his materials and his information. I propose in this concluding volume to say something of his general credibility and value, and of the important period of English history, for our knowledge of which we are so largely indebted to him.

I gave in the preface to the second volume [1] a conjecture as to the probable author of the earlier portion of the history before it was taken up by Roger of Wendover, the immediate predecessor of Paris himself. Subsequent thought has only the more strongly confirmed my conviction of the truth of this conjecture; and it will not be thought out of place, I trust, if I repeat here the conclusions to which I have come (especially as one additional—very important, though slight—evidence has come to my knowledge), and thus give a brief sketch of the manner in which the whole history was compiled till it reached the condition in which it is now —for the first time—before the reader in its integrity.

Abbat John de Cella, the probable author of

The original composer of the St. Alban's compilation, the writer who is entitled to the credit of being the author of that on which Wendover and Paris built their histories, I believe to be abbat John of the Cell, twenty-

[1] Vol. ii. pp. x, xi.

the original compilation.

first abbat of St. Alban's, who held the office from 1195 to 1214, having been previously prior of Wallingford. This appears the natural conclusion to be drawn from the words found in the Douce MS. of Wendover at the end of the year 1188, where Wendover begins his history, "Huc usque in libro Cronicorum Johannis abbatis" and "Usque hoc cronica Johannis abbatis." It could not have been written before his time, because the copy of Peter Comestor's Historia Scholastica at St. Alban's was made while he was abbat,[1] a work which forms the source of so much of the earlier portion of the compilation. The introduction of the words "apud Walingeford," as the place where the reconciliation of Stephen with Henry II. in 1153 was effected, into the account of the author[2] whom he is copying, which are not found elsewhere, seems to point to one who had some local knowledge of that place. But besides this, under the year 821,[3] while the author is copying from Malmesbury's Gesta Pontificum the history of the murder of St. Kenelm, he introduces some Latin verses on the subject,

> In clenc sub spina jacet in convalle bovina,
> Vertice privatus, Kenelmus rege creatus,

with the words "De hujus quoque sancti martyrio quidam "sic ait." Now these lines, which are given by no other chronicler, occur in a St. Alban's MS., (Cotton, Julius, D. 7,) where they are written on the margin of f. 14 *b.*, with the title "Versus abbatis Johannis de Sancto "Albano." This MS. contains the collections of John of Wallingford, a monk of St. Alban's, whose name will be found in the Additamenta, vol. vi. p. 202, as presenting a table for the infirmary of St. Alban's, painted by Richard the painter before the year 1250, and in some other documents preserved also in the Additamenta,

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[1] Gesta Abbatum (Riley), i. p. 233.

[2] Robert de Monte. See vol. ii. p. 191.

[3] Vol. i. p. 373.

which are printed in the Gesta Abbatum,[1] from which it appears that he held the office of infirmarius in 1252 and 1253. He died in 1258. This is the author of the chronicle known under the name of Wallingford, part of which is printed in Gale's XV. Scriptores, and whom Gale [2] and others have confounded with the abbat who died in 1214. The confusion has partly arisen from the fact that the abbat had been prior of Wallingford, though he never was called by the name of Wallingford,[3] but always John de Cella.

These points, though slight in themselves, seem to me capable of no other explanation equally satisfactory with that of supposing abbat John to be the author of the compilation. All that can be set on the other side is that abbat John is not mentioned by Paris as a historian, though he speaks of his attainments in other respects; and that under the year 1179, where the author is speaking of the third Lateran council, a reference is introduced to the condemnation of Joachim's book at the fourth Lateran council, which did not take place till 1215, *i.e.*, the year after the abbat's death. But I cannot think the first argument is of any weight whatever; and as to the second, the passage has completely the air of a later interpolation, no doubt by Wendover himself when he was re-writing the history, as it must be borne in mind that there is no separate MS. of the earlier St. Alban's compilation, the "liber Johannis abbatis," but that we have it only as worked up in the MSS. of Wendover and Paris.[4]

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[1] Ed. Riley, i. pp. 330, *seqq.*

[2] See Madden's Preface to the third volume of his edition of the Historia Anglorum of Matthew Paris, iii. p. x, note [6].

[3] There were several monks named Wallingford at St. Alban's: James Wallingford, who died in 1234; John in 1236; Gregory and Benedict in 1244; another Gregory in 1246; Adam in 1247, and very likely others. See the obituary, vol. vi. pp. 274, 276, 277.

[4] See what has been said in the preface to vol. i.

I conclude, then, that the foundation of the history of Matthew Paris is this compilation of abbat John de Cella, written probably during his abbacy, and brought down to the last year of Henry II. in 1188.

Roger of Wendover.

The work was then taken up by Roger of Wendover, who intended to re-write and enlarge the whole. He did so as far as the year 231, and then copied it without alteration to the year 1012, when he again modified his predecessor's work, but making fewer alterations than in the earlier portion, up to the year 1065. From this year he again copied it closely, probably occasionally introducing additions of his own, to the end in 1188; from this year to 1235 the whole being entirely his own.

Matthew Paris.

Matthew Paris had the original compilation copied out in St. Alban's, correcting it with his own hand, and introducing many alterations and additional passages. He did the same with Wendover's own portion, adding more as he advanced, till in the reign of John and in the portion of that of Henry III. which is given in Wendover, these additions are of so considerable an amount as to give a new character to the history. He took the work up on his own account in the year 1235, carrying on Wendover's history in the middle of a sentence, and ending with the year 1250. Here he intended to conclude, and a copy of the whole work (MS. C., Cotton Nero, D. 5) was made at St. Alban's under his own directions, with a few additions and corrections in his own hand, and containing the whole of the matter in the history as he had originally composed it and had it copied out. After this he modified many passages in the previous portion, softening attacks upon the king, archbishop Boniface, the friars, &c., as I have pointed out in the preface to the fourth volume, either erasing the passages altogether or writing in their places paragraphs of a much milder description. He then carried on the history to the end of the year 1253, where again he apparently made a pause, and where the Cambridge MS.

ends. After this he employed his time in writing his abridgment of the whole work with additional introductions, the Historia Anglorum or Historia Minor, which is preserved in the Royal MS., and has been published in this series under the editorship of Sir Frederick Madden. But, again, in his later years he determined to carry on the original history still farther, and the result is the third volume of his work, containing the chronicles of the years 1254 to 1259, preserved in the Royal MS., which was probably written during all the stir which the revolution of 1258 and the provisions of Oxford were causing, and which was only stopped by his death in 1259. This certainly had not his final revision, being written with much less care than the earlier portion.

This, I think, is the simplest and most straightforward explanation of the evidence of the MSS. before us, and which, if not capable of absolute proof, at least must be allowed to have a very high degree of probability.

Credibility and value of the history of Matthew Paris.

As to the credibility and value of the work, however it may have been composed, there can be no hesitation in placing Matthew Paris in the very highest rank of mediæval historians. That he enjoyed exceptional advantages from his long life in what was certainly the best centre for historical research in this country, if not in Europe, and from his intimate relations with so many of the leading personages of the time, is certain; and there is ample evidence that most of his history was written contemporaneously in the strictest sense with the events he describes. It is of course from the less prominent touches, such as his doubts as to the king's future conduct in 1244 (iv. 374), that we gather this, as well as from the full details of the events at which he was himself present, as the rejoicings at the king's marriage (iii. 336). Throughout there is a vividness and picturesqueness of description; everywhere, in spite of

perhaps occasional extravagance of language when the interests of his own order are especially concerned, is there evidenced an honesty of purpose and a love of truth; and he continually introduces remarks that show him to have been a keen observer of all that passed before him, and reflections in a very different spirit from that of a mere annalist.

His errors.

I have pointed out in the prefaces to the previous volumes, and in the notes to the text, when it seemed called for, any actual errors into which Paris has fallen, but I cannot think that these detract to any real extent from the value of the history or the credit which we ought to attach to the historian. In all the more important of his statements I believe he is to be thoroughly trusted; and although he individually is the chief (sometimes the sole) authority for a large portion of the reign of Henry III., yet when we are able to bring the evidence of other contemporary documents to bear on what he tells, his truth is borne out.

Corroboration of his statements from other sources.

To give a few instances of this, especially in cases when there seems reason, *a priori*, to doubt his statements; the account,[1] which he has introduced into Wendover's history, of John's embassy to the emir of Morocco, which has been treated by many writers as entirely fabulous, is proved to be at least probable by finding that one of the envoys mentioned by Paris (Thomas of Herdington) was employed on an embassy to Rome in this very year, and that the Pope comments on his absence from Rome;[2] the speech[3] of archbishop Hubert on John's election to the crown (another introduction), on which doubt has been thrown, is distinctly referred to by Louis in his declaration against John in 1216;[4] the mention of the alienation of many of the Apulian nobles from Frederick II. is

[1] Vol. ii. p. 559.

[2] See Stubbs, Preface to Walter of Coventry, ii. p. xiii, note [1].

[3] Vol. ii. p. 454.

[4] Fœdera, i. p. 140. See Stubbs, Preface to Walter of Coventry, ii. p. xxviii, note [1].

illustrated by a letter of Innocent IV. recently discovered at Subiaco, excusing the monastery from aiding in their support.[1] For many facts or details which Paris gives there is additional evidence preserved in the Close Rolls; as, for instance, in the account of the quarrel of the king with Hubert de Burgh respecting the marriage of his daughter with Richard de Clare;[2] while fuller illustrations bearing on what he has told us are sometimes to be found there; thus the knighting of Alexander III. of Scotland at York in 1252 is illustrated by the entry in the Close Rolls for 1251,[3] where Edward of Westminster is ordered to procure a handsome sword, spurs, &c.; the account of the sea monster thrown up in the diocese of Norwich in 1255 by that of 39 Hen. III. m. 16,[4] where the sheriff of Norfolk is commanded to cause to be sold at the best price he can get the great fish caught upon the land of a boy who is a ward of the bishop of Norwich, and which the bishop claims as his wreck. So again the arrival of the elect of Toledo in England in 1255, the absence on the king's affairs of the abbat of Westminster and others in 1256, the arrival of the archbishop of Messina in 1257, of the objects of whose enterprises Paris confesses his ignorance, are all explained and illustrated by documents preserved elsewhere.[5]

Style.

His style is for the most part clear, the Latinity being fairly correct and the sentences seldom involved. The latter portion, the work of his declining years, is less correct, and not unfrequently at the end of his sentences he has forgotten the construction he intended to use at

[1] See "Documenti Sublacensi," printed by Count Ugo Balzani in the first volume of the Archivio della Società Romana di Storia patria. *Roma*, 1878.

[2] Rot. Claus. Hen. III. See Hardy's Preface to the Close Rolls, p. 165.

[3] Hardy's Preface to the Close Rolls, p. 159.

[4] Id. p. 149.

[5] See the Preface to the Fœdera (reprinted in Hardy's Syllabus, i. p. cxxxiii).

the beginning. He has some curious phrases, some employed more than once, which have the appearance of proverbs, or sayings perhaps well known at the time: *e.g.*, major sibi se (ii. 477, Hist. Anglor. i. 129), latam ex aliena cute corrigiam (iv. 489, 630), ubi enim dolor, ibi et digitus (iv. 618), and the wondrous "filius ad patrem sine Spiritus Sancti consolatione" (v. 27), said of Conrad's going to his father Frederick after his defeat at Aachen. His fondness for a play on words, though it occurs occasionally in the Chronica Majora, as, for instance, "Nicholaus Danne, utinam non dampnatus" (iv. 588), is more observable in the Historia Anglorum,[1] where we find "Anxianus vere anxius," "lex exlex,"[2] "Papa Lucius, lucis expers," "durissime et dirissime," "literas commonitorias et comminatorias," "prædo prædа factus," "durius ac dirius," &c.

Attacks on Matthew Paris.

Of the attacks made upon Paris's work, many do not concern us to answer, as the errors or statements that are found fault with are due to his predecessors.[3] No doubt, in continuing abbat John and Wendover, and making their work his own,[4] Paris becomes to a certain extent responsible for the truth of their statements. But this was the customary habit of all monastic historians; he took what he had before him, added to it, interpreted it; but rarely, if ever, altered it. It was the history for which the monastery, not he, was responsible; written by his elders, sanctioned by his superiors; it was no business of his to change it. Yet the little additions made from time to time, as (for instance) the details of Philip II.'s entry after Bovines into Paris, where Matthew probably was at the time,

[1] Hist. Anglorum, i. 109, 263, 276, 369; ii. 114, 124, 162, 220, 360.

[2] He introduces this expression into Wendover's text, "legem "guerræ, *quæ exlex est*," in the Chronica Majora, iii. 271.

[3] See the remarks of Sir F. Madden, Hist. Anglorum, iii. p. xxxiii, note 7.

[4] He certainly does this very distinctly in the case of Wendover, using the first person in speaking of what is Wendover's part of the history: "de quibus supra "fecimus mentionem," iii. 368.

and the larger and more important ones made to John's reign and the concluding portion of Wendover's history, not unfrequently on constitutional points, show how carefully the whole was read through and illustrated by the additional knowledge his experience had given him; but it would be absurd to doubt the value of his own portion of the work, because he has not corrected Wendover in saying that John was in the Isle of Wight after signing Magna Charta,[1] or has left untouched the story of Thomas of Coventry and Innocent III., or not corrected the blunder of calling John's first wife Hawisa.[2]

And allowances must be made when we find rumours mentioned as if they were facts, especially in the case of foreign affairs. Thus he speaks of the proposed marriage of Frederick II. with a daughter of Albert of Saxony in 1248 as if it had actually taken place (v. 17), though a very few pages afterwards it is mentioned as still future (v. 26). So in his description of Brancaleone's troubles in Rome, he evidently had incorrect accounts before him. But this was in the portion of the history which never had his final revision.

His fearlessness.

All his readers have been struck with the fearless character of his writing. He spares no one whom he deems worthy of blame. He states the facts as they come before him, and is not deterred by fear or favour from denouncing oppression or rapacity or falsity in

[1] "The statement of historians "that John went to the Isle of "Wight immediately after signing "Magna Carta is thus" [by the Itinerary table of king John] "clearly shown to be erroneous, as "it is unquestionable that the king "did not then visit the Isle of "Wight, nor is there any evidence "of his having ever been in that "island, except when he was at "Yarmouth in the year 1206, in "the months of May and June, "and in February 1214." Hardy, Preface to the Patent Rolls, p. 109.

[2] This was originally made by Hoveden, iv. 119, and has been copied from him by later historians. See Madden, Hist. Anglorum, ii. p. 86, note 2. The error seems to have arisen from the fact that her mother's name was Hawise. *See* Dugdale, *Baronage*, i. p. 536.

whatever quarter it appears. The Pope, the king, the mendicant orders (though, perhaps, he was prejudiced against these), all in their turn receive as stern treatment as tyrant nobles who oppress the people or alien bishops who neglect their duties. Even St. Louis does not escape severe censure at his hands from the way in which he extorted money from the church of France for his crusade; and Paris attributes his misfortunes in a great measure to this, hoping at the same time that his fate may be a warning to Henry III. and his brother Richard and other crusading princes, whom he describes as "turpibus emolumentis incumbentes" (v. p. 171).

I have pointed out in the preface to the fourth volume how he softened down his remarks on the king and the archbishop and even the mendicant orders,[1] as he grew older; but still, even if we had not preserved to us the original words in which these paragraphs were written, there is quite enough in his latest recension to entitle him to the praise of being the most outspoken of historians.[2] The oppressions due to the action of the Roman curia, the amount of money extracted from the churches and monasteries, the distress caused by the frequent appeals to Rome and the consequent necessity of the long and costly journeys to Rome, are all dwelt upon with no uncertain or hesitating pen. Of course this has not made Matthew Paris popular with Roman Catholic historians. Baronius says his work would be a golden one had he not spoken so openly against the court of Rome; Ciacconius speaks of his foolish attacks on Pope Alexander IV., though he does not identify or correct

[1] See Sir F. Madden's remarks on the probable reason for his change of sentiment as to the mendicant orders. Hist. Anglor. iii. p. xxxiii.

[2] He is, however, sometimes cautious as to mentioning names; see, for instance, iv. p. 579, where, of the Pope's special friends in England, he says, "quos non licet mihi "hæc scribenti ad præsens nomi- "nare." So he conceals the name of the cardinal who saw the vision of the judgment of Pope Innocent IV., "cujus nomen supprimitur ad "cautelam" (v. p. 471).

them. Mr. Kenelm Digby, in his Orlandus (ii. 78), is very angry with him for preserving the scandal about queen Blanche and the count of Champagne.[1] In the first place, for this Wendover and not Paris is responsible. And as to the scandals which Paris has preserved respecting the queen and the legate Romanus, it must be remembered how important in effect are rumours, however false or scandalous, and that thus they are an integral part of history, very often bringing about results which would never have taken place had it not been for them; and that therefore a historian is bound to mention them, even though he may know them to be false. Matthew was probably in Paris at the time when these stories were rife, and heard from the students the ribald verses he quotes (iii. p. 169), and saw how materially the slander would add to the difficulty of queen Blanche's rule; but he adds that it is impious to believe what was said, "benignus autem animus dubia in melius interpretatur" (iii. 119). It is difficult not to compare with this the falsehoods said about another queen of France, and to remember how much they contributed to bring about her murder.

Again, M. le Marquis de Villeneuve-Trans (Histoire de St. Louis, ii. 547), quarrels with our historian for his account of St. Louis's behaviour to the Venetians, Pisans, &c. on setting out on his crusade; but what he finds fault with is very much due to his own bad translation, which puts into the mouth of the historian what he is quoting as the charge made by St. Louis's enemies.

It is singular that in spite of these and similar attacks, while the compilation "Flores Historiarum," which goes under the name of "Matthew of Westminster" and which in its earlier portion is merely an abridgment of the Chronica Majora, has been placed in the Index (with the significant words attached *Donec emendentur*),

[1] See vol. iii. pp. 116, 196 (both passages written by Wendover).

Matthew Paris himself has escaped censure. And the popularity of the Flores, as shown by the number of MSS. still existing, compared with that of the Chronica Majora, of which so very few MSS. exist, is a curious instance of the worthlessness of popular fame.

On the impossibility of trusting to the previous editions of Matthew Paris, I have been obliged to comment in the prefaces to the various volumes of this edition. Till now, the text of the historian, as he wrote it, has never been before the reader, and the mischief that has been caused by the utter untrustworthiness of the printed editions has not been small.[1] For all that is in large type in these volumes Paris is responsible,[2] but for nothing else.

Period of Matthew Paris's life.

It was on the whole a comparatively quiet time in the history of England during which Matthew Paris flourished. After the final defeat and expulsion of Louis and the proof by the siege and capture of Bedford castle that the government was strong enough to put down private adventurers like Fawkes de Breauté, who considered that their past services entitled them to be above the law and to commit any outrage with impunity, the authority of the king and his ministers was paramount, and the law on the whole was a reality. We have no doubt occasional instances, as in the cases of the Winchester robbers or the outrages done by the Poitevins, where it did not

[1] To give an instance of this, where so great a man as Dr. Maitland has been misled. Fox (ed. 1583, p. 280), quoting Matthew Paris, speaks of the Catini. Dr. Maitland could not find the word in the printed editions of Paris, and therefore naturally enough thought it only one of the innumerable instances of Fox's falsehoods and mis-statements. The word is, however, in the margin of the MS. (see vol. iii. p. 267), which Fox had either seen, or had had notice of from Bale. Maitland's Review of Fox's History of the Waldenses, Lond. 1837, p. 45.

[2] The citations in Du Cange, who has made very great use of our author for his dictionary, cannot be trusted; they frequently give words as Paris's, which are only due to Parker, and in many instances omit important words in the passages cited.

reach all offenders or where favouritism at court proved too much for it. But still the judges went their eyres regularly, and the good order of the country was fairly preserved. No doubt had the great Earl Marshal lived a little longer, or the legate Guala Bicchieri [1] remained in England, the king would have been brought up under better directors. But Guala left the country almost immediately after the king was fairly settled on the throne, and thus William Marshal's death threw the chief power into inferior hands, such as those of bishop Peter des Roches of Winchester, his nephew Peter de Rievaulx, and Stephen de Segrave, the justiciary. The great archbishop, though still vigorous, as we see by his presence and conduct at Bedford and by his power of compelling the king to take the oath to observe Magna Charta, yet had passed his prime, and his successor Richard seems rather to have hoped to manage the young king through the Pope than by his personal influence, while William Marshal's sons were too much in opposition ever to have been able to guide him into right courses, and Philip of Albini, whom Wendover speaks of as the king's "magister et eruditor fidelissimus," [2] went to Jerusalem in 1221, and soon after his return was sent into Gascony with Richard of Cornwall, and thus does not seem to have had much personal influence over his pupil.

Henry III.

Of Henry III. himself we have certainly a very elaborate and distinct portrait drawn for us by our historian. We can bring him before our minds without any fear of doing him injustice. Good natured on the whole, weak,

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[1] Guala has not had justice done to him. To him more than to any other is due the preservation of the Plantagenet line in England. And if at the same time he filled his own coffers, it ought to be remembered that to the money obtained in England the great church of St. Andrea, Vercelli, is due. To this day the street by that church is called "Strada Guala Bicchieri."

[2] iii. 67.

passionate at times like all of his race, not shrinking from danger in battle, though without military talent, driven at times almost to desperation by want of money, and yet squandering all he could scrape together on his Poitevin relations,—even at Bordeaux wasting his treasure on the Gascons and the countess of Bearne,[1]—eagerly promising all that was asked in order to obtain the needful grants from the nobles and the clergy from time to time, and yet forgetting and ignoring his promises as soon as he had obtained what he wanted,—promising again and again to observe his oaths and to govern according to their spirit, and never doing it; furious when thwarted, but yet easily appeased when the fit of passion was over,—he seems to have had a full share of all the faults and virtues of the Plantagenets, but to have had both in a weaker degree than any of them. One thing may be certainly said for him; he was not cruel, and he certainly led a correct life as a husband and father. Paris gives quite a touching picture of the young Edward's tears on seeing his father's vessel disappear from sight in the channel on his voyage to Gascony in 1253.[2] So after the quarrel between father and son in 1260, the king said his son had better not appear before him, as he should not be able to help kissing him.[3] And no word of scandal has been ever breathed against his constancy to his queen. He was, besides, a good brother; this comes out very distinctly in his general relations with Richard of Cornwall, in his conduct at his sister Isabella's marriage with Frederick II., and in his fondness for his sister Joanna, wife of Alexander II. of Scotland.

His greed is the characteristic that comes out most strongly in the pages of Matthew Paris; it is one perpetual clamour for money, on every conceivable occasion,

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[1] iv. 236.
[2] v. 383, 388.
[3] Dunstable Annals, Annal. Monast. iii. 215.

from every possible quarter. Over and over again he calls a parliament and demands a subsidy, is taken to task for his misgovernment and breaches of his coronation oath, makes promises, gets the money, and the old state of things remains precisely the same; and this continued from the beginning to the end of his long reign. In 1227, on coming of age, he quashed the charters throughout the country, and forced new ones to be made, on the ground that they were exacted during his minority. In 1248, we have the same account of his exactions and misgovernment. He would resort to the most ignoble experiments to get money; selling his plate, pretending dangers in Gascony, Scotland, or France at the very time the papal messengers were with him in England to ensure France against his invasion, swearing[1] to observe the charters if only the money was forthcoming, and breaking his oath at once as soon as he had got it. Certainly the terms of reprobation the historian uses of him are not few or moderate, "cereus et seducibilis," "regulus mendicans," a new Crassus, a Lycurgus, &c.; but the evidences he gives of his falsity and avarice surely amply justify all that is said. No doubt his necessities were very great; the continual demand for money from the papal see, (the Popes being equally hard pressed for money to support the war with the empire,) added to his difficulties. And his relations with the Poitevins and Gascons increased these difficulties. He seems on one occasion to have been actually seized in Poitou, and only released after an oath to pay large sums to them.[2]

The great evil in his character was its falsity; as I have said above, promises were made only to be broken,

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[1] "Cum suo solito jusjurando," iv. 365.

[2] "Quando in Pictavia et Wasconia fuerat, illi . . . ipsum quasi captum et illaqueatum enormiter depauperarunt, quæ habuit vel habiturus erat nequiter extorquentes; videlicet, ut quæ quandoque ab Anglia erasurus erat, fidei juramenti ac cartæ consignatæ obligatione indissolubiliter astrictus, eis transmitteret." v. p. 53.

regret for past oppressions expressed only to be forgotten as soon as the immediate need was satisfied. Though placable after being offended, and less passionate than most of his race, he showed at times that the evil spirit was there, and his rage was displayed in most unseemly fashion on many occasions. The most important services were forgotten when he was in any way thwarted or if he quarrelled with his former friends. Hubert de Burgh, to whom in a great measure he owed his throne, had a very narrow escape for his life,—the king rushing on him with a drawn sword and being only prevented from murdering him by the bystanders,[1]—to say nothing of the more deliberate attempt to imprison and bring him to trial; (this was however while he was under the influence of Peter des Roches). If not guilty of Richard Marshal's murder, to whose father he owed so much, he certainly contributed to it. He threatened to hang Gilbert Basset;[2] his usually amicable relations with his brother, Richard of Cornwall,[3] were rudely disturbed at least on one occasion; in his rage with Simon de Montfort he even accused him of seducing his sister before his marriage with her;[4] he would invite to murder, as in the case of Henry of Bath, the justiciary,[5] though afterwards reconciled with him by a money payment;[6] his rage with the bishops on their refusal to comply with his demands was something frightful to see;[7] his ingratitude to Robert de Ros provokes Paris's exclamation,[8] "Wonderful king, to whom "services done pass away like morning clouds, while "offences are treasured for so long!" His brother Æthelmar de Valence, when he would not take part against

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[1] iii. 191.

[2] iii. 246.

[3] iii. 124.

[4] iii. 567. Mrs. Green (Princesses of England, ii. 70) points out that this scandal against Simon and Alienora is disproved by the date of the birth of her son.

[5] v. 223.

[6] v. 240.

[7] v. 328.

[8] v. 569.

the other bishops, and determined to leave the country, he commended to the "living devil."[1] At the same time it must be allowed that he was easily appeased, in such cases, for instance, as those of William de Raleigh and St. Richard de Wyche, the nomination of whom to their sees had been such a cause of anger to him, but with whom he came to terms after a time.

Next to these points, the worst feature in his character was his favouritism and fondness for ignoble flatterers. The money obtained at the cost of so much unpopularity and tyranny was largely squandered on his Poitevin relations, and this more than anything else led to his downfall in 1258. Probably a resolute stand made earlier would have accomplished its end by less violent means. For to a certain amount of pressure he would always give way. The bishop of London compelled him to restore Hubert de Burgh to the chapel whence he had been forcibly taken; archbishop Edmund by threats induced him to dismiss his ministers and send the Poitevins to their own country as early as 1234,[2] which seems to have been brought about under a threat of deposition;[3] Grosseteste by his threats of leaving the country and putting his see under an interdict made him give way about the presentation to the prebend of Thame. His favourites were generally foreigners; besides his own brothers and the various Papal legates, Peter of Savoy, archbishop Boniface, bishop Peter d'Acquablanca of Hereford, were those who had most influence over him; and this increased as he grew older. Simon de Montfort says of him,[4] "I know well that "when he has stripped me of my county, he will enrich "some Provençal or Poitevin with it."

He seems to have been genuinely anxious for peace in the country, and several instances are recorded where

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[1] v. 332.
[2] iii. 272.
[3] iii. 245.
[4] v. 338.

quarrels were made up through his means, *e.g.*, between bishop Grosseteste and the abbat of Westminster,[1] between the abbat and convent of Westminster,[2] between the masters of the University of Oxford and the bishop of Lincoln,[3] &c. He would, too, at times bear the strongest remonstrances from his inferiors on his conduct, though the result produced was little or nothing. Thus we find Matthew Paris himself rebuking him strongly for his injuries to St. Alban's[4] and to the University of Oxford,[5] and the countess of Arundel making a strong appeal to him for justice as to her property.[6]

His religion, though no doubt strongly tinged with superstition even for that age, yet seems to have been real. In so great a church building age as his reign we are not surprised to find him in his youth laying the first stone of the Lady chapel of Westminster and assisting at the translation of St. Thomas, and in his manhood rebuilding the whole abbey of Westminster, and producing the glorious structure with which we are familiar.[7] We read of his spending the day on which the end of the world was foretold, in 1249, in solemn prayer;[8] of his anxiety for the prayers of the Benedictines and Dominicans; when at Paris in 1254 he spent a great deal of his time in visits to the Sainte Chapelle and other churches;[9] St. Louis held him up to Joinville as an example for washing the feet of lepers;[10] of his

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[1] iv. 154.

[2] v. 95.

[3] v. 621, 622.

[4] v. 129, 130.

[5] v. 618.

[6] v. 336, 337.

[7] See also the mention of what he did for the new church of Salisbury, iii. 189, 391.

[8] Waverley Annals, Annal. Monast. ii. 341.

[9] v. 479.

[10] "Il me demanda se je lavoie "les piés aus povres le jeudi "absolu; et je li respondi que "nanin, que il ne me sembloit pas "bien. Et il me dist que je ne "le devoie pas avoir en despit, car "Diex l'avoit fait. 'Car mout "'envis feriés ce que li roys d'An-"'gleterre fait, qui lave les piez "'aus mesiaus et baize.'" Joinville, Hist. de S. Louis, 688 (pp. 379, 380, ed. N. de Wailly).

devotion at mass Rishanger speaks in very enthusiastic terms.[1] He carried the vase with the blood sent as our Lord's from Palestine with his own hands from St. Paul's to Westminster. He built a church for the converted Jews in London and a hospital at Oxford. And at his frequent visits to St. Alban's he never went empty handed, the historian telling us that no sovereign had made so many offerings to the shrine of the martyr. Yet for all this he would pillage the monasteries without scruple; and certainly on one occasion it was only money that saved a Welsh abbey from being burnt.[2] Nor had he any hesitation in seizing the property of the bishops' sees immediately on the death of their occupants; on one occasion, when the monks of Durham refused to elect his half brother Æthelmar to the see on account of his insufficient age, he threatened to hold the see for eight or nine years till the age they had declared necessary had been reached.[3] All this, however, did not affect his general reputation for piety. St. Louis[4] said that his alms and prayers would deliver him from all his dangers; Llewellyn[5] feared his alms more than all his army; the bishop of Norwich[6] called him the most christian of kings; one historian even speaks of miracles after his death.[7]

He was for the most part on good terms with the church. In the earlier part of his reign he certainly stood in awe of the great archbishop as long as Stephen Langton was living. St. Edmund, not a strong man himself, found himself unequal to the struggle, and gave it up and went and died abroad. Boniface was too much of a foreigner and too fond of his own interests to

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[1] Pp. 74, 75 (ed. Riley).

[2] iii. 203.

[3] He did at length accomplish Æthelmar's election to Winchester, going in person to the chapter-house and preaching a sermon to the monks! The monks said that the king would annul the election were they to elect St. Peter himself. v. 180–182. The king was clearly a ready speaker, and fond of displaying his powers in this way.

[4] iv. 231, 232.

[5] iii. 290; iv. 232.

[6] iv. 643.

[7] Rishanger.

make any real stand against the royal oppressions, (though he did resist the election of Robert Passelew to the see of Chichester); Grosseteste and Walter de Cantelupe seem to have been almost the only bishops who would speak out to the king in later times.

In personal appearance, as we learn from Rishanger,[1] he was of moderate height and well-built body (compacti corporis), the eyelid of one eye hanging down so as to hide part of the eyeball. Rishanger speaks of him as strong in body, and he and others [2] have interpreted him to be the lynx of Merlin's prophecy, from his habit of prying into everything. Paris [3] describes his gallant bearing when with his army in Wales in 1257, in spite of the contempt with which he speaks of the expedition itself.[3] The king had evidently a liking for Paris himself, whom he must have seen frequently at his visits to St. Alban's, and whom he employed especially to write an account of the proceedings when the blood of our Lord was brought to Westminster. He gave Paris on one occasion a proof of his curious memory, naming to him the electors to the empire, the sainted kings of England, and the English baronies to the number of 250.[4] Paris tried evidently to think better of him in his later years, yet in writing the history of the year 1252 he says that all things are going to ruin under his tyranny.[5]

Richard of Cornwall.

Next to the king, the most prominent figure in the reign is his brother Richard, earl of Cornwall; he stands out in very marked contrast to Henry III. in two especial points; one that he had always plenty of money, the other that he was generally successful in all he undertook. While a young man in Gascony, of middle age in Palestine, in old age in Germany, all his schemes prospered; and it was not till the battle of Lewes that the tide of his prosperity turned. He pacified the Gascons,

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[1] Ed. Riley, p. 75.
[2] M. P., i. 208; iv. 511.
[3] v. p. 651.
[4] v. 617.
[5] v. 345.

obtained the actual restoration to Christianity of Jerusalem, for which so many of the greatest monarchs had tried in vain, saved his brother at Saintes, had all the dignity of king of the Romans, and at least began his career in Germany well by putting down the oppressive tolls [1] on the Rhine and the robber barons. As a young man there were great hopes of him in England, as a rallying point from the king's oppressions. Paris tells us, in 1238, of the vivid hopes that were entertained that he would free the country from the wretched servitude in which it was held to the Romans and other foreigners, and of the blessings heaped upon his head by all, young and old.[2] He had no hesitation in rebuking his brother for his ill-governing and avarice,[3] and had distinctly taken the side of the earl of Chester in his revolt in 1227. But he was gained over, and the hopes entertained of him came to nothing. Yet he ever showed a genuine wish for the peace and good of the country, and was never wanting in his efforts to produce peace among the nobles, or to soften the king's anger against those with whom he had quarrelled. Thus, in 1251, in his endeavours to reconcile his brother with Henry of Bath, the justiciary, we read of his saying, "Non possumus deesse "regni nobilibus in jure suo nec paci regni titubantis."[4] And he was entirely loyal to Henry III., in spite of the way in which he had been treated as to Gascony. His wealth made him a great power in Europe, and we find him always welcome with the Gascons, the Pope, Frederick II., and St. Louis. His delight at his election to the crown of Germany and his proceedings at the beginning of his reign are very clearly put before us; though he had the wisdom to refuse the shadowy crown of Apulia,[5] which Henry III. was so delighted to

[1] Wykes, Annal. Monast. iv. 222, 223.

[2] iii. 476.

[3] iii. 411, 476.

[4] v. 215.

[5] See his remarks repeated to the Pope by the nuncio Albert, when the answer was brought

obtain for his son Edmund, yet the brighter prize of the imperial crown, little less shadowy though it ultimately proved, was too strong an attraction to be resisted, and a large portion of his wealth must have gone to secure the votes of those whose votes he did obtain among the electors. He was not very scrupulous as to the means he employed to fill his coffers, getting money from the change of coinage [1] and by selling dispensations from the crusading vows. It is sad to think of the sorrow of his latter days; the murder of his son at Viterbo seems to have broken him down completely, and he survived him for a very short time.

Of the two who were to be the leading figures of the later years of the reign after Paris had passed away, Simon de Montfort and Edward, the king's son, we have not so pleasing a picture as might be wished.

Simon de Montfort.

Paris's chief concern with Simon de Montfort is with the affairs of Gascony,—his vigorous government there, the complaints against him, the behaviour of the king towards him and towards the Gascons in the matter. Though he conquered the rebels, he did not conciliate the chief personages of the country, and a heavy list of accusations was brought to England against him, the embassy from the Gascons being headed by the archbishop of Bordeaux. Yet however willing Henry III. was to listen to the accusations of his enemies, he soon found out the difference after Simon had been deprived of the government, and was forced to express his regret that he had recalled him. But, independently of this, we find him not on the side we should expect from his subsequent career. Thus, in 1237, he is pilloried among those who were especially obnoxious as the king's evil

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back of his refusal, because the Pope would not come into his terms: "You might as well tell "me, 'I sell or give you the moon, "go up and take it.'"

[1] See Paris's remarks on this, vol. v. p. 18, where he styles the earl "alter Jacob et subtilis sup- "plantator."

counsellors, and he is mentioned as one of the nobles who acted as a body guard to the legate Otho at the council at St. Paul's, as the chief adviser of the king, and the one through whose advice the marriage of several of the nobles with certain aliens was brought about in 1238; the result of this being a general feeling of the people against him. And during these years he was extorting money from whatever source he could, so that even Grosseteste found it necessary to remonstrate, his chief object then being to obtain in any way possible the consent of the Roman see to his marriage. He was moreover apparently always on the king's side, until his treatment of him for his conduct in Gascony sent him into opposition. At the same time his vigour in Gascony had showed to the Englishmen and aliens that he was a man to be depended on; we find the French nobles inviting him to be one of the guardians of France during St. Louis's absence; and heavy as his yoke was on the Gascons, they regretted him as soon as he was removed. On several occasions Matthew Paris gives us a proof of his violence and overbearing character—those features in it which in so great a degree ultimately led to his ruin. In the curious scene between him and the king after his return from Gascony, in 1252, he gave the king the lie, told him that if he ever confessed, he did it without penitence and giving satisfaction for the wrongs he had done, provoking the king to say that he never repented of anything so much as of having allowed him to enter into England or possess any land or honour in it where he could "wax fat and kick."[1] After the conduct of the Poitevins reached a point beyond endurance, he took his side very differently from what it had been before; and the history closes with so much of his career being told, that we can very well see what will be its

[1] v. 291.

future.[1] The mention of his being one of those who received the young Edward from the font at his baptism forces us to remember with sorrow from whose hand it was he received his death.

Edward I.

Of the young Edward, the picture during these early years is not a pleasing one. He appears in Paris's pages as headstrong, obstinate, even cruel; his array adding to his father's difficulties about money, and causing fresh taxation to satisfy his requirements.[2] In Wales, where he was styled lord[3] even in Llewellyn's life-time, he failed completely; one melancholy instance of cruelty perpetrated by him is given, and the historian augurs[4] ill of his future, not foreseeing then that the stormy time he would have to pass through would prepare him for the throne in such a way as to make his character the highest of all the kings that have reigned over England since the conquest.

Condition of the country.

Of the state of the country we hear less than could be wished. The storms and floods that from time to time disturbed its external condition, the bad harvests at one time, the plentiful ones at another, earthquakes and pestilences, are occasionally chronicled. We occasionally are told the price of corn, and there is for some years an annual account of the weather; but Paris for the most part leaves these events alone, and confines himself to the lives and actions of the men who came to the front in the history of the country. What he does tell us from time to time is not generally what would lead us to draw a very happy picture of its condition. Thus, in 1237, it is a sad one that he draws; "expiravit

[1] See the curious account of his interview with Henry III. during a thunderstorm at the bishop of Durham's palace on the Thames in 1252, when the king told him he was more afraid of him than of all the thunder and lightning in the world. Paris's remarks on this show which side the earl was taking.

[2] v. 539.

[3] v. 597.

[4] v. 598, 679.

"caritas, libertas ecclesiastica emarcuit, religio viluit "subpeditata."[1] Illiterate persons armed with papal bulls plundered the revenues of monasteries, and if appealed against excommunicated and suspended the injured parties. Paris writes evidently from a knowledge of exactions at St. Alban's, and with strongly excited feelings. Later, in 1249,[2] we hear of the distress in consequence of the change in the coinage;[3] the internal condition seems to have been very bad then, if all was as was the case in Hampshire;[4] but it is to the aliens,[5] and the sums squandered on them, and the king's conduct[6] generally, that Paris attributes the wretchedness of the country. Thus[7] after Æthelmar's election to Winchester he breaks out into a heavy complaint on the king's conduct, the debased state of the church, and the extortions of the Pope (Innocent IV.). He seems rather to exult in the Pope's defeat by the emperor's partisans, and says that it is through the Papal oppressions that England, the country where the Christian faith is most flourishing, is so ill-treated in comparison with other countries, a prey, as it is, to any plunderer, without getting anything in return. The behaviour of the aliens was the immediate cause of the revolution of 1258, in the midst of which Paris died (1259) and we are deprived of his guidance.

Of crimes of violence, such as that of the sheriff of Northampton in 1256,[8] and oppressive acts of sheriffs and others, we have occasional mention. But what gives the worst impression of the time is the frequency of the crime of poisoning, both in England and elsewhere, some of the best men of the age being thus removed as

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[1] iii. 389.

[2] In 1241 he mentions the discovery of tin in Germany, whereby the value of Cornish tin was diminished, iv. 151.

[3] v. 18.

[4] v. 58.

[5] v. 316.

[6] v. 357.

[7] v. 185.

[8] v. 577.

well as some of the worst. And the result was to attribute in many cases the deaths of distinguished persons to this agency. In 1258 the fear of this was so great that the nobles suspected their own cooks and butlers. Fawkes de Breauté[1] was poisoned at St. Cyriac; William de Longespée,[2] earl of Salisbury, died, it was suspected of poison, after dining with Hubert de Burgh, against whom, at the period of his unpopularity, all kinds of wild accusations were made; John le Scot,[3] earl of Chester, was said to be poisoned by his wife; William, elect of Valence, at Viterbo;[4] William de Clare by Walter de Scottinney,[5] Robert de Sumarcote, the English cardinal, during the vacancy of the Holy See;[6] Grosseteste,[7] John Mansel,[8] Richard de Clare,[9] escaped with difficulty; the deaths of Reginald[10] of Bath and Thomas[11] of Savoy were put down to the same cause, and even those of Frederick II. and his sons Conrad and Henry,[12] as well as Louis IV., landgrave of Thuringia,[13] and indeed many others.

Condition of the church.

The condition of the church calls for a few remarks in addition to what has already been said. It was a time of trial and anxiety to the church as well as to the country generally; neither having recovered from the miseries of the previous reign, and with the civil war, which did at last actually break out, continually looming in the distance. During the whole reign of Henry III. the drain from England to fill the papal treasury continued. Legates were continually sent, or nuncios with legatine power, to extort money. And in spite of all opposition the money seems generally to have been

[1] iii. 121.
[2] iii. 104, 223.
[3] iii. 394.
[4] iii. 623.
[5] v. 748.
[6] iv. 168.
[7] iii. 394.
[8] v. 80.
[9] v. 704, 738.
[10] v. 502.
[11] v. 741.
[12] v. 412, 432, 448, 449.
[13] iii. 592.

paid. Of course this did not make the Roman curia popular, and there was continual opposition between those bishops who (as, for instance, the bishop of Hereford, Peter d'Acquablanca) were its creatures and those who were inclined to make a stand against its demands. Then the provision made for so many Italians, the Pope at one time requiring the archbishop and bishops of Lincoln and Salisbury to provide for 300 Romans in the first vacant benefices, produced the most violent discontent in the country. There were thus many Italians beneficed in England, ignorant of the language, caring only for their temporal advantage. The storms that this produced occasionally are not to be wondered at, and of course all this was remembered when at a later period papal jurisdiction was on its trial.

The bishops were for the most part quite among the foremost men of their time, and among the ablest who have held their position in England. To say nothing of Grosseteste and St. Richard de Wyche, we have Walter Gray at York, Nicholas Farnham at Durham, Walter de Cantelupe at Worcester (so prominent in the stirring times which followed Paris's death), William de Raleigh at Winchester, Roger le Noir at London, William of Kilkenny at Ely, Hugh Pateshull and Roger Weseham at Lichfield, William of York at Salisbury, Lawrence of St. Martin at Rochester, all of whom had been prominent members of the government or of the body of judges, or eminent in various ways before their appointment to bishopricks. In literature Grosseteste towers above all his contemporaries. His letters give a melancholy picture of the state of the church and the clergy in many respects; but I have spoken sufficiently of this in the preface to *Roberti Grosseteste Epistolæ*, and elsewhere.

Characteristics of Matthew Paris.

To sum up the chief characteristics of our historian, I think we cannot deny him the praise of great diligence in collecting facts, and power of vividness of de-

scription in narrating them. He had no doubt especial advantages from his position in St. Alban's; but yet that his history should be, as it is, the best authority we have for much of the reign of the great Frederick, for the crusade of St. Louis, for the internal condition of Rome [1] for several years, must make us feel an especial obligation to his care and the width of his research. But above all he is our chief, in many cases our only, authority for the history of this important time in English history, the reign of Henry III.; and we grievously feel the loss of his guidance in reading the inferior historians who followed him, and from whom we have to take our accounts of the crash that he scarcely lived to see, and of all that it brought in its train.

The Index. I have spared no pains to make the index as complete as possible; it will be found for the greater portion of the reign of Henry III. an epitome of the history of the country; as every reference has been tested in the proof sheets, I trust that no errors in the references will be detected. The same plan as to the sees of bishops and as to the titles of nobles has been followed, as was the case in the index to the Annales Monastici. I have also taken especial pains with the Popes of this period, giving all their letters in chronological order, as many of these are only preserved by Matthew Paris, and are not to be found in the Vatican archives.

The Glossary. In the glossary there will be found, it is believed, all the words which an ordinary reader would expect to find explained. Of course none are given which are in the ordinary dictionaries of classical Latin, unless they occur in an unusual sense. Nor have I thought it

[1] His interest in Italian affairs is always remarkable. Compare, for instance, his account of the Dominican John of Vicenza (iii. 496), noted as a preacher and peacemaker in Lombardy in 1233, with that given by Fra Salimbene, of Parma. See Tabarrini, *Studi di Critica Storia*. Firenze, 1876, p. 125.

necessary to include words, such as *antipapa*, *febrilis*, &c., which, although searched for by philologists as not being recorded in the ordinary Latin Dictionaries, afford no difficulty as to their meaning, and could scarcely be expected to be registered in a work of this kind. Indeed, to make a glossary of Matthew Paris so exhaustive as to embrace all words of post classical use, or whose history for linguistic purposes is interesting, would be to compile a dictionary, and would be out of place in an edition of the author.

At the end of the glossary will be found a table of Errata and Addenda to all the volumes, collected for the sake of convenience.

Conclusion.

In thus bringing to a conclusion the work of 14 years,[1] I must express my thankfulness in having been permitted to carry through what Sir F. Madden[2] spoke of as "the arduous task of editing a new edition of the "Chronica Majora" of Matthew Paris. It seems strange that it should have been left to the present time for the work of the greatest of English mediæval historians to be printed in its entirety, and really from the author's MS. As to the way in which the task has been accomplished it is for others to judge. I cannot but feel gratified at the interest that has been felt during its progress in France, in Italy, in Germany, if not in England, and by the sympathy I have had from so many during the years the work has been passing through the press.

Lastly, I have the pleasure of expressing my thanks to the Delegates of the Bodleian Library for allowing me the use of the Douce MS. of Wendover to collate at my leisure; to the Feoffees of the Chetham Library at Man-

[1] The work of editing Matthew Paris was entrusted to me by the late Master of the Rolls, Sir John Romilly, on 23rd June 1869; I correct this proof on November 13, 1883.

[2] Preface to the Historia Anglorum, i. p. liii note [1].

chester for the loan of their MS. of the "Flores Historiarum"; to the Rev. S. S. Lewis, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, for the facilities he has afforded me during all these years for collating the Corpus MS. of Matthew Paris; to Mr. J. H. Hessels for many errata which he has detected in reading through the whole chronicle for his new dictionary of Mediæval Latin, and for several very valuable explanations of words in the glossary; and above all to Mr. H. Bradshaw, Librarian of the University of Cambridge, for the assistance which he has at all times been ready to give, and for the interest which throughout he has displayed in the work.

Cambridge, November 13, 1883.

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Abernethy (Abrinthin, Alberinthin), Laurence de, a party to the treaty between Henry III. and Alexander II., iv. 382; one of those who send it to the Pope for confirmation, iv. 383.

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Abgarus, king of Edessa, ii. 176.

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Achilleus, defeated by Maximianus Herculius in Egypt, i. 147; slain by Diocletian, *ib.*
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James of Vitri, baptizes all the children brought to Acre by the crusading army, iii. 11; sails in the expedition against Damietta, iii. 35; baptizes the children found alive in Damietta, iii. 55; had wished to defend Damietta after the defeat of the army, iii. 70; at Damietta, v. 65; preaches against the Caursines in France, v. 404; bishop of Tusculum, seals the directions of Gregory IX. for the visitation of monasteries, iii. 236.
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....., St. Thomas's chapel, built, ii. 360; transferred to a better site and put under the Templars by Peter, bishop of Winchester, iii. 490; his legacy to, *ib.*; the master of, at St. Alban's, and gives an account of the destruction of Mahomet's tomb and burning of Mecca, v. 630, 631; vi. 348; quarrels of the brethren of, in the Holy Land, v. 745.

....., Holy Cross, church of, William Longespée's bones removed to, v. 342.

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Acule, duke, subscribes Æthelgifu's will, vi. 14.

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Adam, a clerk of St. Anselm, his vision of the death of William II., ii. 114.

Adam, with the Pope on John's side for the relaxation of the interdict, ii. 574.

Adamnan, St., abbat of Iona, sent to Ældfrith, i. 318; endeavours vainly to bring the people of Iona to the right observance of Easter, *ib.*; goes to Ireland, and does this with the Irish, *ib.*; his writings on the sites of the Holy Land, *ib.*

Adana (Adama, Azena), [an error for Alfia,] taken by Robert of Normandy, and given to one Symeon, ii. 65; reduced by Guelf, ii. 66.

Adda, son of Ida, i. 243; king of Bernicia, i. 245.

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Adela, daughter of William I., marries Stephen of Blois, ii. 21, 661 *n.*; takes the veil at Mercenny, ii. 21; mother of king Stephen, ii. 661 *n.*

Adelais of Louvain, marries Henry I., ii. 149, 661 *n.*; consecrated by archbishop Ralph, ii. 149; had married William of Albini, ii. 170; had Arundel for her dower, *ib.*

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Adrian, St., letters of, iii. 331.

Adrian I., Pope, i. 344, 347; sends the pall to Ealdulf as archbishop of Lichfield, i. 345; sends Charles the Great to Rome, i. 347; holds a synod at Rome and gives Charles the right of electing the Pope and investing bishops and archbishops, *ib.*; sends legates to England to renew the faith, who hold a council at Cealchyth, i. 352; grant of, to Offa for St. Alban's, i. 359; dies, i. 362.

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Aednod, abbat, subscribes a charter of Æthelred, vi. 27.

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Ægelric the Red, subscribes a charter, vi. 29.

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Ælfer, abbat, subscribes a charter of Æthelred, vi. 20.

Ælfgar, son of Ælfric, blinded by Æthelred, i. 476.

Ælfgar, son of Leofric, exiled, i. 524; goes to Ireland and joins Griffith, and ravages England, *ib.*; ravages Herefordshire, *ib.*; defeats earl Ralph, captures Hereford, and burns the church, *ib.*; flies from Harold, *ib.*; comes to king Edward and receives his earldom again, *ib.*

Ælfgar, subscribes a charter of Æthelred, vi. 27.

Ælfgar, fights on the Danish side at Sherstone, i. 496.

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Ælfheah, ealdorman of Southampton, dies, i. 465.

Ælfheah, legacy of Æthelgifu, to, vi. 14.

Ælfhelm, duke, subscribes charters of Æthelred, vi. 18, 20, 24; charter granting Codicote to, which he gives to St. Alban's, vi. 19.

Ælfhere, destroys the monasteries in Mercia built by Æthelwold, i. 468; buries Edward at Shaftesbury, i. 470, 471; dies, i. 470.

Ælflæd (Æthelflæd), daughter of Alfred, marries Æthelred, ealdorman of the Mercians, i. 405, 421, 445; restores Chester, i. 439; rules over Mercia except London and Oxford, i. 440; her buildings at Sceargate and Bridgenorth, i. 442; restores Tamworth and Stafford, i. 443; builds Eadsbyrig and Warwick, *ib.*; builds Chirbury, Wardbury, and Runcorn, *ib.*; takes Derby, i. 444; dies and is buried at Gloucester, i. 445; birth of her daughter and her consequent resolution, *ib.*; subscribes a charter, vi. 12.

Ælflæd, queen of Edward the Elder, i. 436.

Ælflæd, queen of Æthelred II., i. 471.

Ælflæd, daughter of Offa, marries Æthelred Mol of Northumbria, i. 354.

Ælflæd, daughter of Oswiu, asked in marriage by Peada, i. 285; takes the veil at Hartlepool, i. 291; builds Whitby abbey, *ib.*

Ælfmar, betrays Canterbury to the Danes, i. 482.

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Ælfmar, earl of Devonshire, submits to Swegen at Bath, i. 490; fights on the Danish side at Sherstone, i. 495.

Ælfnot, legacy of Æthelgifu to, vi. 13.

Ælfred, king, subscribes Offa's charter, vi. 4.

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Ælfred (ealdorman), slain by the Danes at Alvithelea, i. 379.

Ælfred, subscribes Æthelred's charter, vi. 12.

Ælfric of Mercia, son of Ælfhere, banished, i. 473; set over Æthelred's fleet, i. 475; his treachery, *ib.*; killed at Assandun, i. 497; subscribes charters of Æthelred, vi. 24, 27.

Ælfric, son of Wihtgar, subscribes a charter, vi. 20, 28.

Ælfric, abbat, subscribes Æthelred's charter, vi. 24.

Ælfrith, wife of Cenwulf of Mercia, her children, i. 364.

Ælfsige, abbat, subscribes a charter, vi. 17, 20, 27.

Ælfstan, sheriff, subscribes a charter, vi. 31.

Ælfthryth, daughter of Alfred, her education, i. 405, note [4].

Ælfthryth, daughter of Ordgar, wife of Eadgar and mother of Æthelred II., i. 463; widow of Æthelwold, *ib.*; her children, *ib.*; endeavours to have Æthelred made king on Eadgar's death, i. 468; her attempts against Edward, i. 469; permitted practically to rule by Edward, *ib.*; murders Edward at Corfe castle, i. 470; has him buried at Warham, *ib.*; her penitence at Wherwell, *ib.*; subscribes a charter, vi. 17.

Ælfwald, king of East Anglia, dies, i. 340.

Ælfweard, abbat, subscribes Æthelred's charters, vi. 17, 20, 24, 27.

Ælfwi, subscribes a charter of Æthelred, vi. 27.

Ælfwine, killed at the battle of the Trent, i. 301; his weregild, *ib.*

Ælfwold, expels Eardulf from Northumbria and becomes king, i. 370; dies, *ib.*

Ælfwold, legacy of Æthelgifu to, vi. 13, 14.

Ælfwyn (Algyva), daughter of Æthelred and Æthelflæd, i. 445; sent into Wessex by Edward the Elder, *ib.*

Ælgar, subscribes a charter of Æthelred, vi. 27.

Ælgifu, daughter of Edward the Elder, erroneously said to marry Hugh, Count of Paris, i. 436.

Ælgifu, wife of Edmund, i. 454; discovery of her body at Shaftesbury, i. 466; said to have founded the abbey of Shaftesbury, i. 414, *see* note [3].

Ælgifu, concubine of Eadwig, Eadwig deserts his coronation banquet for, i.

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459; her rage against St. Dunstan, i. 460; expels and tries to blind him, *ib.*; separated from Eadwig by archbishop Odo, i. 461.
Ælgifu Emma; *v.* Emma.
Ælla, lands in Britain, i. 218; his sons, *ib.*; defeated at Mercredesburne, i. 219; sends for more forces, *ib.*; with the help of the Germans takes Andredceester, i. 225; occupies Sussex, *ib.*; dies, i. 232.
Ælla, king of Deira, i. 245, 252; dies, i. 254; reigns in Deira while eight kings reign in Bernicia, i. 424.
Ælla, made king by the Northumbrians on the expulsion of Osbriht, i. 389; makes peace with Osbriht on the arrival of the Danes, i. 390; slain at York, *ib.*
Ælmær, abbat, subscribes Æthelred's charter, vi. 27.
Ælward, subscribes Æthelred's charter, vi. 12.
Ælwine, son of Wulfred, subscribes a charter, vi. 28.
Æmilianus, tyrant at Rome, i. 140; slain, *ib.*
Æmund, duke, subscribes Offa's charter, vi. 4.
Æswine, king of the West Saxons, i. 296; dies, i. 299; his genealogy, *ib.*
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Æthelbald, son of Æthelwulf, with his father defeats the Danes at Ockley, i. 381; conspires against his father, i. 385; Wessex divided between him and his father, i. 385, 390; the kingdom divided between him and Æthelberht on Æthelwulf's death, i. 386; reigns in Wessex, i. 387; marries Judith, *ib.*; his cruelty, *ib.*; divorced from Judith, does penance, and lives soberly the rest of his life, *ib.*; dies and is buried at Sherborne, i. 388.
Æthelbald, king of Northumbria, marries Æthelditha, i. 344.
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Æthelberht, son of Eormenred, i. 280; account of his murder, i. 288, 289.
Æthelberht, son of Æthelred, king o East Anglia, i. 336; comes to Offa to ask his daughter in marriage, i. 354 account of his murder, i. 354, 355; buried at Hereford, i. 355.
Æthelberht, son of Æthelwulf, i. 377; Wessex divided between him and Æthelbald, i. 386; reigns in Sussex and Essex, i. 387; succeeds Æthelbald and reigns over Wessex, Kent, Essex, and Sussex, i. 388; dies, i. 389.
Æthelburga, daughter of Æthelberht, marries Eadwine, i. 273; goes with Paulinus into Kent, i. 278.
Æthelburga, sister of Earconwald, Barking monastery constructed for, i. 297.
Æthelditha, abbess of Ely, i. 298, 299, 301, 393; had married Tunbert, i. 301; marries Egfrith, *ib.*; her virginity, *ib.*; blessed by St. Wilfrid and takes the veil at Coldingham, *ib.*; dies, i. 302.

Æthelbritha, queen of Æthelbald of Northumbria, i. 344.
Æthelferd, holds land at Offley, vi. 14.
Æthelferd, subscribes a charter, vi. 12.
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Æthelflæd, daughter of Ordmar, wife of Eadgar and mother of Edward II., i. 463.
Æthelfrith, king of Bernicia, i. 253, 263; marries Acca, i. 253; their children, *ib.*; expels Eadwine from Deira, i. 254, 274; governs both kingdoms, i. 254; slaughters the monks of Bangor, i. 257, 259; slain by Redwald at the Idle, i. 267; war of Redwald against him, i. 274.
Æthelgar, witnesses a charter, vi. 12.
Æthelgifu (Algiva, Ethelgiva), daughter of Alfred, takes the veil, i. 405; abbess of Shaftesbury, i. 426; *see* i. 414, note [3].
Æthelgifu, will of, granting Gaddesden to St. Alban's, vi. 12.
Æthelheard, king of Wessex, i. 330, 331, 336; his war with Oswald, i. 331; dies, i. 337.
Æthelhelm, defeats the Danes, but is afterwards slain by them, i. 377.
Æthelhelm, earl of Wilton, takes the alms of Alfred and the West Saxons to Rome, i. 425.
Æthelhere, succeeds Anna as king of the East Angles, i. 288; killed at the Aire, i. 290.
Æthelhild, daughter of Edward the Elder, buried at Wilton, i. 436.
Æthelhun, rises against Cuthred, i. 340; defeated and wounded, *ib.*; standard-bearer to Æthelbald at Burford, i. 341; slain, *ib.*
Æthelitha (Æthilitha), charter of, granting Studham to St. Alban's, vi. 30; requests abbat Leofstan to grant wood to build a church there dedicated to St. Alban, vi. 31.
Æthelmær, subscribes charters of Æthelred, vi. 18, 20, 24, 27.
Æthelmund (Æthemund), subscribes Offa's charters, vi. 4, 8.
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Æthelred, king of Mercia, i. 298, 299, 302; makes St. Werburga abbess over several monasteries, i. 298; brother of Wulfhere, i. 299; marries Ostrith, i. 299, 301; his battle with Ecgfrith, i. 301; favours St. Wilfrid, i. 312; becomes a monk at Bardney, dies and is buried there, i. 320; his sisters, *ib.*
Æthelred, king of E. Anglia, i. 336.
Æthelred, king of Northumbria, i. 347; flies from a rebellion, i. 350.
Æthelred Mol, king of Northumbria, i. 353; marries Ælflæd daughter of Offa, i. 354; deserts his wife and marries again, i. 363; slain by the Northumbrians, *ib.*
Æthelred, king of Northumbria, i. 378; expelled by Readwulf, but recovers his kingdom, i. 379; slain, i. 380.
Æthelred, king of Wessex, son of Æthelwulf, i. 377; succeeds Æthelberht, i. 389; with Alfred joins Burhed and goes against the Danes to Nottingham, i. 391; advances with Alfred against the Danes at Reading, i. 401; hears mass before the battle of Ashdown, i. 402; defeated by the Danes at Basing, *ib.*; defeats the Danes at Merton, but afterwards defeated, *ib.*; dies and is buried at Wimborne, i. 403.
Æthelred Mucil, ealdorman of the Gainas, father of Eahlswyth, i. 390, 391.
Æthelred, ealdorman of the Mercians, marries Ælflæd, i. 405, 421, 445; London placed in his charge by Alfred, i. 421, 433; presents Hasting's wife and children to Alfred, i. 431; had been sponsor to one of the children, i. 431; restores Chester, i. 439; dies, i. 440; charter of, granting Walden to Wulfgar, vi. 11; his signature to it, *ib.*
Æthelred II., son of Eadgar and Ælfthryth, i. 463 *bis*; endeavours of Ælfthryth that he should succeed Eadgar,

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Æthelric, secures Gaddesden to St. Alban's, vi. 15; subscribes a charter of Æthelred, vi. 24, 27; gift of Wulf to, vi. 32.

Æthelstan, illegimate son of Æthelwulf, i. 377; Æthelwulf gives all his kingdom except Wessex to, *ib.*

Æthelstan, erroneously called bishop of Hereford, honoured by Alfred, i. 407.

Æthelstan, king of Kent, defeats the Danes at Sandwich, i. 379; transfers the kingdom to the kings of Wessex, i. 422.

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John of Hertford, elected, iii. 307; accepted by the king, *ib.*; three of the monks go to Rome for his confirmation, iii. 307, 313; manner of the election, iii. 308, 313, 314; letters sent by the abbey to the Pope, iii. 313, 314; the bishops of London and Ely directed by the Pope to investigate his fitness, iii. 308, 315, 316; blessed by the bishop of London, iii. 308, 317; required to visit Rome every third year, iii. 308, 318; the bishop of London makes the due investigation, iii. 317; his profession, iii. 318; takes the lead of all the abbats at the coronation at Westminster in 1236, iii. 337; his suit as to right of free warren, iv. 50; this decided in his favour, iv. 53; executor of the absolution of the Canterbury monks, iv. 103; his artifice to avoid signing the commendation of Boniface, iv. 259; his declaration of the primacy of the abbey of St. Alban's, iv. 260; excused attendance at the council of Lyons, iv. 414, 430; testimony of Martin the nuncio to his age and infirmities, iv. 430; sends John de Bulum and Roger de Holderness for him to Lyons, *ib.*; letter of Henry III. to, forbidding him to pay a tallage to the Pope, iv. 554; letter of the bishop of Norwich demanding it, iv. 555; his answer to the demands of the two Franciscans sent by the Pope in 1247, iv. 600; makes a composition with Durham respecting Tynemouth, iv. 609; the agreement, iv. 615; appeals to the Pope and cardinals against the demands

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give the money, v. 687; amount tried to be got from, *ib.*; archbishop Boniface writes to, proposing to ordain at S. Alban's, v. 718; objects to this, *ib.*; the archbishop acquiesces and is kindly received at S. Alban's, v. 719; allows W. de Horton to go into Scotland, v. 739; consents to the distribution of the acquisitions of Richard de Parco at Binham, vi. 90; his gifts to the king and queen, vi. 293; to Richard of Cornwall, *ib.*; writs against, of Henry III. in favour of Westminster, vi. 152, 175; letter to, from Nicholas de la Hyde, with rumours of the capture of Alexandria, vi. 167; letter of Pope Innocent IV. to, to absolve the canons of S. Paul's from the archbishop's excommunication, vi. 197; letter of Pope Innocent IV. on the starting of the Crusaders sent on to, vi. 202; letter of Pope Innocent IV. to, on appeals, vi. 211; letters of credit for the proctors of the convent, vi. 219; charter given to, by Reginald of Trumpington, vi. 225; payment made by, in the case of Geoffrey de Childewike, vi. 252; letter of Pope Alexander IV. to, in favour of his nephew's son, vi. 324; letter of W. of Horton and W. of St. Edward on the Pope's demands for his nephew's son, vi. 325; appoints Ralph prior of Tynemouth as proctor in all suits relating to Tynemouth, and to receive their rents in Durham diocese, vi. 348; letters to, from the prior of St. Thomas, Acre, vi. 348; sends on letters of Rustand to the collectors of tithes in 1257, vi. 350; military service paid by, for the Welsh war in 1257, vi. 373, 376; regulation as to the gift of Henry Scot, vi. 391; writ summoning him to Parliament, vi. 392; letter to the bishop of Durham offering to make peace, vi. 395.
....., archdeacons of:
Ralph Simple, dies in 1217, vi. 270.
In 1241, one of those appointed to absolve the Canterbury monks, iv. 103.
In 1246, speech of, to the Dominicans at St. Alban's, iv. 515.
In 1247, at the settlement of the question of the visitation of Tynemouth, iv. 616; pays Richard of Cornwall 25*l.* for the crusade, vi. 138; sent by the abbat as his proctor to the papal nuncio, iv. 617; sent to Bedford to mitigate the demands of the Franciscan John, iv. 621.
In 1250, the Pope writes to, annulling the sentence against the chapter of St. Paul's, v. 189; vi. 197; absolves them, v. 212.
In 1257, treatment of, by the archbishop of Messina, v. 615; orders a fast and procession at St. Alban's in consequence of the rain, v. 645.
In 1258, orders a procession for the harvest, v. 711.
John of Wymondham, gives a ring to St. Alban's, vi. 385.
....., monks of:
Obituary from 1216 to 1253, vi. 269–279.
Adam de Mota, vi. 438.
Engeram de la Val, prior, dies, vi. 274.
Geoffrey, focarius, iii. 313.
G. de Lindeseya, vi. 438.
Geoffrey of Langley, sent to Rome to obtain the confirmation of the election of John of Hertford, iii. 307, 313, 316.
Gilbert de Sisseverne, his testimony to the truth of R. Mercer's vision, ii. 304.

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Hamo, the sacristan, procures the gift of his uncle's ring to St. Alban's, vi. 383; gives another ring, vi. 384; dies, vi. 278.
Henry de Holmere, attorney for the abbat, vi. 343, 376; dead, vi. 376.
John, proctor for abbat John of Hertford, treatment of, by the archbishop of Messina, v. 615.
John de Bulum, or Bulun, sent by abbat John of Hertford to the council of Lyons, iv. 430; sent to appeal against John the Franciscan, iv. 620; hindered at the papal court, iv. 621; sent to Rome in defence of the privileges of St. Alban's, v. 461; accomplishes the confirmation of the abbat's charter, v. 672; payments made and writs obtained by, for St. Alban's, vi. 251; sent to the king's court on the question of Conisclíffe, vi. 326; obtains writs in defence of the privileges of St. Alban's, vi. 340–342, 343, 344, 352; payment made by, for Hugh de S. Albano, vi. 351; sent to Chester to provide the military service due from St. Alban's for the Welsh campaign, vi. 373; sent to the bishop of Durham to make peace, vi. 395, 396; with the justice Laurence de Broke at St. Alban's, vi. 438.
John Menant, attorney for the abbat, vi. 343, 393.
John de Mimmes, prior, dies, vi. 272.
John of Wallingford, vi. 202.
Laurence, friend of Robert of London, ii. 564; appointed guardian of Hubert de Burgh's lands, iii. 233; his fidelity to Hubert, iii. 233, 619; his answer to the charges against Hubert, iii. 619, 620; vi. 63; his gifts to St. Alban's and death, vi. 279; with Robert Passelew, in his inquisition into the forests, iv. 400;
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Laurence—*cont.*
gives a ring of Hubert de Burgh's, vi. 389.
Matthew Paris; *v.* Paris, Matthew.
Nicholas, of Lynn, sent to Rome to obtain the confirmation of the election of John of Hertford, iii. 307, 313, 316.
Nicholas, assists Grosseteste in translating the Testaments of the 12 Patriarchs, iv. 233.
Reginald, the physician, sent to Rome to obtain the confirmation of the election of John of Hertford, iii. 307, 313, 316; dies, vi. 278.
Reimund, prior, crosses to have the charters sealed with Richard's new seal, ii. 356; sent by Richard from Normandy to Rome, ii. 450; apparition of king John to, at Tynemouth, iii. 112.
Robert of Weston, sees a prodigy in 1215, ii. 623.
Roger of Holderness, sent by abbat John of Hertford to the council of Lyons, iv. 430; made dean of York, v. 725.
Roger of Bedford, prior, ring of, vi. 385; dies, vi. 273.
Thomas, brings home the body of William earl of Arundel, iii. 67.
Walter de Bulun, prior, dies, vi. 276.
Walter of Colchester, sacrist, a painter, friend of Robert of London, ii. 564; superintends the translation of St. Thomas of Canterbury, iii. 59; dies, vi. 278.
Walter de Reims, prior, dies, vi. 271.
William, chaplain to queen Alienora, Flamstead given to, by her, v. 298; this annulled by the king, *ib.*
William of Horton, cellarer and chamberlain, sent to Rome against John de Camezana, v. 551; vi. 321, 322; procures the revocation of the unjust decree of Henry de la Mare, v. 628; accomplishes the confirma-

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William of Horton—*cont.*
tion of the abbat's charter, v. 672; sent to Scotland on the king's affairs by leave of the abbat, v. 739; returns, *ib.*; commendatory letters given to, for diligence in his embassy, v. 740; witnesses a deed as cellarer of Tynemouth, vi. 90; payment made by, on behalf of the abbat, vi. 251; recommendatory letters for, vi. 321, 322; letter to the abbat on the Pope's demands for his nephew's son, vi. 325; sent to the bishop of Durham to make peace, vi. 395.
William of Huntingdon, prior of Hatfield, goes to Rome in defence of its privileges, v. 461; master of the guests, v. 672.
William of St. Edmundsbury, sent to Perugia on the affairs of the church of Kingsbury, v. 312; his return home, *ib.*; crosses and goes to St. Gilles, *ib.*; letters of credit for, to Pope Innocent IV., vi. 219.
William of St. Edward, sent to Perugia on the affairs of the church of Kingsbury, v. 312; sent home, *ib.*; goes to Rome against John de Camezana, v. 551; witnesses a deed, vi. 90; letters of credit for, to Pope Innocent IV., vi. 219; letter of, to the abbat on the Pope's demands for his nephew's son, vi. 325.
....., a monk, the cause of the death of the chancellor Ranulph, ii. 150; a monk sent to remonstrate with the bishop of Durham as to his injuries to Tynemouth, v. 8; certain monks sent to visit St. Edmundsbury and other places, v. 259.
....., soldiers provided by, for the Welsh campaign of 1257, vi. 374.
....., cells of; *v.* Binham, Tynemouth, Wymondham.
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....., town of, charter of Henry III. to the burgesses of, vi. 267; bailiffs of, writ of Henry III. to, vi. 255.
....., Aliwel, bridge of, vi. 433, 434.
....., Church Street in, vi. 225, 422, 423.
....., Daginhale Street in, vi. 226, 417, 418, 419, 422, 423, 424, 426, 427, 428, 429.
....., Fishpool Street in, vi. 417.
....., Frank Street in, vi. 425.
....., Fullers' street in, vi. 421, 431, 434.
....., St. Julian's, house for lepers at, taxed by the bishop of Norwich, v. 452.
....., St. Julian's, church of:
William, son of a faithful Poitevin, presented to, iii. 84.
Nicholas, presented to, by the king's authority, iii. 306.
....., St. Mary de Pratis, house for female lepers, taxed by the bishop of Norwich, v. 452; procession to, with the shrine of St. Alban, v. 645, 712.
....., St. Peter's, many funerals in the cemetery in 1247, iv. 654; struck by lightning in 1254, v. 455; vision of a recluse at, v. 729; summons to persons holding ecclesiastical benefices to appear in, vi. 312; inquisitions held in, *ib.*
....., St. Stephen Attehavede Street in, vi. 420.
....., Hugh of, enrolment of, respecting his payment as pledge to appear before the judges, vi. 351.
....., John of, dean of St. Quintin's, treasurer of Salisbury, preaches the crusade in 1235, iii. 312.
....., Nicholas of, sent by the king to pillage the Jews, v. 261.
....., W. of, sent to Rome by bishop Peter des Roches on the matter of Henry III.'s majority, vi. 69.
....., burgesses of, or persons mentioned in the charters relating to:
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Adam Aynel, vi. 422.

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Adam Bismare, vi. 421.
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Adam de Wathele, vi. 434.
Adam de Needham, vi. 422, 432.
Adam Prat, vi. 419.
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Alexander le Gigur, vi. 419, 428, 429, 430.
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Alexander scissor (le taylur), vi. 226, 268, 421, 425.
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Andrew Fitz Baldwin, vi. 428.
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Clement, clerk, vi. 431.
Daniel Fitz Acur, vi. 418, 419, 426.
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Geoffrey, son of Acarius de Serret, vi. 427.
Geoffrey Fitz Baldwin, vi. 428.
Geoffrey de Childewike; *v.* Childewike.
Geoffrey Duraunt, vi. 421.
Geoffrey le ferrur, vi. 423, 424.
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Geoffrey stabularius (hostler), vi. 226.
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James de Celare, vi. 420.
John Astmar, mayor, vi. 226, 421, 424.
John Ayrun, clerk, vi. 427.
John FitzAlexander, carpenter, charter of, vi. 426.
John Fitz Baldwin, vi. 419.
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John Buckisfot, vi. 418.
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John de Cudicote, clerk, vi. 430.
John Cusin, vi. 424.
John ferrarius (blacksmith), vi. 430.
John Fitz Geoffrey, vi. 431.
John de Hampthone, vi. 226.
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John de Kinkisbure, vi. 419, 427, 428, 429.
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John Fitz Ralph, vi. 430.
John Fitz Ranulf, vi. 421.
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John de Seldford, vi. 419, 423, 424.
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John, son of Walter le lever, charter of, vi. 425.
John, son of William de Bewic, vi. 420.
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Michael, clerk, vi. 427.
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Nicholas Fitz Andrew, mayor, vi. 417, 423.
Nicholas de Bachewrth, vi. 420.
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Nicholas, son of Gilbert of Reading, vi. 423.
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Albani, cry of the Scots at the battle of the Standard, ii. 168.

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Albano, pillaged by the Saracens in Frederick II.'s army, iv. 241; destroyed by the Romans, v. 417.

....., cardinal bishops of:
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Henry, sent by Pope Clement III. to preach the crusade in 1188, ii. 330; gives the cross to Frederick I., *ib.*

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Albini, consecrates Savaric, bishop of Bath, ii. 395.
Payo Gayam, at Damietta, iii. 40; v. 65; his eagerness to besiege Damietta, iii. 44; tries to rally the fugitives in one of the battles, iii. 49; prevents the acceptance of the terms offered by Conradin, iii. 53; regulates the division of the spoil on the capture of Damietta, iii. 55; makes the chief mosque into a church, *ib.*; urges the army to advance into Egypt, iii. 65; makes the expedition, iii. 67, 69; one of the Soldan's hostages for carrying out the treaty, iii. 68; sent by Pope Gregory IX. to meet Frederick II. at S. Germano, iii. 147; one of the examiners of Walter of Eynsham, elect of Canterbury, iii. 170.
Peter de Collemedio, at the translation of St. Edmund at Pontigny, vi. 129.

Albara, taken by Raymond of Toulouse, ii. 90.

....., bishop of, Peter of Narbonne; *v.* Narbonne, Peter of.

Albemarle, county of, subdued by Philip II., ii. 402; surrendered to Richard by Philip, ii. 417.

....., castle of, taken by William II., ii. 29; oath of archbishop Roger of York at, ii. 284; taken by Louis VII., ii. 288; besieged by Philip II., ii. 417; its capture and destruction, *ib.*; Richard ransoms his soldiers in, *ib.*

Albemarle, earls of:
Stephen, first earl, one of the first crusaders, ii. 47; joins Robert of Normandy, ii. 59; his position at the battle of Antioch, ii. 85.
William, second earl, at the battle of the Standard, ii. 167; on Stephen's side at the battle of Lincoln and defeats the Welsh, ii. 172; compelled to surrender by Louis VII., ii. 288.

Albemarle, earls of—*cont.*
Baldwin, fifth earl, dies, ii. 533.
William de Fortibus, sixth earl of, not one of the confederate barons in 1215, ii. 587; one of the 25 barons, ii. 604; with John on his march to the North, ii. 636; Rockingham and other castles committed to, by John, ii. 641; at the siege of Mountsorrel castle, iii. 15; one of the leaders of the army assembled to relieve Lincoln, iii. 18; at the sea fight against Eustace the monk, iii. 28, 29 notes; carries on a system of plunder and rapine, iii. 33; his castles of Rockingham and Sauvey taken by Henry III., iii. 59; seizes Bytham castle and ravages the neighbourhood, iii. 60; plunders Tenham (Edenham), *ib.*; and Deeping, *ib.*; his supporters, *ib.*; pretends to go to Westminster, but goes to and seizes Fotheringay castle, *ib.*; goes thence to Bytham, iii. 61; siege of Bytham by the king, *ib.*; brought to the king by the archbishop of York, *ib.*; reconciled with him through Pandulph's influence, *ib.*; one of the rebellious barons with the earl of Chester in 1224, iii. 83; goes to Northampton, submits and surrenders his castles, *ib.*; left by Henry III. in Britanny as one of the heads of his army, iii. 199; goes to Jerusalem, iv. 89; dies, iv. 174; results of his death, vi. 441; his shield of arms, vi. 469.
....., Aveline de Montfichet, his wife, dies, iii. 624.
William de Fortibus, seventh earl of, obtains the inheritance of his wife, daughter of Alan of Galloway, iii. 365; one of those who send the charter of the king of Scotland for confirmation to the Pope, iv. 384; joins in the letter to Innocent IV. on the English grievances, iv. 533; vi. 404.

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....., Christiana, his wife, daughter of Alan of Galloway, dies, iv. 563; her portion of Galloway given to the earl of Winchester, *ib.*

Alberic, bishop of Ostia, legate, holds a council in London, in 1238, ii. 169; orders bishop Henry de Blois to ordain R. de Belmeis, ii. 170; consecrates Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, *ib.*; receives Matilda as lady, ii. 173 [an error, *see* Robert de Monte i. p. 223 (ed. Delisle).]

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Alexander III., king of Scotland, his espousals with Margaret, daughter of Henry III., iv. 192, 381; Henry III. requests Mary de Coucy to be present at the marriage, v. 265; danger to Scotland from his youth, v. 266; at York for his marriage, *ib.*; lodging of his attendants at York, v. 267; riots there, *ib.*; knighted by Henry III., *ib.*; married to Margaret, 26 Dec., *ib.*; splendour of the marriage, v. 268; does homage for Lothian, but on being asked to do so for Scotland puts it off, *ib.*; Henry III. passes the question by, *ib.*; his palfrey demanded by Roger Bigod, but this refused, v. 269; splendour of the marriage banquets, *ib.*; hospitality of the archbishop of York, v. 269, 270; reconciles Philip Luvel with Henry III., v. 271; complains of his mother's desertion and asks Henry III. to supply the place of his parents, *ib.*; returns home with his wife, v. 272; Henry III. promises him a faithful counsellor, *ib.*; Robert de Ros and John de Baillol accused of unfaithfulness in their charge of him, v. 501; Reginald of Bath sent by queen Alienora to look after his health, *ib.*; ill treatment of, by R. de Ros and J. de Baillol, v. 505; Richard de Clare and John Mansel go to, at Edinburgh, *ib.*; had been kept from his wife, *ib.*; this remedied, v. 506; has an interview with Henry III. and Alienora, v. 507; conduct of R. de Ros respecting, v. 569; sent for to England by Henry III. and Alienora, v. 573; his reception at Woodstock and London, v. 574; London ornamented for, *ib.*; at the banquet given by John Mansel, v. 575; Huntingdon given to, by Henry III., v. 576; intercedes for the sheriff of Northampton, v. 580; put under restraint by the Scotch nobles, v. 656; message sent to, from the king, queen, and nobles of England, v. 740; summoned to England, *ib.*; promises to come under a safe conduct, *ib.*; gives W. de Horton commendatory letters for the way he discharged his embassy, *ib.*; sends messengers to England, *ib.*

Alexander Cæmentarius (the Mason), influence of his evil counsels on John, ii. 527; his speeches against the Pope, *ib.*; deprived by the Pope of his goods and benefices, *ib.*; compelled to beg his bread and is scorned in consequence, *ib.*

Alexander, the legist, sent by Henry III. to the Roman court in the matter of the election to Winchester, iii. 495;

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sent against bishop William de Raleigh, iv. 266.
Alexander, a Franciscan, sent into England by Pope Innocent IV. to extort money, iv, 599; his license from the king, *ib.*; his interview with bishop Grosseteste, *ib.*; goes to S. Alban's, iv. 600; his demands, *ib.*; his departure on receiving the abbat's answer, *ib.*
Alexander, the queen's physician, dies, v. 535.
Alexandra, wife of Alexander, high priest of the Jews, appoints Hircanus to succeed him, i. 70.
Alexandria, heresy in, i. 194; proposal of St. Louis to attack, vi. 155, 161, 162; false rumours of its capture, vi. 167, 169; demanded by the crusaders in Egypt through the influence of the count of Artois, v. 88, 106; galleys from, collected by the soldan against the crusaders, v. 105; the surrender refused by the soldan, v. 106; false rumour of its desertion by the Saracens, v. 118, 138, 142; a tower near, full of Saracen ladies, captured by William Longespée, v. 131; a caravan of merchants near, captured by him, v. 132; report that St. Louis was going to, v. 139; the governor of Damietta sent all the men he could find to its defence, v. 139, 140.
....., the patriarchate diminished to increase that of Jerusalem, vi. 462.
....., bishops of:
St. Mark, i. 107.
Anianus, *ib.*
Habilius, i. 115.
Justus, i. 120.
Hymenæus, i. 123.
Mark, i. 124.
Celadion, i. 125.
Clement, martyred, i. 131.
Demetrius, sends Pantænus to India, i. 132.
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Peter, martyred, i. 154.
St. Athanasius, persecuted by the Arians, i. 163; sought by Constantius and received by Maximus, bishop of Treves, *ib.*; dies, i. 170.
Theophilus, i. 176.
Dioscorus, condemned at Chalcedon, i. 191; his heresy spreads in Egypt, i. 194.
Protherius murdered, i. 219.
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John the Almoner, story of, i. 264.
Cirus, advocates the Monothelite heresy, i. 269; seduces Heraclius to it, i. 275.
Theodosius and Gaianus, iii. 402.
....., patriarch of, Nicholas, sends his brother, a deacon, to the fourth Lateran council, ii. 631.
Alexandria (lesser), reduced by Tancred, ii. 66.
Alexandria in Piedmont, lost to Frederick II., iv. 268; turns from him to the Pope, iv. 395.
Alexius, St., i. 177.
Alexius I., emperor, receives Walter Sansavoir, ii. 50; receives Peter the Hermit, and sends his followers into Bithynia, ii. 51; imprisons Hugh count of Vermandois and his followers, ii. 55; frees them at Godfrey's request, ii. 56; account of his character, *ib*; his behaviour to Godfrey on his arrival at Constantinople, *ib.*; sends letters to Raymond of Toulouse, ii. 57; endeavours to make Raymond take the oath of fealty, ii. 58; his conduct on his refusal, *ib.*; induces Bohemond to persuade Raymond to take it, *ib.*; form of the fealty, *ib.*; Robert of Normandy does homage to, ii. 60; his presents to Robert of Normandy, *ib.*; takes possession of Nice, ii. 63; Soliman's wife and children sent to, *ib.*; starts to aid the crusaders in Antioch, but is dissuaded by W. de Grantemenil and Stephen of Chartres, ii. 82; Jerusalem taken during his reign, ii. 100; his

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reception and betrayal of a fresh body of crusaders, ii. 125; injuries done by, to the crusaders, ii. 136; comes to the relief of Durazzo, ii. 137; his treaty with Bohemond, *ib.*
Alexius (a confusion between Alexius Angelus and Alexius Comnenus II.), blinds Cursac, and usurps the empire, ii. 407.
Alfhere, abbat, subscribes a charter, vi. 18, 27.
Alfonso, king of Gallicia, one of the daughters of William I. promised to, ii. 22; defeats the Saracens, ii. 25.
Alfonso I., king of Portugal, makes the captive Saracens restore the destroyed churches, ii. 320; has a golden shrine for St. Vincent made out of Saracen spoils, *ib.*
Alfonso VIII., king of Castile, his daughter married to Louis VII., ii. 210; Toledo his capital, *ib.*; why called emperor of Spain, *ib.*
..... IX., king of Castile, marries Alienora daughter of Henry II., ii. 246, 661*n*, iii. 326; his quarrel with Sancho of Navarre referred to Henry II., ii. 299; called Petit, ii. 410; his land invaded by the king of Morocco, *ib.*; Gascony granted to, by Henry II. with his daughter, v. 658.
..... X., king of Castile, lays claim to Gascony, v. 365; obtains the favour of Pope Innocent IV. for this, *ib.*; charter by which he claimed it, *ib.*; sends for Gaston de Béarn, *ib.*; many of the Gascons adhere to, *ib.*; the people of Bordeaux send to Henry III. to say all Gascony will submit to him, *ib.*; Gaston de Béarn joins, v. 370; Gaston escapes to, and promises him the dominion of Gascony, v. 388; La Réole and Benauges send to, for help, v. 396; threatens Gascony, vi. 283; Henry III. sends ambassadors to, and asks his sister Alienora for Edward, v. 396, 397; vi. 284; writ of Henry III. for preparations
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against him, vi. 287, 288; resigns his claim on Gascony, v. 397; grants privileges to pilgrims to Compostella, *ib.*; asks for Edward to be brought to him, *ib.*; Henry III. at first afraid of this, *ib.*; John Mansel testifies to his good faith, *ib.*; his fame increases, v. 399; his shield, *ib. n.*[1]; his titles, *ib.*; his kingdoms, *ib. n.*[3]; has two Saracen kings tributary, *ib.*; his message to Henry III., *ib.*; reconciled with Henry III., v. 416; false speech of Henry III. as to him and the Gascons, v. 424; his alliance greatly strengthens Henry III., v. 433, 434; had never claimed Gascony when S. de Montfort was there, v. 440; false letter of Henry III. asking aid against his supposed intention of invading Gascony, v. 445; could not invade Gascony without leave from the kings of Navarre, Arragon, &c. v. 445; receives Edward honourably, gives him his sister, and knights him, v. 449, 450; quitclaims Gascony to Henry III., v. 450; makes peace with Henry III., v. 467; his daughter Berengera asked by St. Louis for his son, v. 510; banishes his brother Henry v. 575; message of Henry III. on this, v. 576; the Gascon wine merchants complain to, of Henry III., v. 585; his speech on the occasion, *ib.*; threatens to invade Gascony, *ib.*; John of Gatesden sent to, by Henry III., *ib.*; his interview with him, *ib.*; quieted by him, v. 586; asserts that he has been elected king of Germany, v. 622; his election by a part of the electors concealed by the ambassadors from Germany, v. 624; complains to Henry III. of his supporting Richard, v. 649; silenced by Henry III.'s answer, *ib.*; asserts his claim, v. 657; supported by the archbishop of Treves, the king of France, and the French, *ib.*; his threats to Richard, v. 657, 694; addition to his title, v. 658; speech of Richard, v. 658, 694; writes

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to Henry III. claiming his aid against Richard, v. 658; answer of Henry III., *ib.*; terms of the treaty with Henry III., *ib.*; on the Saracens attacking Cordova, returns to resist them, v. 694; sends messengers to the Pope against Richard, *ib.*; answer of the Pope, *ib.*; the messengers advise him to protect his own kingdom, v. 695; unless he sends help, the archbishop of Treves will submit to Richard, v. 699; the Pope tries to avoid being his open enemy, v. 746.

Alfonso, count of Poitou; *v.* Poitou, Alfonso, count of.

Alfred, king of Bernicia, i. 252.

Alfred, king, translates Martia's law into English, i. 60; son of Æthelwulf, i. 377, 380, 403; born at Wantage, i. 380; his mother Osburga, *ib.*; taken to Rome by Æthelwulf to be taught by Pope Leo IV., i. 384; crowned by Pope Leo IV., i. 384, 385, 403; marries Ealhswyth, i. 390; goes with Burhed and Æthelred against the Danes at Nottingham, i. 391; advances with Æthelred against the Danes to Reading, i. 401; his share in the battle of Assandun, i. 402; defeated at Basing, *ib.*; defeats the Danes at Merton, but afterwards compelled to fly, *ib.*; succeeds Æthelred, i. 403; his genealogy, *ib.*; his boyhood, i. 404; his love of English poems and learning of a book at his mother's request, *ib.*; his illness, i. 405; his cure, but subsequent suffering, *ib.*; his wife and children, *ib.*; his manners and wisdom, i. 406; defeated by the Danes at Wilton, *ib.*; requests bishop Herefrith to translate St. Gregory's dialogues, i. 407; scholars encouraged and honoured by him, *ib.*; defeats the Danish fleet, i. 408; meets them at Warham, pursues them to Exeter, and allows them to winter there, i. 409; builds ships, *ib.*; besieges Exeter, i. 410; the Danish fleet defeated at Swanage, *ib.*; partially defeats the Danes at Cynwith, *ib.*; joined by some

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of the bishops in his hiding place, i. 411; in the island of Athelney, *ib.*; story of the cakes, *ib.*; joined by many of his soldiers, i. 412; visits St. Neot and is rebuked by him, *ib.*; promises amendment of life, *ib.*; his vision of St. Cuthbert, *ib.*; joined at Athelney by the people of Somerset and Wilts, *ib.*; leaves Athelney and rides to Brixton, in Selwood Forest, i. 413; goes to Ethandune, *ib.*; defeats Guthrum, who is baptized at Aller, receives him at the font and remains 12 days with him, *ib.*; gives E. Anglia to Guthrum, i. 413, 427; builds Shaftesbury, i. 414; makes Denewulf bishop of Winchester, *ib.*; his naval victory over the Danes, i. 415; grants privileges to St. Cuthbert's, *ib.*; prays Pope Marinus to free the English school at Rome from tribute, *ib.*; gifts of Pope Marinus to, *ib.*; sends gifts to St. Thomas in India, *ib.*; receives J. Scotus, i. 417; relieves Rochester, *ib.*; takes 16 Danish ships in the Stour, but is afterwards defeated, *ib.*; captures London and restores its walls, i. 421; homage done to him at London, *ib.*; gives London in charge to Æthelred of Mercia, who married his daughter, *ib.*; monarch of England, except Northumbria and E. Anglia, i. 421, 423; sends alms to Rome by Earl Æthelhelm, i. 425; founds Athelney and Shaftesbury monasteries, i. 426; places John the Presbyter as abbat at Athelney, *ib.*; makes Æthelgifu abbess of Shaftesbury, *ib.*; his division of his income, *ib.*; his use of candles to determine time, *ib.*; regulations as to his judges, *ib.*; sends alms to Rome and Jerusalem, i. 427; visit of three Irishmen to, *ib.*; his institution of hundreds and tithings, i. 428; safety of the country in his reign, *ib.*; treaty with the Danes of Northumbria and E. Anglia, soon broken, i. 429; advances into Kent against them, *ib.*; compels Hasting to

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submit, *ib.*; has Hasting's sons baptized, and allows him to go, *ib.*; defeats the Danes at Farnham, i. 429, 430; pursues them to Exeter, i. 430; defeats them and returns to London, i. 431; sends back Hasting's wife and children, *ib.*; on Hasting's rebellion attacks and defeats him at Buttington, *ib.*; forces the Danes to retire to Bridgenorth, i. 432; burns their ships, *ib.*; appoints guardians of the kingdom against the Danes, *ib.*; builds ships, i. 433; his repulse of the Danish galleys, i. 434; peace of the latter part of his reign and his restoration of churches, &c., *ib.*; dies, i. 435; buried at Winchester, *ib.*

Alfred, son of Æthelred and Emma, i. 474; sent into Normandy, i. 490; remains in Normandy in safe hiding from Cnut, i. 501; passed over by the nobles on Cnut's death, i. 510; comes to England, i. 511; lands at Sandwich and goes to Canterbury, *ib.*; met at Guildford by Godwine, his followers decimated, and he brought to Harold, *ib.*; sent by Harold to the I. of Ely and blinded, *ib.*; dies, *ib.*; Godwine and bishop Lyfing accused of his death, i. 513; anger of Harthacnut at the authors of his death, *ib.*; Godwine swears it was not by his advice, but by Harold's order, i. 514.

Alfric, subscribes a charter of Æthelred II., vi. 18.

Alfwine, subscribes a charter, vi. 30.

Alfwold, made king of Northumbria, i. 350; sends to Rome for the pall and gives it to archbishop Eanbald, i. 351; his murder, i. 353, 362; buried at Hexham, i. 353; a church built over the site of his murder, *ib.*

Alfword, abbat, subscribes a charter, vi. 18.

Algais, a Provençal, attacks Philip's territories by Richard's order, ii. 421.

Alhelm, subscribes Æthelgifu's will, vi. 14.

Alhmund, abbat, his grant of land to Offa, vi. 5; subscribes a charter of Offa, vi. 8; subscribes a charter of Ecgfrith, vi. 9.

Alhmund, duke, subscribes a charter of Offa, vi. 8; subscribes charters of Ecgfrith, vi. 9. 10.

Alhmund, son of Alchred, slain, i. 367.

Alice, daughter of Baldwin II., married to Bohemond II., ii. 154; Laodicea and Gabala given to her by Baldwin II. after Bohemond's death, ii. 157.

Alice, daughter of Louis VII., ii. 166, 186; married to Theobald, count of Blois, ii. 166.

Alicia, speciaria, gift of, to St. Alban's, vi. 390.

Alienora, of Aquitaine, marries Louis VII., ii. 166; her daughters, ii. 166, 186; reaches Jerusalem with Louis VII., ii. 182; divorced by Louis VII. for adultery and on the ground of consanguinity, ii. 186; marries Henry, duke of Normandy, *ib.*; birth of her daughter Alienora, ii. 218; by her counsel the young Henry is excited against his father, ii. 285; counsels Richard and Geoffrey to join their brother Henry, ii. 286; brought by Henry II. to England, ii. 292; had been imprisoned by Henry II. for 16 years, ii. 346; released by Richard and given power over the kingdom, ii. 347; releases all the prisoners in England, *ib.*; Merlin's prophecy fulfilled in her case, i. 206; ii. 347; prohibits John of Anagni from advancing into the kingdom, ii. 354; Richard gives her her dower and many lands, ii. 355; crosses Mons Jani (the Great St. Bernard) into Italy and meets Richard, ii. 364; returns to England leaving Berengaria with him, ii. 364, 372; goes to Germany to Richard, ii. 402; returns with him, ii. 403; with John captures Le Mans, because it adhered to Arthur, ii. 453; takes and pillages Angers, ii. 454; sent by John for Blanche of Castile, ii. 461; brings her to John, *ib.*; besieged by Arthur in Mirabel Castle, ii. 478;

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sends messengers to John, *ib.*; rescued by John, *ib.*; dies, 488; her ring given to St. Alban's, vi. 385.
Alienora, daughter of Henry II. and Alienora, born at Rouen, ii. 218; marries Alfonso IX. of Castile, ii. 246, 661 *n.*; iii. 326; v. 658; Louis' right to the crown of England, through marriage with her daughter Blanche, ii. 652, 660.
Alienora, daughter of Geoffrey Plantagenet, ii. 325; her claim to the crown of England after Arthur, ii. 660; her long imprisonment (called Bretta), ii. 661 *n.*; detained under the power of Henry III.'s evil counsellors, iii. 270; dies in prison, iv. 163; dies at Bristol, iv. 175.
Alienora, daughter of John, married to William Marshal, ii. 661 *n.*; iii. 326; widow of William Marshal, detained under the power of Henry III.'s evil counsellors, iii. 270; married to Simon de Montfort, ii. 661 *n.*; iii. 471; v. 235; her character, iii. 471; the Pope gives a dispensation for the marriage, iii. 471, 487; v. 235; anger of Richard of Cornwall at the marriage, iii. 475; general feeling against it, iii. 476; remains at Kenilworth while Simon goes to Rome, iii. 480; had taken the vow of continence before archbishop Edmund, iii. 487; v. 1, 235; the vow taken in company with her governess, Cecilia de Sanford, v. 235; joined at Kenilworth by Simon de Montfort, iii. 498; birth of her eldest son, Henry, iii. 518; prevented from attending the queen at her purification, iii. 566; said by Henry III. to have been seduced before marriage by Simon de Montfort, iii. 566, 567; crosses with Simon, iii. 567; remains abroad while Simon makes preparations for his crusade, iv. 7; with Simon in Lombardy and Apulia, iv. 44 *n.*; remains near Brindisi, *ib.*; takes the cross, v. 1; sails with Simon from Witsand but is driven back, v. 263; lands at Dover, *ib.*; given to S. de Montfort by Henry III., v. 416; her claims on Normandy hinder the peace between England and France. v. 745.
Alienora, daughter of Raymond Berenger IV. of Provence, messengers sent by. Henry III. to ask her in marriage, iii. 334, 335; her mother and sisters, iii. 335; sent to England under the charge of Willam, elect of Valence, *ib.*; her progress to England, *ib.*; conducted through Navarre by the king of Navarre, *ib.*; her passage through France, iii. 336; embarks at Wissant and lands at Dover, *ib.*; met by Henry III. at Canterbury, *ib.*; married there by archbishop Edmund, *ib.*; crowned at Westminster, *ib.*; the nuptial banquet, and her reception in London, *ib.*; the coronation, iii. 337; the nunnery of Tarrant given to, by bishop Richard le Poore, iii. 392, 479; fear of her sterility, iii. 518; birth of Edward I., iii. 539; her churching, iii. 566; her grief at the death of William, elect of Valence, iii. 623; calls her daughter Margaret, iv. 48; had made Nicholas of Farnham her confessor, iv. 86; present at his consecration to Durham at Gloucester, iv. 134; petitions the king to be reconciled to Walter Marshal, iv. 158; meets Richard of Cornwall at Dover on his return from the crusade, iv. 180; crosses from Portsmouth with Henry III., iv. 192; birth of her daughter Beatrice at Bordeaux, iv. 224; remains at Bordeaux with Henry III., iv. 229, 231; detained there in 1243 by illness, iv. 244; induces the king to prepare a paper of commendation to obtain Boniface's confirmation to Canterbury, iv. 259; present at the marriage of Richard of Cornwall and Sanchia, iv. 263; Innocent IV. writes to, on behalf of the bishop of Winchester, iv. 349; her grief in 1244 for the illness of Thomas of Savoy, vi. 92; birth of her son Edmund, iv. 406; had procured the election of Boniface to Canterbury, iv. 425; her father's

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death concealed from, by Henry III., iv. 485; had induced Henry III. to refuse Chester and Gascony to Richard of Cornwall, iv. 487; with Henry III. in London at Christmas 1245-6, iv. 503; four castles in Provence part of her dowry, iv. 505, 506; her influence for evil over Henry III., iv. 510; at the dedication of Beaulieu abbey, iv. 562; excepted from the excommunication in the archbishop of Canterbury's affairs, iv. 637, v. 37; at Canterbury for archbishop Boniface's enthronement, v. 80; a collect to be said daily for her in the Benedictine churches, v. 81; intercedes with Henry III. for Gaston de Béarn, v. 104; feeds the Dominican chapter in Holborn, v. 127; extortions from Aaron, a Jew of York, for her gold, v. 136; joins in suppressing the complaints of the canons of St. Bartholomew's against archbishop Boniface, v. 178; had wished to make her uncle William elect of Valence, bishop of Winchester, v. 180; the king demands presents for, v. 199; ill behaviour of the Gascons to, v. 208; her illness at La Réole and confinement at Bordeaux, *ib.*; defends archbishop Boniface against the other bishops, v. 218; at the dedication of Hayles, v. 262; at York for the marriage of Alexander III. and Margaret, v. 266; induces Henry III. to deprive Richard of Cornwall of Gascony to give it to Edward, v. 291; the wardship of the lands of Ralph de Thony given to, by Henry III., v. 298; gives Flamstead to her chaplain, William of St. Alban's, in return for Kimble given her by the abbat, *ib.*; had educated the heir of R. de Thony through the king's gift, *ib.*; anger of the king, who annuls the appointment to Flamstead, *ib.*; her annoyance at this, *ib.*; had been brought from Provence by bishop Hugh Northwold, v. 330; intercedes with her uncle archbishop Boniface to make peace with the

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elect of Winchester, v. 359; ordered by Henry III. to seize the wardship of vacant abbeys or bishopries, v. 381; appointed one of the guardians of the kingdom and of Edward while the king is in Gascony, v. 383; Edward returns to, after the king's departure, v. 388; keeps the feast of St. Edward splendidly, v. 395; sent for by Henry III. to go to Alfonso X., v. 398; birth of her daughter Katharine, v. 415; recovers well from her confinement, v. 421; on her purification gives a banquet in London, *ib.*; her gift to the king, *ib.*; at the parliament to hear his message from Gascony, v. 423; letter to Henry III. promising aid against the king of Castile, vi. 282; sent for and promises to go to Gascony, v. 445; vi. 283; witnesses a writ to send four knights to Westminster on the affairs of Gascony, vi. 287; those owing military service to appear before her, vi. 288; gifts of John, abbat of St. Alban's to, vi. 293; witnesses a letter on the taxation for the crusade, vi. 298; her children, vi. 445; would have sinned greatly had she taken money for the royal letter in favour of St. Alban's, v. 444; quarrel between Winchelsea and Yarmouth respecting the vessels prepared for her, v. 446; complaint of the Yarmouth people before, v. 447; forbidden by the king to start, *ib.*; her speech at this, *ib.*; starts with her sons Edward and Edmund under the protection of archbishop Boniface from Portsmouth, *ib.*; writes to Richard of Cornwall to quiet the quarrel between Winchelsea and Yarmouth, *ib.*; lands at Bordeaux, *ib.*; the archbishop of York appointed her substitute in England, *ib.*; with Henry III. in his passage through France, v. 467; at the meeting of Henry III. and St. Louis with her sisters, v. 477; at the banquet in the Old Temple, Paris, v. 480; her anger at the escape of one who had murdered a prior, her relation,

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v. 486; sends Reginald the physician to her daughter Margaret and her husband, v. 501; has an interview with them, v. 507; spends much on the wars of Thomas of Savoy, v. 510, 549; letter of consolation sent to, by the Pope, v, 549; the letter, v. 565; the Londoners taxed for her needs, v. 568; sends for the king and queen of Scotland, v. 573; at the banquet given by John Mansel, v. 575; the Pope writes to, on behalf of Thomas of Savoy, v. 592; the expenses of the war at Turin prevent her helping Edward against the Welsh, v. 597; the wardship of the lands of William de Cantelupe and William Longespée given to, v. 612, 621; procures the marriage of Baldwin de Redvers to one of her relations, v. 616; her grief at the death of her daughter Katharine, v. 632; her illness at Windsor, v. 643; comes to St. Alban's with Alienora of Castile and others, v. 653; had been "measured" during her illness, v. 654; her offering. *ib.*; her gifts to Thomas of Savoy, v. 678; her character defamed by the Poitevins, v. 703; her property increased by William of Tarrant, v. 716; palliates his errors, *ib.*; the Welsh offer 200 marks to, for peace, v. 727; her entry into London, v. 736; sends a message to the king and queen of Scotland, v. 740; money extorted from, by Thomas of Savoy, v. 741; the Pope exhorts the barons to show due reverence to, vi. 416; her gift to Matthew Paris, vi. 391.

Alienora of Castile, Henry III. sends to her brother Alfonso X. to ask her for his son Edward, v. 397; vi. 285; married to him at Burgos, v. 450; vi. 285; gifts of Henry III. to, v. 450; his joy at the marriage, v. 509; lands at Dover, v. 513; orders of Henry III. for her reception, *ib.*; her reception in London, *ib.*; occupies the house of the elect of Toledo, *ib.*; ill feelings excited by the Spaniards in London, v. 513, 514; at St. Alban's with queen Alienora, v. 653; her marriage part of the treaty with Alfonso X., v. 658.

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Alife, the see kept vacant by Frederick II., iii. 534.

Alken, in Belgium, Richard of Cornwall at, vi. 369.

Alleluiatic victory, the, i. 187.

Aller (Alre), Guthrum baptized at, i. 413.

Alne, the, Malcolm III. and his son slain near, vi. 371.

Alperino, Matthew de, chaplain of Pope Alexander IV., letter to, vi. 308.

Alpibus, Peter de, a city in Cilicia [Plastencia] given to, by Bohemond and Raymond of Toulouse, ii. 65.

Alps, a prophecy made known to a hermit in the, iii. 125.

Alrig, witnesses a charter, vi. 29.

Alton (Autona), many of the Winchester robbers come from, v. 59.

Alvithelea, Readwulf of Northumbria slain by the Danes at, i. 379.

Alwine, founder of Great Malvern, dies, ii. 174.

Alwold, witnesses a charter, vi. 29.

Amabel, castle of, surrendered to the Christians in 1242, iv. 142.

Amalric, son of Alaric II., escapes into Spain, i. 216.

Amand, St., translation of, i. 371.

Amand, St., Aimery de, receives Edward from the font, iii. 540; goes to Palestine with S. de Montfort, iv. 44 *n.*

Amandus, excites a tumult in Gaul, i. 146.

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Artois, Robert, count of, elected emperor by Gregory IX. on the deposition of Frederick II., iii. 624; refusal of this by the French nation till Frederick had been consulted, iii. 625; takes part in bringing the Cross to Paris, iv. 90; at the general chapter of Citeaux with Louis IX., iv. 391; takes the cross, iv. 490; at the translation of St. Edmund, vi. 129; letter to queen Blanche on the capture of Damietta, vi. 152; the offers of the Saracens refused through his pride, v. 88, 106; his demand of Alexandria, v. 88, 106; is the cause of the outrage on William Longespée, v. 133; his insolence towards him, *ib.*; St. Louis powerless to prevent this, *ib.*; his speech on William Longespée leaving the army, v. 134; attacks Mansourah with W. Longespée, v. 147, 166; injured by the stones there, v. 147, 167; his speech to the Master of the Templars, v. 148; remonstrance of the Master, *ib.*; his abuse of the Templars and Hospitallers, v. 149; answer of the

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Arundel castle, taken by Henry I., ii. 123; given as a dower to Adelais, widow of Henry I., ii. 170; Matilda lands at the port, *ib.*

....., William de Albini, 1st earl of, had married Adelais, widow of Henry I., ii. 170; receives Matilda and Robert of Gloucester on their landing at Arundel, *ib.*; dies at Waverley and is buried at Wymondham, ii. 298; patron of Wymondham, *ib.*

....., William de Albini, 3rd earl of, witnesses John's charter of resignation, ii. 546; on John's side at Runnymede, ii. 589; named in Magna Charta, ii. 590; a follower of the 25 barons, ii. 605; joins Louis, ii. 654; his lands wasted by John, ii. 665; returns to his allegiance to Henry III., iii. 13; arrives at Damietta, iii. 41; dies on his return, iii. 67; his body brought home by Thomas, monk of St. Alban's, *ib.*; buried at Wymondham, of which he was patron, *ib.*; his shield of arms, vi. 470.

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....., ..., Isabella, his widow, founds Marham nunnery, v. 215; her application to the king, v. 336; reproaches him for his injustice, *ib.*; the king silenced, but does not grant her justice, v. 337.

....., Robert de, dies, iv. 553; his skill in Hebrew, *ib.*

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Arwald, prince of the Isle of Wight, his two sons put to death by Cædwalla, i. 309; their baptism by the abbat of Redbridge, *ib.*

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Howel, undertakes that David will keep his charter, iv. 322; undertakes to carry out the penalties if David breaks faith, iv. 323; arbiter in David's case with Henry III., iv. 399; his see destroyed and he compelled to beg his bread, iv. 647; his father Ednevet Vaughan, iv. 322.
Asca, Henry of; *v.* Hache.
Ascalon, battle of, in 1099, ii. 104; being without a bishop is under Bethlehem, ii. 110; plunder obtained by Baldwin II. near, ii. 152; taken by Baldwin III. and given to his brother the count of Jaffa, ii. 205; still in the possession of the Christians after the battle of Hittin, ii. 329; deserted by its inhabitants, taken and fortified by Richard, ii. 376; destroyed by Saladin, ii. 377; fortified by Richard of Cornwall, iv. 107, 143, 559; committed to the charge of the emperor's marshal Ralph, iv. 107, 168; great importance of, to the Christians, iv. 143, 144; Richard of Cornwall will not commit it to the Templars, iv. 168; the patriarch of Jerusalem escapes to, after Gaza, iv. 342; besieged by the Saracens of Cairo, iv. 343; its danger in 1246, iv. 559, 560; its surrender part of the terms offered by the soldan of Cairo to St. Louis, but refused, vi. 196.
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Asclepiodotus, defeats and slays Allectus, i. 147; crowned king of Britain, *ib.*; slain by Coel, i. 148.
Asgent, Thomas de, taken prisoner near Gisors, ii. 448.
Ashdown, (Essesdune), battle of, i. 402.
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Ashwell (Heswelle), Herts, quarrel between Grosseteste and the abbat of Westminster respecting the church of, iv. 151; Nicholas presented to, by Grosseteste, *ib.*; the quarrel made up by the king's influence, iv. 154; the church in the possession of Westminster while the bishop of Lincoln has the vicarage, *ib.*
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Asser, son of Tolvi, witnesses a charter, vi. 30.
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Asti, Innocent IV. goes to, iv. 394; deserts Frederick II., iv. 395; the war of Thomas of Savoy at, a great expense to Henry III., v. 510; the citizens rise against Thomas of Savoy and imprison him at Turin, v. 548; their destruction of Moncalieri, v. 565; the merchants of, fined and imprisoned by St. Louis till Thomas of Savoy is released, v. 674, 675.
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....., monastery of, founded by Alfred, who makes John the Presbyter abbat, i. 426.

Athenodorus, instructed by Origen, i. 138.

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Publius, martyred, i. 122.

Quadratus, instructs Adrian in Christianity, i. 121; made bishop, i. 122; martyred. *ib.*

....., archbishop of, Michael Acominatus, Constantina, daughter of, her great knowledge, v. 286; had taught John of Basingstoke all he knew, v. 287; her power of predicting natural phenomena, *ib.*

Athlit (Castrum Peregrinorum) formerly called Districtum, iii. 14; fortified by the Templars and Walter de Avesnes, *ib.*; its situation, *ib.*; its use as a house for the Templars till the walls of Jerusalem were restored, *ib.*; its neighbourhood and port, *ib.*; Coradin, soldan of Damascus, pitches his tents before, iii. 65; in danger in 1246, iv. 560; held by the Christians after St. Louis' defeat, vi. 196.

Atholl, Patrick, earl of, son of Thomas of Galloway, worsts Walter Biset in a tournament, iv. 200; burnt to death by him at Haddington, *ib.*

.. .., David of Hastings, earl of, a party to the treaty between Alexander II. and Henry III., iv. 382; one of those who send it for confirmation to the Pope, iv. 383.

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Atri, the see kept vacant by Frederick II., iii. 534.

Attalus, makes the Roman people his heirs, i. 66.

Attho, clerk to cardinal Otho, iii. 419.

Attila, lays waste Illyria and Thrace, i. 183.

Auch (Ausch), archbishops of:

Gerard de la Barthe, appointed justice by Richard over the crusading fleet, ii. 362; reaches Marseilles, ii. 366.

Garsias II., at the council of Bourges, iii. 105; primacy claimed over, by the archbishop of Rouen, iii. 106.

Amanian de Grisinhac, captured by Frederick II. on his way to the council of Lyons, iv. 125, note.

Aueies, Thierry de, taken prisoner near Gisors, ii. 448.

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Audæus, founds the sect of the Anthropomorphitæ, i. 164.

Audhun, general of Æthelwold of Sussex, drives out Cædwalla, i. 308.

Audley (Aldelia, Audeleia), James de, returns to England from Germany, v. 653; his raid against the Welsh, v. 656 joins in the letter to Pope Alexander IV. against the Poitevins, vi. 405.

Augia (Reichenau?), blood from a crucifix flows at, i. 446.

Augsburg, Siegfrid, bishop of, dies at Brindisi, iii. 148.

Auguselus, king of Scotland, slain, i. 241.

Augustine, St., bishop of Hippo, i. 177; sends Orosius to St. Jerome, i. 178; dies, i. 180; his rule, v. 195; quoted, i. 50, 52; ii. 613; v. 387; vi. 333.

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Aurelius, Marcus, wipes off the debts of the Romans, i. 123; emperor, i. 125; associates Lucius Verus with him, i. 126; his war with the Parthians, *ib.*; persecutes the Christians, *ib.*; sole emperor, i. 127; associates Commodus with him, *ib.*; burns the record of debts, *ib.*; the Marcomannian war, *ib.*; attributes his victory to the Christians, *ib.*; dies, i. 128.

Aurelius Ambrosius, son of Constantine, king of Britain, i. 183; educated by Guithelm, archbishop of London, *ib.*; sent to be educated into Britanny, i. 184; threat that he would depose Vortigern, i. 190; sent for by the Britons, i. 196; returns to Britain, and is made king, i. 215; his character, *ib.*; his attack on Genorium and destruction of Vortigern, i. 216; his battle with Hengist at Wippedesflete, i. 217; defeats Ælla at Mercredesburne, i. 219; defeats Hengist at Maisbelli, i. 219, 220; restores the churches throughout Britain, i. 220; defeats Hengist at the Don, *ib.*; takes Conisborough, i. 221; besieges York, *ib.*; admits Octa to mercy, *ib.*; goes to Amesbury and by Merlin's direction has the stones of Kildare brought there, i. 222, 223; defeats Pascentius, i. 226; his illness, *ib.*; poisoned by Eopa, at the instance of Pascentius, i. 227; buried at Stonehenge, *ib.*

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Balac, captures Jocelin of Edessa and Waleran de Puisay, ii. 149, 150; captures Baldwin II., and imprisons him and others in Quartapi, ii. 150; besieges Jaffa, *ib.*; his defeat there, ii. 151.
Baldred, king of Kent, i. 370; driven across the Thames by Egbert's expedition, 374.
Baldulf, meditates an attack on Arthur, i. 234; put to flight by Cador, *ib.* regrets making peace with Arthur, i. 235; lands at Totness and besieges Bath, *ib.*; slain by Arthur, i. 236.
Baldwin I., king of Jerusalem, brother of Godfrey of Lorraine, one of the first crusaders, ii. 47; begins his march with Godfrey, ii. 55; reduces Tarsus, ii. 65; his conquests and reception at Edessa, ii. 66; buys Samosata, *ib.*; takes Seruge, *ib.*; his position at the siege of Antioch, ii. 68; sends presents to the besieging army, ii. 75; elected king on Godfrey's death, ii. 120; his coronation, *ib.*; allows Tancred to depart, *ib*; his expedition across the Jordan, *ib.*; his
Baldwin I.—*cont.*
humanity to the wife of an Arab chief, *ib.*; take Arsuf and Cæsarea with the aid of the Genoese, ii. 125; makes Baldwin archbishop of Cæsarea, ii. 126; an Egyptian army sent against him, *ib.*; its defeat, *ib.*; meets the Western princes who arrive at Jerusalem, *ib.*; his expedition against the Arabs and Egyptians, ii. 127; his danger and delivery by the Arab prince whose wife he had protected, ii. 127, 128; had given Tiberias to Hugh of St. Omer, ii. 128; defeats the Arabs with his aid, *ib.*; takes Acre, ii. 128, 129; takes Tripoli and gives it to Bertrand of Toulouse, ii. 137; takes Beyrout, ii. 138; takes Sidon, ii. 139; summons Roger, prince of Antioch, to his aid against Mendue, ii. 141; his rashness and defeat, *ib.*; his escape with the loss of a fort, *ib.*; dies, ii. 144, 145; gives a habitation and assistance to the Templars, ii. 144; his conquests, ii. 145.
..... II., king of Jerusalem (de Bourg, count of Edessa), takes the cross, ii. 47; begins his march with Godfrey, ii. 55; his position at the battle of Antioch, ii. 86; attacks Charran, ii. 129; quarrels with Bohemond as to whose it should be, *ib.*; captured by the enemy, *ib.*; Edessa given to Tancred till his release, *ib.*; released, ii. 137; succeeds Baldwin I. as king of Jerusalem, ii. 145; defeats the Turks at Mons Dani and recovers Cerepum and Sardonas, ii. 148; captured by Balac and imprisoned in Quartapi, ii. 150; released, ii. 151; returns home, *ib.*; relieves Harsad and defeats Borsequin, ii. 152; ransoms his daughter, *ib.*; obtains plunder near Ascalon, *ib.*; gives his daughter Melisent to Fulk of Anjou, ii. 154; gives Antioch and his daughter Alice to Bohemond II., *ib.*; sent for, to help the people of Antioch, after Bohemond's death, ii. 157; puts Rodoam, prince of Aleppo to flight, ii. 157; gives Laodicea and Gabala to his

Baldwin II.—*cont.*
daughter Alice, widow of Bohemond II., *ib.*; causes the principality of Antioch to be sworn to Bohemond's daughter Constance, *ib.*; returns to Jerusalem, *ib.*; on his death bed gives the kingdom in charge to Fulk and his daughter Melisent, *ib.*; dies, ii. 158.
..... III., king of Jerusalem, son of Fulk V. of Anjou, ii. 157; receives Conrad III. at Jerusalem, ii. 181; receives Louis VII., ii. 182; agrees with them to besiege Damascus, *ib.*; forces Noureddin to retire, ii. 183; mourns Raymond of Tripoli, ii. 184; a messenger from the Assisini slain on his way to, ii. 185; takes Ascalon, ii. 205; gives it to his brother Amaury, count of Jaffa, *ib.*; dies, ii. 220.
..... IV., king of Jerusalem, son of Amaury, ii. 321; his illness, *ib.*; his government in spite of this, *ib.*; makes Guy of Lusignan guardian of the kingdom in the presence of his mother and the patriarch, *ib.*; removes Guy and substitutes Raymond, count of Tripoli, as governor, *ib.*; dies, ii. 322.
..... V., king of Jerusalem, son of William of Montserrat and Sibilla, ii. 321, 322; succeeds Baldwin IV., ii. 322; given to Raymond of Tripoli to be brought up, *ib.*; hopeless condition of the kingdom under him, *ib.*; his death, ii. 325.
Baldwin I., emperor of Constantinople, ii. 488. *See* Flanders, counts of.
Baldwin II., emperor of Constantinople, iii. 145; insolence of the Greeks to, iii. 386; seeks aid and counsel of the Roman church, *ib.*; expelled by the Greek church, iii. 446; son of Peter, count of Auxerre, iii. 480; comes to England after his expulsion for aid, iii. 480, 481; lands at Dover, iii. 481; objection of the king to his coming, *ib.*; allowed to come to London and is kindly received by the king at Woodstock, *ib.*; receives gifts from the king and Richard of Cornwall,
Baldwin II.—*cont.*
ib.; departs with handsome presents, iii. 486; returns to Greece, iii. 517; sells relics to Louis IX., iii. 518; his French origin, *ib.*; helped by the Pope, *ib.*; writes to Henry III. of his success, iv. 54; besieges [Tchorlu], *ib.*; gives the crown of thorns to Louis IX., iv. 75; receives large treasure in exchange, *ib.*; his consequent hope of victory over the Greeks, *ib.*; sells the Cross to Louis IX., iv. 90; defeated by the Greeks and applies for help to Frederick II., iv. 299; a truce for a year obtained for him by Frederick II., *ib.*; one of the three commissioners to settle certain questions between Frederick II. and the church, iv. 336; testifies to the good intentions of Frederick II., iv. 371; at the council of Lyons, iv. 431; a witness to Frederick's oath to the Pope by his sureties, iv. 447; comes to England on his expulsion from Greece, iv. 626; sells all his relics, *ib.*; spoiled of all his money, &c. in spite of the Pope's aid, *ib.*; claims relationship with Henry III. in order to get money from him, *ib.*
Baldwin, son of Saladin, taken at Antioch, ii. 339; slain at Antioch, ii. 353.
Balian, lord of Ibelin, escapes from the battle of Hittin, ii. 328.
Baliol (Bailliol, Bailul), Jocelin de, excommunicated by archbishop Thomas at Vezelay, ii. 234; appeals and is absolved, *ib.*
....., Hugh de (fourth baron), one of John's evil counsellors, ii. 533; the lands and castles of the barons between the Tees and Scotland given in charge to, ii. 641; defends the Northumbrian castles against Louis, ii. 663; Barnard castle his feof, ii. 666; carries on a system of plunder and rapine, iii. 33; had served John well, v. 507.
....., Bernard de (his brother), one of John's evil counsellors, ii. 533.

Baliol—*cont.*
....., John de (fifth baron), obtains the inheritance of his wife, daughter of Alan of Galloway, iii. 365; one of those appointed in 1244 on the part of the barons to consider the king's demands, iv. 362; one of those who sent the charter of the king of Scotland to the Pope for confirmation, iv. 384; accused of unfaithfulness in his charge of the young king and queen of Scotland, v. 501; Reginald of Bath his accuser, *ib.*; Richard de Clare and John Mansel sent to Edinburgh to investigate the matter, v. 505; buys his peace with Henry III., v. 507; makes peace with the prior of Tynemouth and bishop of Durham, v. 528; his injuries to Durham and Tynemouth, *ib.*; the king hears of his wealth and acts accordingly, *ib.*; traps laid for, by the king, v. 569; his shield of arms, vi. 470.
....., Eustace de (his brother), shield of arms of, vi. 470.
....., Henry de, a surety for Alexander II. in his treaty with Henry III., iv. 381, 382; a party to the treaty, iv. 382; one of those who send it for confirmation to the Pope, iv. 384; dies, iv. 587.
....., Roger Fitz John de; *v.* Fitz John.
....., Ada de; *v.* Fitz John.
Ballon; *v.* Baalum.
Balther, St., church of, destroyed by Anlaf, i. 454.
Balzo, duke, the murderer of William Longsword of Normandy, i. 455.
Bamberg, bishops of:—
Ekbert von Meran, with the crusading army at Acre, iii. 9.
Henry von Schmiedefeld, preaches against Frederick II., iv. 573.
Bamborough (Baanburgum, Baenburg, Bebba) castle, built by Ida, i. 243; St. Oswald's arm preserved in, i. 282; bishop Cynewulf imprisoned in, by Eadbricht, i. 340; Alcred of Northumbria flies to, i. 350; despoiled by the Danes in 993, i. 475; Robert, earl of Northumberland, besieged in, ii. 36; Malvoisin built up against, *ib.*; surrendered to William II., *ib.*; surrendered to Henry II. by Malcolm IV., ii. 214.
Bamborough—*cont.*
Banceto, William de; *v.* Sanceai.
Bangor (near Chester), monks of, their slaughter procured by St. Augustine, i. 199, 257, 259.
..... (in Wales), bishops of:
Hervey, at the consecration of Thomas, archbishop of York, ii. 136.
Robert of Shrewsbury, consecrated, ii. 440.
Richard, conducts Griffith to the meeting with his brother David, iv. 8, 48, 148; excommunicates David and leaves Wales, iv. 148; goes to Henry III. to procure Griffith's release, iv. 148, 149; is to carry out the penalties against David if he breaks faith, iv. 323; his bishoprick destroyed and he compelled to beg his bread, iv. 647; goes to St. Alban's, v. 2; his poverty after the injuries by war to his see, *ib.*; comes to St. Alban's and brings the news of the submission of the Welsh, v. 288; consecrates the chrism at St. Alban's, v. 432; repeats to Matthew Paris the speech of Richard of Cornwall on accepting the kingdom of Germany, v. 602; present at the discovery of the tomb of St. Alban, v. 608; vi. 495; grants an indulgence to all venerating it, v. 609; vi. 495.
Bannerdon Hill, battle of, i. 235.
Banstead, Hubert de Burgh dies at his manor of, iv. 243.
Baptism, heretical, miracle respecting, i. 230.
Bar, Genton de, one of the first crusaders, ii. 47; joins Raymond of Toulouse, ii. 57.
....., counts of: their shield of arms, vi. 470.

Bar—*cont.*
....., Henry II., count of, refuses to go to the coronation of Louis IX., iii. 118; his alliance with Henry III. and war with the counts of Champagne and Flanders, iii. 195; said to be slain at Gaza, iv. 25; his shield of arms, vi. 470.
....., Theobald II., count of, takes the cross, iv. 490; joins Frederick II., iv. 577; sent to the Venetians for provisions by Louis IX., v. 70; joins Margaret of Flanders against William of Holland, vi. 253; taken prisoner at the battle of Walcheren, v. 437; had lost an eye in the previous war, *ib.*; said to be killed at Walcheren, vi. 254.
....., Robert de, proctor of Henry III. at Rome, letter of Henry III. to, respecting the church of Hartburn, vi. 322.
Bar-sur-Aube, Nicholas of, sent to Rome by the University of Paris against the Dominicans, v. 599.
Bar-le-Duc, Henry I., count of, his position at the siege of Acre, ii. 360.
Bar-sur-Seine, Milo III., count of, arrives at Damietta, iii. 41; Walter his son arrives at Damietta, *ib.*
Barbeaux (Barbellum), Cistercian monastery at, built by Louis VII., who is buried there, ii. 314.
Bard, given by Henry III. to Amedeo, count of Savoy, iv. 550.
Bardney, Æthelred of Mercia becomes a monk at, i. 320; he dies and is buried at, *ib.*; St. Oswald translated from, i. 439.
....., abbats of:
Walter de Beningworth, his quarrel with the archdeacon of Lincoln, iv. 245; visitation of, by bishop Grosseteste, iv. 246; appeals to the convent of Canterbury, iv. 247; deposed by Grosseteste, *ib.*; the convent ordered to regard him as deposed and excommunicate, *ib.*
Stephen (?), nephew of Innocent IV., seized and imprisoned by Enzio, vi. 133; tortured, *ib.*
Bardulf, Hugh, made guardian of the kingdom by Richard, ii. 355; letter of Richard to, respecting the chancellor, ii. 379.
Barentin (Valentinus), Drogo de, sent by Henry III. as commissioner into Gascony, v. 288; his report, v. 289.
Barfleur (Barbefluvium), Henry, duke of Normandy at, ii. 186, 204; Henry II. crosses from, in 1174, ii. 292; Richard crosses from, in 1189, ii. 347.
Barham Down, John assembles his army at, to resist Philip's invasion, ii. 539.
Bari, the relics of S. Nicholas translated to, ii. 22; vi. 451; council of, St. Anselm at, ii. 38; Peter the hermit at, ii. 49; destroyed by William I., king of Sicily, ii. 212.
Barking, abbey of, founded by Earconwald, i. 297; Mary, sister of archbishop Thomas made abbess by Henry II., ii. 287, 288.
Barletum (Barletta), taken by Manfred, v. 572.
Barmer, Norfolk, land at, obtained by Richard de Parco for Binham, vi. 86; law suit respecting the small tithes at, vi. 88.
....., Paul, priest of, vi. 88.
Barnabas, St., discovery of his body and of a copy of the gospel of St. Matthew, written by him, i. 218.
Barnard Castle, a feof of Hugh de Baliol, ii. 666; Alexander II. surveys in order to take, *ib.*; death of Eustace de Vescy before, *ib.*
Barnet, warren of St. Alban's in, iv. 51, 52; the judges itinerant at, in 1253, vi. 268.
Barneville, Roger de, one of the first crusaders, ii. 47; joins Robert of Normandy, ii. 59; slain in a skirmish with Kerboga before Antioch, ii. 80.
Barney, Norfolk, tithes in, vi. 85; aqueduct between it and Croxton, vi. 87.
....., A., parson of, witnesses a deed, vi. 90.

Barnwell, the prior and convent appointed guardians of the farm of Guilden Morden church, iv. 251.

Barre, Richard, sent as ambassador to the Roman court by Henry II., ii. 249.

Barres, John de, said to be slain at Gaza, iv. 25; captured at Saintes by William de Sey, iv. 213; exchanged with Henry of Hastings, *ib.*; his shield of arms, vi. 470.

Barrow on the Humber, monastery of, Winfrid, bishop of Lichfield retires to and dies at, i. 297.

Bartholomew, official of Hubert Fitz Walter, dean of York, appeals in the matter of the election of Geoffrey Plantagenet, ii. 348.

Bartholomew, made anti-pope in Bulgaria, &c. by the Albigeois, iii. 78; sprung from Carcassonne, *ib.*; had been vicar of their anti-pope, gave up his place at Porlos to him, and went to Toulouse, *ib.*; his style in writing, *ib.*; his death, iii. 79.

Baschervilla *i.e.*, Bacqueville, *q. v.*

Basil, bishop of Ancyra; *v.* Ancyra.

Basil of Cæsarea, dies, i. 170.

Basil, St., cloisters of, reached by Godfrey and his followers, ii. 55.

Basilides, the philosopher, i. 125; heresy of, i. 122.

Basilii, Peter, wounds Richard at Chaluz, ii. 451; pardoned and ordered to go free by Richard, *ib.*

Basing, battle of, i. 402.

Basingstoke, John of, archdeacon of Leicester, sent by bishop Grosseteste to Henry III. to remonstrate about the prebend of Thame, iv. 152; his speech to Henry III., *ib.*; dies, v. 284; grief of S. de Montfort, *ib.*; his skill in Greek and Latin letters, *ib.*; speaks of his studies at Athens to bishop Grosseteste, v. 285; discovers the Testaments of the 12 Patriarchs there, *ib.*; brings to England the Greek numeral figures, *ib.*; these represented and explained, v. 285, 286; his Greek Donatus, v. 286; his treatise, "Templum Domini," *ib.*; his account to Paris of a wonderful Athenian girl, Constantina, *ib.*; all his knowledge taught him by her, v. 287; had studied at Paris, *ib.*

Basingwerk, castle of, restored by Henry II., ii. 214.

Basset (of Hedendone), Thomas (2nd baron), one of John's evil counsellors, ii. 533; not one of the confederates in 1215, ii. 588; deserts John, *ib.*; on John's side at Runnymede, ii. 589; named in Magna Charta, ii. 590; one of the followers of the 25 barons, ii. 605; with the army assembled for the relief of Lincoln, iii. 18.

Basset (of Wycombe), Alan (1st baron), on John's side at Runnymede, ii. 589; named in Magna Charta, ii. 590; one of the followers of the 25 barons, ii. 605; sent by Henry III. to William de Breauté at Bedford, vi. 68.

....., Gilbert (2nd baron), despoiled by Henry III. of a manor given him by John, iii. 246; threats of Henry III. to hang him, *ib.*; his niece married to Richard Siward, *ib.*; absent from the Parliament at Westminster in 1233, iii. 247; one of the confederate nobles exiled by the king, *ib*; his ambuscade for the Poitevins at Monmouth, iii. 256; with Richard Siward burns Alconbury, iii. 271; reconciled with the king and his rights restored, iii. 292; admitted one of the king's counsellors, *ib.*; his advice to the king, iii. 381; speech of Richard de Percy to, iii. 382; reconciled by Otho with some of the nobles with whom he had quarrelled, iii. 404; on the side of the foreigners at the proposed tournament in 1240, iv. 88; thrown from his horse and killed, iv. 89, 174; his shield of arms, vi. 470.

...., Gilbert, son and heir of 2nd baron, dies, iv. 89.

Basset—*cont.*
....., Warine, brother of second baron, killed at the siege of Cardiff Castle, iii. 248.
....., Fulk (3rd baron); *v.* London, bishops of.
....., Philip (4th baron), goes to Palestine with Richard of Cornwall, iv. 44, note; one of the messengers sent to Lyons in 1245 to complain of the Roman exactions, iv. 420; goes to Richard of Cornwall to intercede for Henry of Bath, v. 214.
....., family of, stand up for Henry of Bath, as his wife Alina was a connexion, v. 213, 214.
Bassingbourne, John of, one of John's evil counsellors, ii. 533; not one of the confederates in 1215, ii. 588; his shield of arms, vi. 470.
Bath (Akemannecester, Bado), built by Bladud, i. 28; besieged by the Saxons, i. 235; taken by Ceawlin, i. 249; Eadgar crowned at, i. 466; Swegen at, i. 489.; Swegen receives the submission of Ælfmar and others at, i. 490; the see of Wells, transferred to, by bishop John of Tours, ii. 33.
....., bishops of:
John de Villula (of Tours), transfers the see to Bath from Wells, ii. 33; witnesses a charter of Henry I., vi. 36; dies ii. 149.
Godfrey, ii. 150.
Reginald, archdeacon of Salisbury, elected, ii. 287; goes to Rome with Richard elect of Canterbury, ii. 291; elected archbishop by the Canterbury monks, ii. 383; dies, and is buried at Bath, *ib.*; *v.* Salisbury, archdeacons of.
Savaric, archdeacon of Northampton, elected, ii. 395; goes to Rome and is consecrated by Alban, bishop of Albano, *ib.*
Jocelyn of Wells, consecrated at Reading by William, bishop of London, ii. 495; leaves England secretly on the interdict being pronounced, ii. 522; remains abroad living in luxury, ii. 523; John promises to receive him, ii. 541; amount paid to, for his losses by John, ii. 543, 575; on John's side at Runnymede, ii. 589; named in Magna Charta, ii. 590; his agreement with John as to the restoration of the seized property, ii. 608; crowns Henry III. at Gloucester iii. 1, 2; dictates the oath taken by Henry III., iii. 1; at the naval battle with Eustace the monk, iii. 28, 29, note; at the consecration of Robert, bishop of Salisbury, iii. 189; a party to John's charter of freedom of election, v. 542; receives the fifteenth for the king, vi. 66; dies, iv. 233.
Roger, precentor of Salisbury, iv. 287; confirmed more easily because his prebend was given to a nephew of the Pope, *ib.*; a proctor for the chapter sent to the parliament during the vacancy, iv. 372, note; consecrated at Reading, iv. 391; the revenues of his precentorship at Salisbury seized by the nuncio Martin, *ib.*; dies, v. 3, 6; the king seizes the property of the see, v. 3; *v.* Salisbury, precentors of.
William de Buttone, describes the earthquake of 1248 to Matthew Paris, v. 46; his testimony at Rome to the arrangement made respecting the resignation of bishop Nicholas of Durham, v. 212; at the parliament in 1253, v. 373, 375; joins in the excommunication of the violators of Magna Charta, v. 375; sent by Henry III. to Alfonso X. to ask his sister for Edward, v. 396, 397; with Henry III. in Gascony in Jan. 1254, v. 423; appointed to carry out the letter of Innocent IV.
Bath, bishops of—*cont.*
Jocelyn of Wells—*cont.*

Bath, bishops of—*cont.*
William de Buttone—*cont.*
to the bishops of the province of Canterbury on visitations, vi. 229; mandate respecting procurations, vi. 232; quarrel with the abbat of Glastonbury, v. 534, 590; goes to Rome for this, v. 534, 590; Henry III. takes part against him in spite of all he had done in Spain, v. 534; vi. 365; crosses, v. 557, 560; consecrates Robert, bishop of Carlisle, at Bermondsey, v. 678; his gift to St. Alban's, vi. 390.
....., abbat of, St. Elphege, i. 472, 488; *v.* Winchester, bishops of.
....., prior of, Thomas, amount required from, for the Sicilian affair, v. 583, 584.
Bath, Henry of, justice itinerant at Hertford, the suit of trespass of St. Alban's tried before, iv. 51; protects the adversaries of S. Alban's against the abbat's sentence, v. 28; accusation against, v. 213; his wife and her relations, *ib*; his greed, *ib.*; suit against, by Philip d'Arci respecting a manor of Everard of Trumpington, *ib.*; defence of him by John Mansel, *ib.*; the king's anger, *ib.*; John Mansel not accepted as a surety for, v. 213, 214; the bishop of London intercedes and 24 knights are sureties, v. 214; sends his wife for help to her Basset relations, *ib.*; goes with the bishop of London and Philip Basset to Earl Richard, *ib.*; Richard intercedes with the king in vain, v. 215; accusation of, at the parliament in London, v. 223; anger of the king because he came surrounded with friends, *ib.*; proclamation against him, *ib.*; speech of Henry III. inciting to his murder, *ib.*; John Mansel's prudence restrains many from attacking him, *ib.*; earl Richard and the bishop of London intercede for him, v. 224; more mildly treated, and escapes after promising a sum of money, *ib.*; promises the king 2,000 marks, is reconciled with him, and
Bath, Henry de—*cont.*
returns to court, v. 240; returns to court, v. 379; one of the investigators of the crime of the sheriff of Northampton, v. 580; witnesses the king's confirmation of the charter of the abbat of S. Alban's, v. 672; judge itinerant at Barnet, vi. 268; keeps the writs in his hands in the matter of the bishop of Durham and S. Alban's, vi. 393.
....., Alina, his wife, a relation of the Bassets and Sandfords, v. 213.
Bath, Reginald of, a physician, sent by queen Alienora to look after the health of the king and queen of Scotland, v. 501; goes to Edinburgh, *ib.*; his interview with the queen, v. 502; his charges against her guardians, *ib.*; dies with suspicion of poison, *ib.*
Batinton, castle of, taken by Stephen from one Robert, ii. 165.
Battle Abbey, founded by William I., ii. 2, 21; Icklesham, given to, by Robert de Sotindone, v. 394.
....., abbat of, Ralph of Coventry, spokesman for the abbats in their appeal to the king in 1240, iv. 36; letter of Innocent IV. to, in defence of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, vi. 258; letter of, to the Italian merchants on a loan of 4 marks, vi. 334.
Batu Khan, iv. 387.
Baucei, Hugh de, of Poitou, his shield of arms, vi. 470.
Baugency, Ralph de, one of the first crusaders, ii. 47.
Baugye, Fulk de, goes to Palestine with Simon de Montfort, iv. 44, note.
Bauzan (Baucan), Stephen, Margaret queen of Scotland committed to, on her marriage, v. 272; killed in Wales, v. 646; vi. 373
Bavaria, the duke of, an elector to the empire, iv. 455, note; v. 604.
....., Louis I., duke of, with the crusading army at Acre (?), iii. 9, note [5]; as representing the emperor, insists on the army doing something, iii. 69;

Bavaria—*cont.*
advances into Egypt, iii. 67, 69; one of the hostages with the sultan for carrying out the treaty, iii. 68; assassinated by order of Frederick II., iv. 453.
....., Otho II., duke of, an enemy of Henry son of Frederick II., iii. 323; Henry committed to his charge by Frederick II., *ib.*; with the army under Conrad against the Tartars, iv. 107; writes to Frederick II. respecting the Tartars, iv. 114; his daughter [Elizabeth] married to Conrad, son of Frederick II., v. 17, 26; opposed to the coronation of William of Holland, v. 26; his loss in the war in Flanders, v. 433.
Bayeux (Baiocum), attacked and taken by Rollo, i. 440; Popa seized in, by Rollo, i. 441; acquired by Henry I., ii. 129; reduced by Geoffrey of Anjou, ii. 169; attempt of Vivian and Gratian to reconcile Henry II. and archbishop Thomas at, ii. 247.
....., bishops of:
Odo, imprisoned by William I., ii. 17; on his release confirms Robert in the duchy of Normandy, ii. 25; made earl of Kent by William II., ii. 26; his rising against William in favour of Robert, *ib.*; his character of William II., *ib.*; plunders Kent and especially Lanfranc's lands, *ib.*; takes the plunder to Rochester *ib.*; Lanfranc's advice to William I. about his imprisonment, *ib.*; his castles of Tunbridge and Pevensey destroyed by William II., ii. 27; imprisoned and brought before Rochester castle, *ib.*; on the reduction of the castle leaves England, ii. 28.
Robert des Ableiges, with the crusading army at Acre, iii. 9.
Bayham (Begeham), abbat of, his visitation of St. Alban's, v. 259; R., abbat of, letter of the bishop of Chichester to, on the translation of St. Edmund, vi. 128.
Bayham—*cont.*
Bayonne (Bahainnia), attempt of Gaston de Béarn against, v. 426; its failure, *ib.*
....., a merchant vessel of, seized by Peter Mauclerc, count of Britanny, iv. 243.
....., Bernard de Lescarre, bishop of, appointed by Richard justice over the crusading fleet, ii. 362.
Bazas (Vesatum, Besacea), near La Reole, Henry III. keeps Christmas, 1253–4 at, v. 421; letter of Henry III. dated at, vi. 286.
Béarn (Beders), Gaston IV. de, one of the first crusaders, ii. 47; begins his crusade with Raymond, ii. 57; his position at the battle of Antioch, ii. 86.
....., Gersende de, widow of William de Montrate, viscount of Béarn, comes to Henry III. at Blaye and obtains money, iv. 224; gets money from him at Bordeaux, iv. 226, 236; assists her son Gaston against Henry III., v. 48; extorts money from Henry III., v. 293; her prodigious size, iv. 224; v. 293.
....., Gaston VII. de, comes to Henry III. with his mother, iv. 224; gets money from Henry III. at Bordeaux, iv. 236; his injuries to Gascony and ingratitude to Henry III., iv. 630; compelled by S. de Montfort to submit to Henry III., v. 48, 77, 103; his injuries to Gascony, v. 48; had got money from Henry III., *ib.*; assisted by his mother, *ib.*; comes to England and submits to Henry III. at Clarendon, v. 104; pardoned through the queen's intercession, *ib.*; his castles of Fronzac and Egremont surrendered, *ib.*; restored to the possession of his lands, *ib.*; his extortions from Henry III., v. 293; called to his side by Alfonso X., v. 365; lord of Béarn and Perigord, v. 370; heads the Gascons and goes over to Alfonso X. in spite of his oath to Henry III., *ib.*; lays waste part of

Béarn—*cont.*
Gascony and threatens Bordeaux, *ib.*; Henry III. promises to make good his losses, vi. 285, 286; flies to Alfonso and promises him the kingdom of Gascony, v. 388; his attempt against Bayonne, v. 426; its failure, *ib.*; continues his opposition to Henry III. in Gascony, v. 586.

Beatrice, daughter of Henry III. and Alienora, born at Bordeaux, iv. 224, 229; sent for by her father when in Gascony, vi. 283, 284; to be sent to Alfonso X. to marry one of his sons, v. 285.

Beatrice, countess of Provence; *v.* Provence, Beatrice, countess of.

Beatrice, daughter of Raymond Berenger, count of Provence; *v.* Provence, Charles, count of.

Beaucaire (Balcarium), the ships taken at Vienne from Richard of Cornwall restored at, iv. 45.

Beauchamp (de Bello Campo), almost all of the name among the first crusaders, ii. 47.

..... (of Bedford), Hugh de, first baron, charter of William I. in favour of St. Alban's directed to, vi. 34.

..... (of Bedford), William, 5th baron, one of the confederates in 1215, ii. 585; receives the barons at Bedford castle, ii. 587; gives no help to the guardians, and it is surrendered to Fawkes de Breauté, ii. 638; excommunicated by Innocent III., ii. 643; taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln, iii. 22; the houses in Bedford castle given to, by Henry III. after its capture and destruction, iii. 88; vi. 67, 68; loses his property at the route of Grosmont, iii. 253; acts as almoner at the coronation in 1236, iii. 338; troubles the abbey of Wardon respecting the right of warren, v. 356; his behaviour to the canons of Newenham, *ib.*; persecutes the abbat of Wardon, v. 554; his shield of arms, vi. 470.

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....., Geoffrey de, goes to Palestine with Richard of Cornwall, iv. 44, note; his shield of arms, vi. 470.

....., Andrew de, one of the followers of the 25 barons, ii. 605.

..... (of Eaton), John de, goes to Palestine with Richard of Cornwall, iv. 44, note; dies, iv. 175; his shield of arms, vi. 470.

Beaufort, in Anjou (Bamfort), John at, ii. 454.

Beaujeu, Imbert, lord of, sent to the Venetians for provisions by Lous IX., v. 70.

Beaulieu abbey, founded, ii. 488; by John, ii. 668; iv. 2, 562; v. 86; Isabella, wife of Richard of Cornwall, buried at, iv. 2; dedicated in the presence of Henry III., Alienora, &c., iv. 562, 569; v. 86; Richard of Cornwall takes 13 monks from, for Hayles, iv. 562, 569.

....., abbats of:
Hugh, proctor for John at Rome against archbishop Langton, ii. 633; *v.* Carlisle, bishops of.
Alcius of Gisors (?), letter of Richard of Cornwall to, with an account of his crusade, iv. 138; dedicates the church in the presence of the king, Richard of Cornwall, &c., v. 86; spends 200 marks on the occasion, but not spared by the king for the occupation of his forest, *ib.*; sends monks thence to Hayles, *ib.*

Beaumeis, Richard de, ordained deacon in St. Paul's by bishop Henry de Blois, ii. 170.

Beaumont (Mons bellus), castle of, taken by Philip II., ii. 341.

....., Roger de, taken prisoner near Gisors, ii. 449.

....., Rocelin, viscount of, captures Robert, earl of Leicester, ii. 407.

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....., Ralph, viscount of, taken prisoner at Damietta, iii. 50.
....., Richard, viscount of, said to be slain at Gaza, iv. 25; in the prison of the sultan of Cairo, iv. 79; attempt of Almaric de Montfort to conceal that he was there, *ib.*; released by Richard of Cornwall, iv. 218, 225; tells Richard of the intention of Louis IX. to seize Henry III. at Saintes, iv. 218; dies of pestilence, iv. 225.
....., W. de, comes to London as one of Louis's forerunners, ii. 648; excommunicated, ii. 649.
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....., bishops of:
Lucian, i. 116.
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Milo de Chatillon-Nanteuil, elect, taken prisoner at Damietta, iii. 49.
Robert de Cressonsacq, takes the cross, iv. 490.
....., dean of, Adam de Annolio (?), excommunicates all who refuse to pay the contribution to the see of Canterbury, iv. 636; proctor for archbishop Boniface, v. 37.
....., archdeacon of, captured by Marcadée and imprisoned by Richard, ii. 421, 422.
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....., canon of, Christian, sent to Rome by the University of Paris against the Dominicans, v. 599.
....., Reginald of, his position at the battle of Antioch, ii. 86.
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Roger, elected archbishop of Canterbury, but refuses, ii. 286.
Beccles, the abbat of, a witness to the crimes of the foresters, v. 715.
....., Alan of (archdeacon of Sudbury), leaves Paris after the riots in 1229, iii. 168; one of the arbitrators between bishop Grosseteste and his chapter, iii. 528; prevailed on by the legate to give way to his demands, iv. 43; his sudden death and enmity to St. Alban's, iv. 262.
Becheed, restored to the Christians in 1241, iv. 142.
Bede, St. Wilfrid's speech to, about Ecgfrith and Æthelthritha, i. 301; educated at Jarrow and Wearmouth, i. 393; under Benedict Biscop and Ceolfrid, i. 319, 334; his ordination, i. 319, 334; his writings, i. 319, 334; his account of Acca, bishop of Hexham, i. 324; presents his history to Ceolwulf, i. 330; close of his history, i. 334; invited to Rome by Pope Sergius I., *ib.*; dies, i. 333, 335; his last words, i. 334; his burial, i. 336; kings and bishops in England at the time of his death, i. 323, 336; his mention of the assistance he received from archbishop Nothelm, i. 336; his praises of St. John of Beverley, i. 329; quoted, i. 156, 191, 246, 251, 257, 283, 344, 357; iv. 34.
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Bedford, Offa buried at, i. 363; the abbat of St. Alban's cited to, iv. 620; deaths of men and cattle at, in 1254, v. 483; floods of the Ouse at, in 1256, v. 561.

..... castle, taken by Ceawlin [an error, *see* the note], i. 249; besieged by Stephen, ii. 166; the barons go to, in 1215, ii. 586; their reception by W. de Beauchamp, ii. 587; demanded by Fawkes de Breauté, ii. 638; the guardians receiving no help from W. de Beauchamp surrender it, ii. 638; vi. 67; given by John to Fawkes, ii. 638, 641; soldiers collected from, for Fawkes's band, iii. 12; Fawkes goes to, with his prisoners, *ib.*; Fawkes imprisons Henry de Braibroc in, iii. 85, 89; vi. 67; siege of, by Henry III., *ib.*; its capture, iii. 86; vi. 68; Fawkes had used the materials of St. Paul's, Bedford, for its construction, iii. 87; the castle destroyed and the houses given to William Beauchamp, iii. 88; vi. 67; another account of its siege and capture, iii. 89; this due to the king's evil counsellors, iii. 259, 269; Hubert de Burgh accused of having caused its destruction, iii. 618; carucage granted to Henry III. after the siege, iv. 373; Henry III. at St. Alban's the Easter following the siege, v. 320.

....., S. Paul's, destroyed by Fawkes de Breauté to build the castle, iii. 87.

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John of Houghton (Houtona, Hotoft, Hotosp), the mouthpiece of the prelates in their answer to the papal demands in 1226, iii. 103; the mouthpiece of the embassy to Pope Gregory IX. against Walter of Eynsham, elect of Canterbury, iii. 157; obtains the Pope's decision quashing the election, iii. 169, 170, 172; afterwards archdeacon of Northampton, dies suddenly and with great wealth, iv. 552.

Almaric of Buckden, dies, leaving large sums, iv. 552.

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John de Crachale, crosses, v. 97; tells Matthew Paris of the bells heard by the bishop of London on bishop Grosseteste's death, v. 408; letter of Henry de Lexinton to, on the quarrel of the Lincoln chapter with the archbishop on Grosseteste's death, vi. 264; made treasurer in place of Philip Luvel, v. 719.

Bedfordshire, storm in, in 1234, iii. 303.

Bedouins, the, threaten Egypt, vi. 206.

Bedum (Bebon) in Gröningen, vision of the Cross at, iii. 14, 15.

Beersheba rebuilt by Fulk, king of Jerusalem, ii. 158; its distance from Ascalon, *ib.*

Beguines, at Neustadt, iv. 272; great numbers in Germany, especially at Cologne, iv. 278; v. 194.

Beisan (Bethsean, Bossanum), the sultan of Damascus and lord of Kerak refuse to surrender to the Christians, iv. 290.

Beithgirim (Beit-Jibrin), castle of, restored to the Christians in 1241, iv. 142.

Beinre, William de, a party to the treaty between Henry III. and Alexander II., iv. 382; his seal affixed to it, iv. 383.

Bel, John le, steward of the bishop of Durham, his opposition to St. Alban's, vi. 340, 393.

Bela IV., king of Hungary, defeats the Tartars and sends Christians to occupy the ravaged lands, iii. 639; required by the Tartars to surrender his kingdom, iv. 113; defeated by the Tartars, iv. 114, 120; vi. 79, 83, 115; escapes to his brother (Coloman) in Illyria, iv. 114; sends Stephen II., bishop of Waitzen, to Frederick II. to inform him of this, *ib.*; does homage to Frederick II. to obtain his aid, iv. 120; this a stratagem of Frederick II., *ib.*; an Englishman living among the Tartars comes to, as messenger and interpreter, iv. 274; expelled from his kingdom by the Tartars and applies to Frederick II. for aid, iv. 298; Hungary

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Belesme, Robert de; *see* Shrewsbury, earls of.

Belet, Michael, acts as butler at the coronation in 1236, iii. 338.

Belfeeho, soldan of Persia, had subdued the province of Antioch, ii. 67; rumour of his intended approach to relieve Antioch, ii. 75.

Belfort (Beelford, Beuforde), castle of, restored to the Christians in 1241, iv. 141; held by them after St. Louis' defeat, vi. 196.

Belgrade (Belligravia), loss of Walter Sansavoir at, ii. 49; Godeschal at, ii. 53; Godfrey and his followers reach, ii. 55.

Belin, John, sent to Rome by the University of Paris against the Dominicans, v. 599.

Belinus, officer of Cassibellaunus, opposes Cæsar's landing, i. 72.

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Belley (Belesium, Bellicium), chapter of, Boniface, elect of Canterbury, uses the seal of, iv. 297, 298; William of Kilkenny consecrated bishop of Ely at, v. 508.

Belus, first king of Assyria, i. 5.

Belver (Kaukab-el-Hawa), a castle belonging to the hospitallers, passed by Saladin, ii. 322.

Belvoir (Bealver, Beauvoir, Belwers, Beuwer), castle of, provisioned by W. de Albini and given in charge to his people, ii. 621; John demands its surrender, ii. 638; he threatens to murder W. de Albini if it is not surrendered, *ib.*; surrendered to John, ii. 639; given in

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....., cell of, founded, ii. 25; archbishop Boniface not allowed to enter, v. 414; writs respecting the rights of, vi. 342, 343.

....., prior of, Martin, dies, vi. 278.

....., vale of, passed by the French army, iii. 17.

....., Adam de, condones a debt to St. Alban's, vi. 279; his death, *ib.*; his anniversary kept, *ib.*; witnesses a charter, vi. 419.

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Benauges (Benage), castle of, surrendered to Henry III., v. 396; the prisoners treated leniently, *ib.*; the freemen granted to Peter of Savoy and the king's uterine brothers, v. 410.

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Benevento seized and occupied by Frederick II., iv. 449.
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Bensington, taken by Ceawlin, i. 249; taken by Offa, i. 350.
Bentley (Benethleia) priory, near Harrow, accidental death of the prior of, v. 33.
Beohrt (Bertus, Brithricus), earl of the Northumbrians, sent by Ecgfrith to ravage Ireland, i. 305; invades the Picts, i. 318; slain by the Picts, *ib.*
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Beohrtric, king of Wessex, i. 352; marries Offa's daughter, i. 353, 354 note [3], 368; expels Ecgberht, i. 353; his territories invaded by the Danes, *ib.*; poisoned by Eadburh, i. 369, 385.
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Beorn, burnt by the Northumbrians, i. 350.
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Beornred, (Borredus), king of Mercia, i. 341; deposed by the Mercians under Offa, i. 342, 343; burns Catterick and is burnt himself, i. 346.
Beornwulf (Bernulfus), king of Mercia, i. 373; his war with Ecgberht, i. 374; slain by the E. Angles, *ib.*; subscribes a charter of Offa, vi. 3.
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Berg (de Montibus), Adolf V., count of, leader of the Germans at the siege of Damietta, iii. 36.
....., Adolf VI., count of, joins William of Holland against Margaret of Flanders, vi. 253.
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....., Robert of, excommunicated, ii. 644.
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Berkshire, the rectors of, summoned by the legate Otho and a contribution demanded for the war between the Pope and Frederick II., iv. 38; their answer, iv. 39–43.

....., archdeacon of, directions of Innocent IV. as to the collection for the crusade in 1246, vi. 118, 135; out of the kingdom, vi. 135.

Bermondsey, monks come to, in 1089, ii. 29; Alwine [Child], the founder, dies, ii. 35; meeting of Benedictine abbats at, in 1249, v. 81; vi. 176; statutes settled there, vi. 176; meeting of the crusaders at, in 1250, v. 102; Robert, bishop of Carlisle, consecrated at, v. 678.

....., priors of:
Peter, the first, dies, ii. 144.
Joibert, said to be appointed by archbishop Hubert, ii. 445.

Bern, Adam de, sent to Lyons by the abbat of St. Alban's to appeal against John the nuncio, iv. 620; hindered at the papal court, iv. 621.

Bernard, St., persuades Louis VII. to receive Peter, archbishop of Bourges, and to go to Jerusalem, ii. 179; preaches the second crusade, ii. 180; dies, ii. 190; quoted (?), v. 245; v. 355.

Bernard of Savoy, brother of the prior of Thetford, at Thetford, v. 31; his drunkenness, *ib.*

Bernard Sylvester, of Chartres, quoted, v. 275.

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Bernewde, wood of, i. 444.

Bernhard, king of Italy, accused of conspiracy against Louis I., and put to death, i. 372.

Bernicia joined to Deira by Oswiu, i. 424.

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Berno, huntsman of St. Edmund, murders Regnar Lodbrog, i. 394; his punishment, i. 395; lands in Denmark, *ib.*; his false accusation of St. Edmund to Hinguar and Hubba, i. 395, 399.

Berry, settlement respecting the feofs in, between Henry II. and Philip II., ii. 314; Philip quitclaims his right in, to Richard, ii. 417.

Bertha, queen of Æthelberht, i. 256.

Berthfert, son of Berthulf, murders St. Wistan, i. 380.

Berthun, general of Æthelwold of Sussex, drives out Cædwalla, i. 308.

Bertin, St., monastery of, at St. Omer, bishop Hermann retires to, i. 524; in Flanders, the Canterbury monks received at, in 1207, ii. 516.

Bertrada, wife of Fulk IV., count of Anjou, taken from him by Philip I., ii. 44.

Bertram, Roger, dies, iv. 194.

....., William, of Egremont, taken by S. de Montfort and imprisoned at La Réole, v. 49.

Bertulf, son of Florus, educated by St. Maur, i. 244.

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Berwick, the Danes land at, under Hinguar and Hubba in 870, i. 395; Malcolm III. meets William I. at, ii. 8, note[1]; the castle surrendered to Henry II. by William, king of Scotland, ii. 297; surrendered to William by Richard, ii. 355; taken by John, ii. 641; some ships from an unknown country touch at, and are allowed to depart, v. 426.

Besace, Ranulph, physician of Richard I., canon of St. Paul's, witnesses the murder of the prince of Antioch by Saladin, ii. 391, note [2]; v. 221; gives the account of this to Matthew Paris, v. 221; had been sent to Saladin to free him, *ib.*

Besançon, bishops of:
Thierri, his position at the siege of Acre, ii. 360.
Godfrey II. drowned in the battle between the Pisans and Genoese in 1241, iv. 125.

Besilles, Mathias de, sued by Hubert de Burgh, vi. 73.

Bessingham (Bersingham), Norfolk, vi. 89.

Bethany restored to the Christians in 1241, iv. 142.

Bethelon, castle of, the crusaders pass by, ii. 94.

Bethlehem restored to Frederick II., iii. 174; restored to the Christians in 1241, iv. 142; its profanation by the Kharismians, iv. 340.

....., bishops of:
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Regnier, sails from Acre in the expedition against Damietta, iii. 35.
Godfrey, elect, son of the prefect of Rome, sent to Scotland as legate by Pope Innocent IV., iv. 602.

....., prior of, Richard swears in his presence that he was ready to attack Jerusalem, ii. 386.

Bethlehemite friars, a house granted to, in Trumpington St., Cambridge, v. 631; their habit like the Dominicans, *ib.*

Bethonoble (Beit-Nuba) near Emmaus, Castle Bernard built near, ii. 158; Richard and his army arrive at, ii. 383; the duke of Burgundy at, ii. 385.

Bethsaida, the crusading army reaches, in 1216, iii. 10; its appearance then, *ib.*

Bethsean (Beisan), the crusading army reaches, in 1216, iii. 10.

Bethune (Bettun, Bettunia, Betun), Baldwin de, with Richard on his return from his crusade, ii. 393; lands with him at Zara, ii. 393, 394; dies, iv. 175.

....., Robert, advocate of, takes the cross, iv. 490.

Beuna, king of the E. Angles, i. 311.

Beuvron, St. James de (called St. John de), castle of, fortified by Ranulf, earl of Chester, iii. 198; had belonged to him through his wife, *ib.*; had been surrendered by the count of Britanny, *ib.*

Beverley, the inhabitants bring wild bulls to be tamed at the tomb of St. John of Beverley, i. 329.

....., provosts of:
Thomas; *v.* Canterbury, archbishops of.
William of York; *v.* Salisbury, bishops of.
John Mansel; *v.* Mansel, John.
Henry III. annoyed because his brother was not made provost, iv. 601.

Beyforde, John de, bailiff of the sheriff of Hertford, iv. 54.

Beyrout (Barruth, Baruth, Beritum, Britensium urbs, Maruth), the crusaders encamp at, ii. 93, 94; taken by Baldwin I., 138, 145; its situation, ii. 138; under the rule of Mustop (Seifeddin Ali Mesjtoub), ii. 361; Richard swears he is ready to attack, ii. 386; restored to the Christians in 1241, iv. 141.

....., bishop of, Waleran, testifies to the truth of the statements of the Armenian archbishop, iii. 164; sent by the prelates of Palestine to Europe with the news of the invasion of the Kharismians, iv. 344; his sufferings on the way, iv. 345; reaches Venice, *ib.*; the only prelate from the Holy Land at the council of Lyons, iv. 431; brings the news to the council, *ib.*; has the letters from Palestine read before the council, iv. 433, 434; comes to England, but is prevented by Henry III. from

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Beziers (Beders, Biternum), attacked by the crusaders against the Albigeois, ii. 555; behaviour of the Albigeois in, ii. 556; taken and sacked, *ib.*
....., Roger, viscount of [and of Carcassonne], joins Pedro II. in his attack on Muret, ii. 566.
....., bishop of, Bertrand de S. Gervais, goes with S. de Montfort to the relief of Muret, ii. 566.
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....., Roger (first baron, erroneously called Hugh), ravages the country about Norwich, ii. 26; witnesses the charter of liberties of Henry I., ii. 117, 554; witnesses a charter of Henry I., vi. 36.
....., William (second baron), witnesses the gift by Henry I. of Biscot to St. Alban's, vi. 37.
....., Hugh (third baron, second earl of Norfolk), swears that Henry I. made Stephen his heir, ii. 162; seizes Norwich castle on the report of Stephen's death, ii. 165; with Stephen at the battle of Lincoln, ii. 172; resigns his castles to Henry II., ii. 214; excommunicated by the bishops of London and Norwich, ii. 230; lord of Framlingham, ii. 290; the stay of R. earl of Leicester there burdensome to him, *ib.*; attacked by the English nobles, ii. 291; makes terms with them, and they give him ships to cross at Dover, *ib.*; made leader of the Flemings, ii. 292; on the advance of Henry II. to besiege Bungay and Framlingham gives 1,000 marks and hostages, and obtains the king's peace, ii. 294.
....., Roger (third earl of Norfolk), one of the confederate barons in 1215, ii. 585; one of the 25 barons, ii. 604; excommunicated by Innocent III., ii. 643; his lands ravaged by John, ii. 665.
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....., Hugh (fourth earl of Norfolk), one of the 25 barons, ii. 605; excommunicated by Innocent III., ii. 643; dies, iii. 95; his lands put by Henry III. under the charge of Hubert de Burgh, *ib.*; his shield of arms, vi. 470.
....., Roger (fifth earl of Norfolk), erroneously called Hugh, loses his property at the rout of Grosmont, iii. 253; his prowess at the Blythe tournament in 1237, iii. 404; a tournament with, proposed by Peter of Savoy, iv. 88; a party to the treaty between Henry III. and Louis IX., iv. 183; his valour at Saintes, iv. 213; asks leave to return home, iv. 228; obtains permission from Louis IX. to go through France and returns to England, *ib.*; one of those appointed in 1244 by the laity to consider the king's demands, iv. 362; one of the messengers sent to Lyons in 1245 to complain of the Roman exactions, iv. 420; at the council of Lyons, iv. 431; his threats to the Pope on leaving Lyons, iv. 478, 479; joins in the letter to Innocent IV. on the English grievances, iv. 533; made earl marshal in right of his mother, iv. 548; at the Parliament in 1248, v. 5; at Westminster for the feast of St. Edward, v. 29, 48; seizes the count de Guisnes on his way through England in revenge for being forced to pay a road tax in Guisnes on his way to Lyons, v. 85; his defence of this before Henry III., *ib.*; demands the palfrey of the king of Scotland on his marriage at York, v. 269; this refused, *ib.*; present at and assents to the excommunication of the violators of Magna Charta, v. 375; takes back his wife Isabella, daughter of the king of Scotland, v. 382; sent by Henry III. from Gascony to England for money, v. 423; leaves the army in Gascony, v. 443; speaks to Henry III. in favour of R. de Ros, v. 530; anger and abuse of the king, *ib.*; his threats in return, *ib.*; his dangerous

Bigod, Roger—*cont.*
illness, v. 609; never restored to full health after the Blythe tournament, *ib.*; recovers with difficulty, *ib.*; the military quota from St. Alban's for the Welsh campaign brought before, at Chester, vi. 373; advances in the first line of battle, vi. 374; one of the ambassadors to Louis IX. in 1257 to demand the English rights, v. 650, 659; witnesses the king's confirmation of the charter of the abbat of St. Alban's, v. 672; one of the confederate nobles against the king in 1258, v. 689; joins in the letter to Pope Alexander IV. against the Poitevins, vi. 404; one of the ambassadors to the parliament at Cambray, v. 721.
....., Hugh (son of fourth earl), witnesses the confirmation of the charter of the abbat of St. Alban's, v. 672; made justiciary by the barons at Oxford, v. 698; the sheriff of Northampton accused before, v. 716; Joanna de Valence asks for her dower before, v. 721; joins in the letter to Pope Alexander IV. against the Poitevins, vi. 405.
Bigorre, Eschivat de Chabannois, count of, with S. de Montfort against the Gascons, v. 277.
Biham (Biam, Bytham), castle of, belonging to W. de Coleville, committed by John to William, earl of Albemarle, ii. 641; occupied by him, iii. 60; the spoils of the neighbourhood carried to, *ib.*; strongly fortified, iii. 61; siege and destruction of, by Henry III., *ib.*
Billesden (Billesdona), Walter of, gives testimony to the rights of the chapter of Lincoln, v. 412.
Billingeho (Langs, near Whalley), battle of, i. 365.
Billingsgate in London erected by Belinus, i. 59.
Bilneie, R. de, supports the rector of Wells in a lawsuit against R. de Parco, vi. 87.
[Bilsington] priory near Romney, founded by John Mansel, v. 691.
Binard, William, disinherited by Henry I., ii. 137.
Binham, fantastic vision seen near, in 1215, ii. 623; money received by the monks of St. Alban's at, iii. 126.
....., priors of:
William de Gedding, fines paid by his men to St. Alban's, iii. 126; dies, vi. 272.
Richard de Parco (Rufus), of Wincheleombe, account of his acquisitions for St. Alban's, vi. 85; these confirmed by the bishop of Norwich, vi. 86; lawsuits sustained by, vi. 87; memorandum of the balance remaining to the house on his cession, vi. 89; created prior of Tynemouth, *ib.*; buildings due to, vi. 90; note of the distribution of the acquisitions, *ib.*; his death, vi. 279; *v.* Tynemouth, priors of.
Richard de Selford, succeeds R. de Parco, vi. 89; his right to the church of Westley, v. 177; this confirmed by three popes, *ib.*; papal exactions from, *ib.*
....., sub-prior, William of Redburn, witnesses the memorandum of the balance, vi. 90.
....., cellarer, Roger of Egglesfield, witnesses the memorandum of the balance, vi. 90.
Binna, duke, subscribes charters of Offa, vi. 4, 8.
Biörn, murdered by Swegen, i. 522.
Birds, battle of, in 671, i. 296; battle of, in Normandy and presage from, in 1129, ii. 156; the capture of, forbidden by John in England in 1209, i 524; *v.* Crossbills.
Biscot (Bissopescote) given by Henry I. to St. Alban's, ii. 143; charter granting it, vi. 36; belongs to the soc of Luton, vi. 37.
Biseglia, the see kept vacant by Frederick II., iii. 534.

Biset (Biseth), Margaret, saves Henry III. from an assassin at Woodstock, iii. 497; dies, iv. 200.

....., John, chief forester, on the side of the foreigners at the proposed tournament at Northampton, iv. 88; dies, iv. 89, 174; his shield of arms, vi. 470.

....., John, one of those who send the charter of the king of Scotland to the Pope for confirmation, iv. 383.

....., Walter, defeated at a tournament by Patrick, earl of Atholl, iv. 200; murders him at Haddington, *ib.*; flies to the king of Scotland when the other nobles try to seize him, iv. 201; the king allows him to leave the country and hides him for three months, *ib.*; swears to go to the Holy Land and not return, though he denies the murder, *ib.*; goes to Henry III. and complains that he had been unjustly banished, *ib.*; offers to prove his innocence by battle, iv. 202; accuses the king of Scotland of protecting Geoffrey Marsh, *ib.*; his prowess in Wales, iv. 483.

Bishopricks, in Offa's dominions, i. 360; list of, through the whole church, vi. 446–463.

Bittlesden (Beclesdene), abbey of, Ernald de Bosco, buried at, v. 487.

Bladud, succeeds Rudhudibras, i. 28; builds Bath, *ib.*; his attempt to fly and death, i. 29.

Blanche of Castile, daughter of Alfonso IX. and Alienora, ii. 661, note; iii. 326; arrangement between Phillip II. and John for her marriage with Louis, ii. 461; queen Alienora sent for her by John, *ib.*; brought by her to John, *ib.*; married to Louis, ii. 474, 661, note; married at Portmort by archbishop Helias of Bordeaux, ii. 462; brought by him to Paris, *ib.*; archbishop Geoffrey would not go to the marriage, ii. 467; John got no good from her marriage, ii. 573; Louis's right to the English crown through her, ii. 652, 660; Louis sends to, to inform her of his defeat at Lincoln

Blanche of Castile—*cont.*

and his condition, iii. 25; sends troops to him under Eustace the monk, iii. 26; scandal against her and Theobald of Champagne, iii. 116; on the death of Louis VIII. summons the prelates to the coronation of Louis IX., iii. 118; has him crowned in spite of opposition from the nobles by the advice of the legate Romanus, *ib.*; scandal against her and the legate Romanus, iii. 119; iv. 165; makes peace between Louis IX. and the nobles, iii. 123; complaints brought to, of the riots between the University and the citizens of Paris in 1229, iii. 167; abuse of her by the clerks, who leave Paris in consequence, iii. 168; scandalous verses about her and the legate, iii. 169; Henry III. accuses Hubert de Burgh of receiving pay from her, iii. 191; indignation of the nobles against her on account of the above scandals, iii. 196; meets the nobles, iii. 198; is reconciled with them, iii. 199; her influence over Louis IX., iii. 325; conducts Alienora of Provence on her way through France to England, iii. 336; disturbance in France on account of her influence, iii. 366; her brother Ferdinand III. of Castile, iii. 529; pays great honour to Richard of Cornwall in his passage through France, iv. 45; in favour of the purchase of the Crown of Thorns from Baldwin II., iv. 75; procures the Cross to be brought to France, iv. 90; present when it arrives in Paris, *ib.*; dialogue with Louis IX. respecting the Tartars, iv. 111; founds a church near Pontoise, iv. 378; with Louis IX. at the general chapter at Citeaux, iv. 391; permitted by the Pope to enter the Cistercian houses, *ib.*; with Louis IX. in his dangerous illness, iv. 397; touches him with the Cross, Crown of Thorns, and lance, *ib.*; vows he shall take the Cross if he recovers, *ib.*; at Cluny with Innocent IV. and Louis IX., iv. 484;

Blanche of Castile—*cont.*
her nunnery at Pontoise, iv. 485; complaints by her son Charles of the inferior splendour of his marriage to that of Louis, iv. 546; at the translation of St. Edmund at Pontigny, iv. 631; vi. 129; her prayer, iv. 631; tries to induce Louis IX. to give up his crusade, v. 3; her speech to him, v. 4; writes to the Pope to endeavour to reconcile him with Frederick II., v. 70; her reception of and gifts to Richard of Cornwall in his passage through France, v. 97, 110; letter of Robert, count of Artois, to, on the capture of Damietta, vi. 152; her letter to Henry III. on this, vi. 165; her reception of the news of St. Louis's defeat and capture, v. 169; ignorant of it for long, vi. 521; sends treasure for his ransom, v. 239; favours the Pastoureaux at first, v. 248; her speech about them afterwards, v. 251; St. Louis sends to, from Cæsarea, for aid, v. 260; summons the nobles, who complain of the Pope's preaching a crusade against Conrad, *ib.*; seizes the lands of those who had taken the Cross against him, *ib.*; prepared to resign Normandy to Henry III., v. 281; the only one who stands by St. Louis, *ib.*; St. Louis proposes not to return to France, but to leave the government to her, v. 310; had procured the promise of aid from Ferdinand III. of Castile, v. 311; her grief at St. Louis's resolution, and the illness of Alfonse of Poitou, v. 311, 312; wastes away, v. 312; Henry III. sends P. Chacepore to, to ask for leave to pass through France on his way to Gascony, v. 335; this refused, *ib.*; her death, v. 354; sorrows of her life and latter days, *ib.*; buried at Pontoise, *ib.*; on her death S. de Montfort is asked to remain as seneschal, v. 366, 371.

Blanche, daughter of Louis IX. and Margaret, v. 311.

Blaye (Blavium), Henry III. flies to, from Saintes, iv. 219; he is pursued to, by Louis IX., iv. 220; Henry III. remains at, iv. 223, 224; Louis proposes to pursue him there, iv. 224.

Blecca, converted and baptized by Paulinus, i. 275.

Bleda, brother of Attila, ravages Illyria and Thrace, i. 183.

....., son of Port, lands in Britain, i. 229.

Blois and Chartres, counts of:
Stephen, marries Adela daughter of William I., ii. 21, 661, note (called Theobald); one of the first crusaders, ii. 47; joins Robert of Normandy, ii. 59; deserts the army at Antioch from fear, ii. 75; dissuades the emperor from giving aid, ii. 82; heads a fresh body of crusaders, ii. 125; killed at Ramleh, ii. 127.
Theobald IV., attacks Louis VI., ii. 143; aids Henry I. against Louis, *ib.*; invited by the Norman nobles to receive the dukedom, ii. 165; goes to Lisieux, *ib.*; hears of Stephen's coronation as king of England, *ib.*; Falaise surrendered to, by Robert of Gloucester, *ib.*; his terms of agreement with Stephen, ii. 166; marriage of his sons, *ib.*
Theobald V., marries Alice, daughter of Louis VII., ii. 166; his position at the siege of Acre, ii. 360; dies there, ii. 370.

Blois, Stephen de, count of Sancerre, dies at the siege of Acre, ii. 370.

....., Henry de; *v.* Champagne, counts of; Winchester, bishops of.

Blood of our Lord, a vase of, sent from Palestine to Henry III., iv. 641; placed by him in Westminster abbey, iv. 641; v. 195; reverenced there in 1248, v. 29; sermon of the bishop of Norwich on the occasion, iv. 642; answer of bishop Grosseteste to an objection to its authenticity, iv. 643; vi. 138.

Blund, John, leaves Paris after the riots in 1229, iii. 168; while at Oxford is

Blund, John—*cont.*
elected archbishop of Canterbury, iii. 223; v. 41; accepted by the king and goes to Rome for confirmation, iii. 223; his election quashed, iii. 243; quashed by Simon Langton, v. 41; said to have had money given him and to have borrowed from the bishop of Winchester to secure his election, iii. 243; said to have made interest with the emperor to secure his confirmation, *ib.*; had two benefices with cure of souls, iii. 244; chancellor of York, v. 41; dies, *ib.*

Blythe (Blie), quarrel of several nobles at a tournament at, iii. 404; tournament at, in 1256, v. 557; illness of Roger Bigod in consequence, v. 609.

Bobi, Osbert de, one of the confederate barons in 1215, ii. 585; captured by John in Rochester, and imprisoned in Corfe Castle, ii. 626; excommunicated by Innocent III., ii. 644.

Bocland (Bochelanda, Bokeland), Hugh de, sheriff of Hertfordshire, the charter of liberties of Henry I. sent to, ii. 115; witnesses the gift of Biscot to St. Alban's by Henry I., vi. 37; charters of Henry I. addressed to, vi. 38, 40.

....., William de, one of the followers of the 25 barons, ii. 605.

Boethius, translates Greek books into Latin, i. 229; writes his book *de consolatione philosophiæ* in exile at Pavia, i. 235; put to death by Theodoric, i. 236.

Bohemia, the people of, defeat the Franks, i. 380; laid waste by the Tartars, iv. 109, 110, 115; vi. 79, 81; the king of, not an elector to the empire, iv. 455, note; an elector to the kingdom of Germany, v. 604.

....., Wenceslas III., king of, summoned by the king of Hungary to help him against the Tartars, vi. 82; sends for help against the Tartars, iv. 110; writes to Frederick II. respecting the Tartars, iv. 114; his stand against them, iv. 115; vi. 81; the Tartars seeing his army retreat from Neustadt, iv. 273.

....., Przemislas Ottocar, king of, duke of Austria, his loss in the war in Flanders, v. 438; summoned to the election of the king of the Romans, but does not come, vi. 342.

Bohemond I. (prince of Antioch), son of Robert Guiscard, succeeds him, ii. 22; one of the first crusaders, ii. 47; reaches Durazzo, ii. 56; his companions, *ib.*; persuades Raymond of Toulouse to take the oath of fealty to Alexius, ii. 58; his edict at Castorea against plunder, ii. 59; advances against Nice, *ib.*; his position before Nice, ii. 61; arrives at Gorgoni, ii. 63; takes a city (Plastencia) and gives it to Peter de Alpibus, ii. 65; his position at the investment of Antioch, ii. 67; plunder obtained by, ii. 68; his stratagem to get rid of the spies in the army, ii. 70; chosen as one to conduct the Genoese pilgrims to Antioch, ii. 73; his return to the camp, ii. 74; his friendship with Emyfer, who offers to betray the city, ii. 76; his proposal to the crusading princes, ii. 77; account of the capture of the city, he being the first to ascend the scaling ladder, ii. 77, 78; attacks Kerboga's army on its arrival before Antioch, but is defeated, ii. 80; recalls many from flying from Antioch, ii. 81; his exhortations to the army at Antioch, ii. 84; his position in the battle of Antioch, ii. 86; his danger in the battle, ii. 87; made prince of Antioch, ii. 89; his quarrel with Raymond of Toulouse, ii. 91; captured at Meletemia by Danisma, ii. 120; released from captivity and returns to Antioch, ii. 128; attacks Charran, ii. 129; quarrels with Baldwin, count of Edessa, as to whose the city should be, *ib.*; consequent loss of the city and victory of the Turks, *ib.*; escapes to Edessa, *ib.*; invades Epirus to avenge the wrongs done by Alexius, ii. 136, 137; besieges Du-

Bohemond I.—*cont.*
razzo, ii. 137; makes a treaty with Alexius, *ib.*; goes into Apulia, *ib.*; dies, *ib.*; his wife and son, *ib.*

Bohemond II., son of Bohemond I. and Constance, daughter of Philip I., ii. 137; is to succeed to Antioch if he demands it, ii. 140; succeeds to Antioch through Baldwin II., ii. 154; marries Alice, daughter of Baldwin, *ib.*; takes Caphardan, *ib.*; slain by Rodoam, prince of Aleppo, ii. 157; the succession to Antioch sworn to his daughter Constance, *ib.*

Bohemond III., prince of Antioch, attempts to relieve the castle of Hareng, ii. 233; puts Noradin to flight, but is captured and imprisoned at Aleppo, *ib.*; saves the relics at Jerusalem from being sent to Bagdad, ii. 378; has them sealed till they are redeemed by Richard, *ib.*

Bohemond V., prince of Antioch, the prelates of the Holy Land send to, for help after the battle of Gaza, iv. 342; demands to, from the Tartars, iv. 389; reduced to submission by the Tartars, iv. 547.

Bohun, Henry de; *see* Hereford, fifth earl of.

....., Humphrey de; *see* Hereford, sixth earl of.

Bolbec, Isabella de, countess of Oxford, dies and is buried at the Friars Preachers at Oxford, iv. 406.

Bollington (Bulendone), Rhys slain at, i. 523.

Bologna, resists Frederick II. after the battle of Cortenuova, iii. 410; had disobeyed him before, *ib.*; attacked by Frederick II. as intending to aid the Milanese, iii. 621; defeated, *ib.*; Frederick II. makes a truce with, iv. 15; his intention to attack, iv. 127; the men of, defeat Enzio, v. 78; they capture him and take him to Bologna, v. 78, 200; afraid to leave their city for fear of Frederick II., v. 99; the merchants desire peace with Frederick, *ib.*; anger

Bologna—*cont.*
of Frederick against, for the capture of Enzio, v. 145; ask for peace, but are put off, v. 146; confine closely the Roman hostages on Brancaleone's imprisonment, v. 547, 564; put under an interdict, v. 547; hostages for Brancaleone's uncle, v. 743.

....., bishop of; *v.* Ottaviano Ubaldini.

Bolsover (Bolesoveres), the castle of, given by Richard to John, ii. 348.

Bolum, John de; *v.* St. Alban's, monks of.

....., Walter, son of Gilbert de, dies s. p. m., iv. 492.

Bondeno, occupied by Frederick II., iii. 534, 571.

Bondius, the staller, witnesses a charter, vi. 31.

Bondone, occupied by Frederick II., iii. 534.

Boniface, St., martyred, i. 341; at Dockum, iii. 15.

Boniface I., Pope, i. 179.

..... II., Pope, i. 234.

..... III., Pope, i. 263.

..... IV., Pope, i. 263; obtains from Phocas the concession that Rome is the head of all churches, and that the Pantheon should be consecrated, *ib.*; holds a synod in Italy, i. 264.

..... V., Pope, i. 269.

..... VI., Pope, i. 432.

....., marquis; *v.* Montferrat.

Bonifazio, S., Richard, count of, accused by Frederick II. of conspiracy against him, iii. 635; summoned by Gregory IX. to the council in 1240, iv. 67.

Bon-moulins, burnt by Henry duke of Normandy, ii. 187.

Bonneville-sur-Toque, Hugh de Chaumont escapes from, ii. 420.

Bonosus, slain by Probus, i. 144.

Bonquor, William, sent by Henry III. to the Pope against the Cistercians, v. 555; the Spaniards with Henry, brother of Alfonso X., committed to his charge, v. 576.

Boppart, fortified by the archbishop of Treves against Richard of Cornwall, vi. 368.

Bordeaux (Burdegalis), landing and reception of Richard of Cornwall at, iii. 92; birth of Beatrice, daughter of Henry III., at, iv. 224; Louis IX. intends to pursue Henry III. to, *ib.*; Henry III. wastes his time and money at, iv. 226, 229; provisions sent to Henry III. at, iv. 230; he remains there with his queen, iv. 231; called his prison, iv. 239; the people of, try to detain him, iv. 244; Richard of Cornwall leaves him at, in anger, iv. 487; his income from, iv. 594; the sole defence of Gascony in 1248, v. 19; submits to Henry III. through S. de Montfort, v. 104; the people of, had extorted money from Henry III. *ib.*; Innocent IV. asks leave of Henry III. to go to, v. 188, 189; confinement of queen Alienora at, v. 208; the rebels in, reduced by S. de Montfort, v. 209; the Pastoureaux try to enter, but are driven away by him, v. 252; conspiracy against him at, v. 284; Henry III. orders them to imprison Richard of Cornwall, v. 291; escape of Richard from, v. 292; gained over by Henry III., *ib.*; message of the people to Henry III., v. 365; in danger from Gaston de Béarn, v. 370; the place of supply of provisions to Gascony, *ib.*; message to Henry III. against S. de Montfort, v. 378, 379; Henry III. lands at, in 1253, and is well received, v. 388; queen Alienora with her two sons lands at, v. 447.

....., Holy Cross abbey at, Richard of Cornwall concealed in, v. 292.

....., archbishops of:

William I., abbat of Reading, ii. 288.

Helias de Malemort, accusation of, by his clerks, ii. 364; marries Louis VIII. and Blanche of Castile, ii. 462.

William II. receives Richard of Cornwall, iii. 92; at Rome during the council of Bourges in 1226, iii. 105.

Bordeaux, archbishops of—*cont.*

Gerard de Malemort, visits Henry III. at Oxford, in 1229, from the nobles of Gascony, Aquitaine, and Poitou, iii. 164; captured by Frederick II. on his way to the council, iv. 125, note [3]; letter to, from Ivo of Narbonne, respecting the Tartars, iv. 270; sent by the Gascons to Henry III. to complain of S. de Montfort, v. 287; sails to England and makes the complaint to Henry III., v. 288; speech on hearing the commissioners' report, v. 289; his accusation of S. de Montfort, v. 294; summoned by Henry III. to hear of Gascony being conferred on Edward, v. 313, 314; his return to Gascony and opposition to S. de Montfort, v. 314; his illness, v. 587; eagerness of the bishop of Hereford for the see, *ib.*

....., P. de, present at the examination of a heretic at Cambridge in 1240, iv. 33.

Borgo San Donino, the people of Parma hope to recover, from Frederick II., vi. 147.

Borham, wood of, the pasturage of, appropriated to the cellarer's cattle at St. Alban's, vi. 46.

Borsequin, crosses the Euphrates with Doldequin of Damascus, invades Antioch, and takes Caphardan, ii. 152; besieges Harsad, *ib.*; defeated by Baldwin II., *ib.*

Bosco, Ernald de, made warden of the southern forests in place of Robert Passelew, v. 379; dies and is buried at Bittlesden, v. 487, 534; his shield of arms, vi. 470.

Bosek, Robert de, taken prisoner at the battle of Walcheren, v. 438.

Bosham, Harold, embarks at, i. 529.

Boston (St. Botulphus), fair of, jewels found on the dead bodies of those drowned in the floods of Friesland in 1251 sold at, v. 240; fair of, v. 453;

Boston—*cont.*
riot at, between the men of Peter of Savoy and Robert of Tattishall, v. 564; *v.* Iccanhoe.
Boteavant (Butavant), colloquy between John and Philip II. near, ii. 457, 461; Philip II. attacks and destroys the castle, ii. 477.
Botilda; *v.* Ingelburga.
Botolph, St., builds a church at Iccanhoe, i. 290.
Bouchain (Bruncham, Buncham) castle, taken by John's forces, ii. 572, 652.
Bouillon, Godfrey of, duke of Lorraine, one of the first crusaders, ii. 47; account of the beginning of his march, ii. 55; makes entreaty for the release of Hugh of Vermandois and his followers, ii. 55, 56; arrives at Constantinople, ii. 56; Alexius' treatment of him, *ib.*; his edict at Constantinople against plunder, ii. 59; joins the forces of Peter the hermit and advances against Nice, *ib.*; attacked by Soliman, ii. 61; his position before Nice, *ib.* his prowess, ii. 63; brings aid to the crusaders, and wins the battle of Dorylæum, ii. 64; his position at the siege of Antioch, ii. 68; his adventure with a bear, ii. 70, 71; his recovery, ii. 71; his prowess in the battle before Antioch, ii. 74; his position in the battle against Kerboga at Antioch, ii. 86; comes to the rescue of Bohemond in the battle, ii. 87; arrives at Laodicea, ii. 92; releases Guenemere of Boulogne, and restores him to his fleet, *ib.*; vain attempt to bribe him to raise the siege of Gebel, ii. 93; is induced to do so by the treachery of Raymond of Toulouse, *ib.*; his position at the siege of Jerusalem, ii. 95; his labours there, ii. 98, 99; the first to enter the city, ii. 100; admits the rest of the army, *ib.*; slaughter at the first entrance, ii. 101; elected king of Jerusalem, ii. 103; his victory over Afdhal at Ascalon, ii. 104; prowess of a knight of Lorraine in his train, ii. 106;
Bouillon, Godfrey of—*cont.*
retains Tancred and Garnier, count of Grai, with him, and administers to the kingdom, ii. 107; grants Tiberias, Galilee, and Haifa to Tancred, *ib.*; his expedition into the Ammonites' country, ii. 119; proof of his personal strength, *ib.*; his death, *ib.*; buried in the Holy Sepulchre, *ib.*
Boulogne, honour of, mentioned in Magna Charta, ii. 597; Henry III. detained at, by wind in 1254, v. 483; Peter Chacepore dies at, *ib.*; arrival of the Poitevins at, in 1258, v. 702; they are enclosed there, v. 703, 710.
....., St. Mary's, visited by Henry III., v. 483.
....., counts of:
shield of arms, vi. 470.
Eustace II., his affray with the citizens of Dover, i. 520, 521; his surrender demanded by Godwine, but refused by king Edward, i. 521.
Eustace III., among the insurgents in Rochester castle, ii. 27; one of the first crusaders, ii. 47; joins Robert of Normandy, ii. 59; his position at the siege of Antioch, ii. 68; his position at the battle of Antioch, ii. 86; follows Godfrey on entering Jerusalem, ii. 100.
Matthew of Alsace, marries Mary, daughter of Stephen, ii. 216; ill-treats Thomas the chancellor in consequence of his opposition, *ib.*; his death when with Louis VII. on the way to Arques, ii. 288.
Reginald de Dammartin, expelled and deprived of his property by Philip II., ii. 532; his daughter Mahaut married to Philip, son of Philip II., *ib.*; received by John, who makes him presents of land, *ib.*; does homage to John, *ib.*; one of John's sureties in his charter of submission, ii. 541; witnesses John's charter of resignation, ii. 546; sent by John to aid Ferrand, count

Boulogne, counts of—*cont.*
Reginald de Dammartin—*cont.*
of Flanders, against Philip II., ii. 548; his naval victory, *ib.*; one of the leaders of John's army in Flanders, ii. 578; on the side of Otho IV. at Bovines, v. 637; his unwillingness to fight on Sunday, ii. 579; accused of treason by Hugh de Boves, *ib.*; his answer, *ib.*; his position at Bovines, *ib.*; nearly kills Philip II. in the battle, ii. 580; taken prisoner and carried off in chains, ii. 581; his release demanded by the French nobles on the death of Louis VIII., iii. 118; his English lands given to Richard of Cornwall, iii. 125.
Philip, son of Philip II. and Agnes de Méranie, made count by Philip II., ii. 532; his alliance with Henry III. and war with the counts of Champagne and Flanders, iii. 195; procures a truce for three years between Henry III. and Louis IX., iii. 204; Mahaut, daughter of Reginald de Dammartin, given him to wife, ii. 532; her death, v. 743 (*see* the note).

Bourbon, Archambaud IX., count of, a relation of, slain at Orleans, iii. 371; attacks the city, and slays some of the citizens, *ib.*

Bourges (Avaricum, Bituris), injuries done to, by the Danes, i. 424; council at, in 1226, under the legate Romanus, iii. 105, 110; the Pastoureaux go to, v. 251; the gates opened to them by the citizens against the archbishop's prohibition, *ib.*; their leader slain by a butcher there, *ib.*

....., archbishops of:
Peter de la Chastre, consecrated by Pope Eugenius III. in opposition to Louis VII., ii. 179.
Henry de Soilli (Sully), one of the three archbishops to whom

Bourges, archbishops of—*cont.*
Henry de Soilli—*cont.*
Henry II. and Philip II. submit their differences, ii. 337.
Simon de Soilli, at the council of Bourges, iii. 105; primacy over him claimed by the archbishop of Rouen, iii. 106.
Philip Berruyer, takes the Cross, iv. 490; orders the gates of Bourges to be shut against the Pastoureaux, but is disobeyed, v. 251.
John de Soilli, dean (afterwards archbishop), at the meeting of the barons in London in 1259, v. 737.

Bourgogne (daughter of Isaac Comnenus), taken prisoner by Richard, ii. 371; honourably treated by him, *ib.*

Boves, Hugh de, one of the leaders of John's army in Flanders, ii. 578; his cruelty, *ib.*; accuses Reginald, count of Boulogne, of treason, ii. 579; on the side of Otho IV. at Bovines, v. 637; his position in the battle of Bovines, ii. 579; compelled to take flight, ii. 580; sent abroad by John to raise forces for him, ii. 613; leaves Calais for Dover in aid of John, ii. 622; his shipwreck and death, *ib.*; his body cast on shore at Yarmouth, *ib.*; John had given him Norfolk and Suffolk, ii. 623.

Bovines, Philip II. comes up with the army of John at the bridge of, ii. 578; battle of, ii. 579; v. 636.

Boxe, Richard de, does not appear on the jury in the St. Alban's case in 1240, iv. 53.

Boxley, the abbat of, buries archbishop Thomas after his murder, ii. 281.

....., John, abbat of, letter of Gregory IX. to, ordering a visitation of the exempt monasteries in the province of Canterbury, iii. 238; his harshness in visiting St. Augustine's, Canterbury, iii. 239; his visitation of St. Alban's, v. 259; appointed to carry out a mandate of Innocent IV., vi. 251.

Brabançons, join John's army in Flanders, ii. 578; their position at Bovines, ii. 579; part of John's army in 1215, ii. 636; lay waste the isle of Ely, ii. 645.
Brabant, merchants of, complaints of, to Henry III., at Winchester, that they had been robbed, v. 56.
....., duke of, an elector to the empire, iv. 455, note; v. 604; his shield of arms, vi. 470.
....., Henry II., duke of, ordered by Frederick II. to attack the count of Flanders, iv. 21; letters to, on the Tartars, iv. 109; vi. 76, 83; writes to the bishop of Paris on this, iv. 111; takes the Cross, iv. 490; proposal for a marriage between his daughter (Mary) and Edward, iv. 623, 645; is uncle of William, count of Holland, iv. 624, 654.
....., Henry III., duke of, indignation of, at the robberies of Brabant merchants, v. 57; elected emperor, but refuses, v. 201; S. de Montfort sends to, for forces for the war in Gascony, v. 210; sends them, *ib.*; joins William of Holland against Margaret of Flanders, vi. 253; his loss through the war in Flanders, v. 438; opposes Richard of Cornwall as king of Germany, v. 682, 699.
Brackley (Brackeleia, Brackesle, Brackele), the confederate barons meet at, in 1215, ii. 585; tournament at, in 1249, v. 83, 265; two countesses of Winchester buried at, v. 341; the church founded by the ancestors of the countess of Winchester, *ib.*; the earl of Winchester fixes his sepulchre at, *ib.*
....., Robert of, one of the confederates in 1215, ii. 585.
Bracton (Brettona, Brettune), Henry de, justice itinerant at Winchester in 1256, vi. 330; witnesses a writ of Henry III., vi. 331, 348; justice at Westminster in 1257, vi. 343, 347.
Bradley (Bradele, Bradeleia), Walter of, treasurer of queen Alienora, payment made to, by the abbat of St. Alban's, vi. 293; dies, v. 535.
Braga, Maurice Bourdin, archbishop of, antipope, vi. 108.
Brai, Jokenus de, taken prisoner near Gisors, ii. 448.
....., Gilbert de, taken prisoner near Gisors, ii. 449.
Braibroc, Robert de (1st baron), one of John's evil counsellors, ii. 533.
....., Henry de (2nd baron), one of John's evil counsellors, ii. 533; not one of the confederates in 1215, ii. 588; excommunicated, ii. 644; defends Mountsorrel castle against the royalists, iii. 15; sends for aid to Saher, earl of Winchester, *ib.*; one of the justices itinerant at Dunstable, iii. 84, 88; seized by Fawkes de Breauté, and imprisoned in Bedford castle, iii. 85, 89; vi. 67, 68; his wife Christiana Ledet comes to Northampton and complains to the king, iii. 85; the king demands his release, *ib.*; refusal of William de Breauté to surrender him, vi. 68; on the capture of the castle comes safe to the king, iii. 87.
Brampton (Brantona), Stephen at, ii. 165; charter of Henry I. signed at, vi. 40.
Brancaleone di Andalò of Bologna, elected senator of Rome for three years, v. 358; his severity, *ib.*; receives Innocent IV. joyfully in Rome, v. 373; sends to Assisi to require him to return to Rome, v. 417; threatens the citizens of Assisi if they detain him, *ib.*; orders the Romans to receive him with honour, *ib.*; gives him advice and consolation, v. 418; quiets the Romans, *ib.*; seized and imprisoned by the Romans, v. 547; his wife goes to Bologna and the hostages there are more strictly guarded, v. 547, 564; complaint of this to the Pope, v. 547; would have been put to death if they had been restored, *ib.*; riot in consequence of his imprisonment, v. 563, 564; released, v. 573; resigns his office, v. 612; liberated from prison by a riot, v. 662; made senator again, *ib.*; hangs two of the Annibaldi, *ib.*; the Pope wishes to excommunicate him, v.

Brancaleone di Andalò of Bologna—*cont.* 662, 664; his severity, v. 664; orders the Romans to attack Anagni, v. 664, 665; the Pope intercedes with him for Anagni, v. 665; restrains the people's fury, *ib.*; help promised to, by Manfred, *ib.*; destroys the towers of the nobles of Rome, v. 699; his outrages to the cardinals' relations, *ib.*; favours the Roman people, *ib.*; on the side of Manfred and a hater of Richard of Cornwall, *ib.*; hated by the Pope, *ib.*; destroys 140 towers of the nobles in Rome and produces peace, v. 709; his death, v. 723; his head treated as a relic, *ib.*; his character, *ib.*; the news of his death brought to Henry III. at St. Alban's, v. 724; his uncle, *v.* Castellano di Andalò.

Branche, Peter, one of the ambassadors from the barons to the Pope in 1258, v. 717; dies on the way, v. 717; vi. 405; land of his fee in Salhouse bought for Binham, vi. 86.

Brandenburg, margrave of, an elector to the kingdom of Germany, v. 604; summoned to the election in 1257, but does not come, vi. 342.

Brantefeld, Helias de; *v.* Canterbury, monks of.

....., Henry de, one of the followers of the 25 barons, ii. 605.

Braose (Brausia), Philip de (second baron), disinherited by Henry I., ii. 137.

....., William de (fourth baron), prohibits the Welsh travellers from carrying knife or bow, ii. 297; condemns to death all who transgress this, *ib.*; this done in punishment of the murder of his uncle Henry of Hereford, *ib*; besieged in castle Maud by Gwenwynwyn, ii. 447; Geoffrey Fitz Peter goes to his relief, *ib.*; John's messengers demand hostages from, ii. 523; his speech on hearing his wife's words to the messengers, ii. 524; John sends to seize him, but he escapes to Ireland with his family, *ib.*; had fled to France from Ireland, ii. 532;

Braose, William de—*cont.* dies at Corbueil, *ib.*; buried at St. Victor at Paris, *ib.*; his shield of arms, vi. 470.

....., Matilda, his wife, her speech to John's messengers, accusing him of the murder of Arthur, ii. 523; her husband's speech on this, ii. 524; escapes with him to Ireland, *ib.*; taken by John in Meath, ii. 530; escapes, but is taken again in the Isle of Man and brought to John, *ib.*; imprisoned by John at Windsor, *ib.*; there starved to death, ii. 531.

....., William, his son, escapes with his father to Ireland from John, ii. 524; he and his wife taken by John in Meath, ii. 530; they escape, but are taken in Man and brought to John, *ib.*; chained and imprisoned at Windsor, *ib.*; starved to death there, ii. 531.

....., Giles de (fifth baron); *see* Hereford, bishops of.

....., Reginald de (sixth baron), owns Builth castle, iii. 64; sends to Henry III. for aid on its siege by Llewellyn, *ib.*

....., William de (seventh baron), captured and imprisoned by the Welsh at Kerry, iii. 158; left in Llewellyn's power, iii. 159; hanged by Llewellyn for adultery with his wife, iii. 194; his shield of arms, vi. 471; his lands ravaged by the Welsh in 1231; iii. 201; Hubert de Burgh accused of causing his death, iii. 222.

....., Isabella de (his daughter), wife of David of Wales, her portion not granted by Humphrey, earl of Hereford, iv. 385.

Braughing (Brahcingum), Herts, vi. 13.

Bread, assize of, proclaimed by John in 1202, ii. 480, 481.

Breauté, Fawkes de, one of John's evil counsellors, ii. 533; sent as guardian into the Welsh marshes, ii. 538; his cruelty and infamous character, *ib.*; Margaret de Rivers given to him for wife by John, ii. 538, 638; v. 323; to be banished from England by Magna

Breauté, Fawkes de—*cont.*
Charta, ii. 604; one of the followers of the 25 barons, ii. 605; one of the leaders of John's forces, ii. 635; sends certain castellans to watch those who enter and quit London, ii. 637; ravages Essex, Hertford, Cambridgeshire, &c., *ib.*; takes William Mauduit's fortress of Hanslape, ii. 637, 638; goes to Bedford castle and demands its surrender, ii. 638; Bedford castle surrendered to, *ib.*; the castle and Margaret de Rivers given to, by John, *ib.*; Oxford, Northampton, Bedford, and Cambridge castles committed to, by John, ii. 641; ravages the isle of Ely, ii. 645; comes to St. Alban's with a band of soldiers and routiers and despoils the town, iii. 12; his demands from the abbat, and threats to burn the abbey and town in case of refusal, *ib.*; slays a servant of St. Alban's (the abbat's cook), iii. 12, 120; on receiving the money goes with his prisoners to Bedford castle, iii. 12; seizes Roger de Coleville and others in the forest of Wabridge, *ib.*; his vision or dream at Leighton (or Luton?), iii. 12; v. 323; advised by his wife to be reconciled with St. Alban's, iii. 12; v. 323; goes to St. Alban's, obtains absolution, but returns none of the stolen property, iii. 13; v. 324; at the siege of Mountsorrel castle, iii. 15; with the army assembled for the relief of Lincoln, iii. 18; his part in the battle of Lincoln, iii. 21; taken by the French, but released by his own men, *ib.*; supplies all necessaries to the king at Christmas, 1217-18, iii. 33; with his castellans carries on a system of plunder and rapine, *ib.*; one of the abbettors of William, earl of Albemarle, iii. 60; hangs a deacon at Oxford who had become a Jew, iii. 71; sent by Hubert de Burgh to take Constantine Fitz-Athulf to the gallows, iii. 73; enters the city with an armed force under Hubert's direction, *ib.*; comes to Northampton with the earl of Chester,

Breauté, Fawkes de—*cont.*
submits, and surrenders his castles, iii. 83; heavily fined by the justices at Dunstable, iii. 84; his rage at this, *ib.*; attempts to seize the judges and captures Henry de Braibroc, iii. 84, 85; imprisons him in Bedford castle, iii. 85; vi. 67, 68; siege of Bedford castle, iii. 85; vi. 67; excommunicated by the archbishop, iii. 85, 89; vi. 67; escapes to Wales, iii. 86; had thought the castle would hold out a year, iii. 87; on its capture goes to the king with the bishop of Coventry and asks for mercy, *ib.*; all his castles and lands forfeited and he is placed under the guard of the bishop of London, *ib.*; had destroyed St. Paul's, Bedford, to build the castle, *ib.*; his consequent punishment, *ib.*; verses on his fall, *ib.*; his wife Margaret de Rivers sues for a divorce, *ib.*; another account of the affair, iii. 88; one of his offences the seizing the tenements of 32 freemen in Luton, *ib.*; at Westminster he is sentenced to banishment for life iii. 94; conducted to the sea by William, earl of Warrenne, *ib.*; his speech to him, *ib.*; lands in Normandy and taken before Louis VIII. and narrowly escapes hanging, *ib.*; let go, as signed with the cross, and goes to Rome stripped of his money, *ib.*; presented to the Pope with Robert Passelewe, *ib.*; attempts of Otho by the Pope's order to reconcile him with the king, iii. 97, 105; answer of the king, 97, 105; proposes to return to England, iii. 119; dies at St. Cyriac, iii. 119, 120; his cruelties to St. Alban's, iii. 120; v. 323; dream of Pandulf respecting, iii. 120; his answer to the complaint of the abbat of St. Alban's about the pool at Luton, *ib.*; fulfilment of the dream at the siege of Bedford, iii. 121; his death by poison, *ib.*; dies, s.p.m., iv. 492; Hubert de Burgh accused of causing his death, iii. 223; had often sent his proctor, Robert Passelewe, to Rome, iii. 293; was the real cause of

Breauté, Fawkes de—*cont.*
the loss of Poitou, vi. 67; his rebellion at the time of the siege of Rochelle, *ib.*; his shield of arms, vi. 471.
....., ..., Margaret de Redvers (Rivers), his wife; *v.* Devon, Baldwin de Redvers, fourth earl of.
....., William Martel de, his brother, seizes Henry Braibroc and imprisons him in Bedford castle, vi. 67, 68; refuses to surrender Bedford castle to Henry III., iii. 85; vi. 68; his defence of the castle, iii. 85, 86; vi. 68; hanged on its capture, iii. 86, 89.
Brechin (Brettin), Henry, son of the earl of, one of those who send the charter of the king of Scotland for confirmation to the Pope, iv. 383.
Bregerac, taken by Richard of Cornwall, iii. 93.
Brehulle, the lands of Richard of Cornwall near, pillaged, iii. 264.
Breis (Bruis), Reginald de, killed at Nice, ii. 52.
Brendan, St., account of, i. 246; educates St. Malo, *ib.*
Brennius, divides Britain with Belinus, i. 55; his quarrel with Belinus, i. 56; their reconciliation, i. 57, 58; their invasion of Rome, i. 58; they receive 1,000 lbs. of gold and leave Rome, *ib.*; divide Bithynia with its king and call it Gallo-Græcia, *ib.*; their second invasion of Rome, i. 59; Brennius goes to Rome while Belinus remains in Germany, *ib.*; he is joined by Belinus, *ib.*; their victory, *ib.*; cruelty exercised over the people of Italy, *ib.*; Belinus returns to Britain, *ib.*; account of his buildings, *ib.*
Brentford, battle of, i. 496.
Brescello (Bersillum), vi. 146; the people of Parma hope to recover, vi. 147.
Brescia (Brixia, Brissa), defended by the Milanese, iii. 442; besieged by Frederick II., iii. 491, 633; helps Milan, iii. 491; aided by the Milanese, iii. 492; holds out against Frederick II. and weakens him, *ib.*; heresy in, vi. 302.
Brescia—*cont.*
....., bishops of:
Albert Rezzato, afterwards bishop of Antioch, iii. 446; *see* Antioch, bishops of.
Gualla, sent by Gregory IX. to admonish Frederick II. as to the Lombards, iii. 589; iv. 66.
Breselance (Briselance), William, vi. 416.
Bretasche, John, death of, iv. 588.
Bretel, Baldwin, comes to London as one of Louis's forerunners, ii. 648; excommunicated, ii. 649.
Breton, Ranulf le, canon of St. Paul's, deposed from the office of treasurer through the advice of Peter des Roches, and heavily fined by the king, iii. 220; accusation of, by one William, iii. 543, 544; dragged from his home and imprisoned in the Tower, iii. 544; all who did this excommunicated by the dean of St. Paul's, *ib.*; released by the king at the instance of the bishop of London and others; *ib.*; his accuser hung, iii. 545; his death while watching some dicers, iv. 588; had oppressed the canons of Messenden, *ib.*
Breton (Brito), Richard le, one of the murderers of archbishop Thomas, ii. 280; robbery by, ii. 281; excommunicated by the Pope, ii. 283; remains at Knaresborough for a year, *ib.*
Bretons, the, join in Ralph of Wader's conspiracy, ii. 13; cruelly treated by William I., *ib.*; join Richard against Henry II., ii. 337; join Richard, deserting Philip II., ii. 441.
Bretton; *v.* Bracton.
Breun, Theobald de, taken prisoner near Gisors, ii. 449.
Brewer (Briwere, Bruwer), William, made guardian of the kingdom by Richard, ii. 355; letter of Richard to, respecting the chancellor, ii. 379; one of John's advisers in his extortions, ii. 531; mentioned in the list of John's evil counsellors, ii. 533; witnesses John's charter of resignation, ii. 546;

Brewer, William—*cont.*
not one of the confederates in 1215, ii. 588; witnesses John's letter giving freedom of election to sees, abbeys, &c., ii. 610; v. 544; one of the leaders of John's forces, ii. 635; speech of, on the archbishop's requiring Henry III. to confirm Magna Charta, iii. 76; speech of the archbishop in answer, *ib.*; speech of Richard I. to, as to his reverence for the prelates, iii. 215; letter to, from Pope Honorius III. on the coming of age of Henry III., vi. 70.

Briesinus (Byrhtsige), witnesses a charter of Æthelred, vi. 27.

Bridgenorth (Bregges, Bregres, Bruges), buildings of Æthelflæd at, i. 442; the castle taken by Henry I., ii. 123; fortified by Hugh Mortimer, ii. 210; taken and destroyed by Henry II., *ib.*

Bridget, St., dies, i. 234.

....., in Clerkenwell, John at, ii. 531, 533.

Bridlington, canons of, their corn seized by William, earl of Albemarle, iii. 60.

Brien, nephew of Cædwalla, slays Pellitus, i. 276, 277; goes to Exeter, i. 277; besieged by Penda, *ib.*

Brien; *v.* FitzCount.

Brienne, Erard, count of, his position at the siege of Acre, ii. 360.

Brienne, John de, elected king of Jerusalem on the death of Henry of Champagne, ii. 438; sends legates to the fourth Lateran council, ii. 631; at Acre with the crusading army in 1216, iii. 9; his prowess in the attack on Mount Tabor, iii. 10; fails afterwards in the descent of the mountain, iii. 11; fortifies his castle in Cæsarea, iii. 14; sails from Acre in the expedition against Damietta, iii. 35; v. 65; opposes the plan of a pitched battle and prefers to reduce the town by attacks and famine, iii. 48; his firmness in the battle before Damietta, iii. 49; nearly burnt with Greek fire, *ib.*; wishes to accept the terms offered by Coradin,

Brienne, John de—*cont.*
iii. 53; the expedition into Egypt undertaken against his will, iii. 67, 68, 69; one of the sultan's hostages for the carrying out the treaty, iii. 68; is likely to come to England, *ib.*; comes to England for aid, iii. 82; invades the emperor's territories by the Pope's directions, iii. 165, 166; asserts himself to be emperor, iii. 166; his intention to seize the emperor, *ib.*; subsidized by the Pope, iii. 189; his snares for the emperor on his return, iii. 192; flies into France from Frederick II., iii. 194; dies, iii. 390; nearly made emperor of the Greeks, *ib.*; had made Frederick II. his enemy, *ib.*; his ingratitude to England after the presents and honours he had received, iii. 481; had been sent against Frederick II. by Pope Gregory IX., iii. 537; occupies the emperor's lands, *ib.*; his sons sell the cross to the Venetians, iv. 90; his shield of arms, vi. 471.

....., Yolande de, his daughter, Frederick II. swears to marry, iii. 147; mother of Conrad IV., v. 200.

....., Walter de, count of Joppa, advises Richard of Cornwall to consent to the treaty with the sultan, iv. 141; taken prisoner at the battle of Gaza, iv. 311, 342; carried to Cairo, iv. 342; attempt of the Saracens to induce him to persuade the garrison of Joppa to surrender, v. 218; his noble exhortations to the garrison, v. 219; his cruel death, v. 220; fortified by the example of his relation the prince of Antioch, *ib.*

Brightwell (Bretewelle) castle, surrendered to Henry, duke of Normandy, ii. 191.

Brihnoth, abbat, witnesses a charter, vi. 18.

Brindisi (Brundusium), deaths of crusaders at, iii. 148; delay at, caused by Frederick II., iii. 592; the crusaders allowed to go to, by the emperor, iii.

Brindisi—*cont.*
616; Simon de Montfort starts for Palestine from, iv. 44, note; his wife remains in a castle near, *ib.*
Bristol, Harold and Leofwine at, on their way to Ireland, i. 521; the castle fortified by Robert of Gloucester against Stephen, ii. 167; Stephen imprisoned in, ii. 173; John keeps Christmas 1208–9, in, ii. 524; fortified by John against Louis, ii. 656; Henry III. keeps Christmas 1216–17, in, iii. 11; given to Edward and Alienora by Henry III., v. 450.
....., a Jew of, tortured by John for his money, ii. 528.
Britael, king of Demetia, opposes Cæsar's landing, i. 72.
Britain, nearly lost by Nero, i. 107; reduced by Severus, i. 133; kings of, from Cunedagius to Belinus and Brennius, i. 55; from Elidurus to Cassibellaunus, i. 70, 71; the people ask aid from the Romans, i. 178, 179, 181; defended by a wall built by the Romans, i. 178, 179; the tribute ceased to be paid, i. 181; deserted by the Romans, *ib.*; account of the invasions that followed, *ib.*; the people fly into Cornwall and Wales, i. 251; the name derived from Brutus, i. 253.
Britannicus, deprived of the succession to the empire by Claudius, i. 106.
Britanny, the bishops and nobles of, swear fealty to Henry II. and his son Geoffrey, ii. 263; embassy of Henry III. to the nobles of, iii. 119; story of a usurer in, iii. 191; the nobles do homage to Henry III. in 1230, iii. 194; attack of Louis IX. on, defeated, iii. 204; many of the Bretons put in charge of English castles in 1233, iii. 240; surrendered to Louis IX., iii. 298.
....., kings of:
Salomon II. receives Cædwalla, i. 276.
Salomon III., letter of Pope Nicholas I. to, on the jurisdiction of the see of Tours, ii. 460; at peace with Charles le Chauve, *ib.*
Britanny—*cont.*
....., counts of:
Berenger, does homage to Rollo, i. 441.
Alan IV., does homage to Rollo, i. 441.
Alan Fergant, marries Constance, daughter of William I., ii. 21.
Conan III., aids Henry I. against Louis VI., ii. 143.
Alan, with Stephen at the battle of Lincoln, ii. 172.
Hoel VI., expelled by Geoffrey, brother of Henry II., ii. 212.
Conan IV., had married Margaret of Scotland, ii. 244; dies, *ib.*; his daughter Constance, *ib.*
Geoffrey; *v.* Geoffrey.
Arthur; *v.* Arthur.
Peter de Dreux (Mauclerc), refuses to go to the coronation of Louis IX., iii. 119; his daughter Iolante asked in marriage by Henry III., iii. 123; makes peace with Louis and refuses to listen to Henry's messengers, *ib.*; his lands in England given to Richard of Cornwall, iii. 125; lands at Portsmouth and persuades Henry III. to defer his expedition to Normandy, iii. 191; does homage to Henry III., receives 5,000 marks and returns to Britanny, *ib.*; has a priest murdered for refusing to bury an excommunicated usurer, iii. 192; excommunicated by all the bishops of Britanny, *ib.*; receives Henry III. honourably, and puts the townships and castles into his hands, iii. 194; (erroneously called Henry) allied with various French barons and Henry III., iii. 195; had surrendered the castle of St. James de Beuvron to Ranulf, earl of Chester, iii. 198; defeats the attempt of Louis IX. on Britanny, iii. 204; agrees to the truce between Louis IX. and Henry III., *ib.*; goes to Henry III. in Wales

Britanny, counts of—*cont.*
Peter de Dreux—*cont.*
and is honourably received, *ib.*; prevents the marriage of Henry III. and Isabella of Scotland, iii. 206; receives 5,000 marks of silver from Henry III. and returns home, *ib.*; grant of a fortieth to Henry III. to pay his debts to him, iii. 224; assistance sent him by Henry III. in 1234, iii. 297; attacked by Louis IX., *ib.*; his application to Henry III., *ib.*; Henry refuses to defend him, and he submits to Louis, iii. 298; his interview with Louis, *ib.*; Britanny given to his son for life, *ib.*; withdraws his homage from Henry III., and he seizes his English lands, *ib.*; becomes a pirate, *ib.*; one of the leaders in 1236 of the rising against the influence of queen Blanche, iii. 366; a near relation of his slain at Orleans, iii. 371; attacks Orleans and slays some of the citizens, *ib.*; called by Gregory IX. to his counsels, iii. 387; accuses Hubert de Burgh of having caused the war in Britanny against Louis IX., iii. 618; his expedition near Damascus, iv. 25; carries off a great booty, *ib.*; others try the same without his advice and are defeated, *ib.*; his treaty with Nazer, lord of Kerak, iv. 64, note, 140; envious of Richard of Cornwall, makes a truce with the Saracens, iv. 79; goes to Joppa and leaves the Holy Land; iv. 80, 140; ordered by Louis IX. to attack the English, iv. 209; sent by Hugh de Lusignan to Louis IX. to intercede for him, iv. 214; his speech to Louis, *ib.*; his advice to Louis in the matter, iv. 216; advises Hugh to accept the terms offered, *ib.*; sent to attack the count of Toulouse, *ib.*; his injuries to the Cinque Ports, iv. 238; takes to piracy, iv. 242;
Britanny, counts of—*cont.*
Peter de Dreux—*cont.*
seizes a merchant vessel of Bayonne, iv. 243; his career stopped by Louis IX., *ib.*; takes the Cross, iv. 490; elected one of the representatives of the French nobles against the clergy, iv. 591; in the falsely reported victory of St. Louis in Egypt, vi. 168; has the charge of the camp at Damietta, vi. 192.
John, takes the Cross, iv. 490.
Brithmær [afterwards bishop of Lichfield?], subscribes a charter of Æthelred, vi. 18.
Brithric, brother of Eadric, accuses Wulnoth, i. 482.
Brithric, priest of St. Wulfric, ii. 208.
Brithulf, said to be appointed guardian in Essex by Alfred, i. 433.
Brithwold, abbat, subscribes a charter of Æthelred, vi. 27.
Brito, John, his punishment of Godfrey de Millers for the seduction of his daughter, v. 34; disinherited and exiled in consequence, *ib.*
Brito; *see* Breton.
Brixton (petra Egberti), in Selwood forest, Alfred rides to, i. 413.
Broc, Edmund de, fine of, to St. Alban's, iii. 126.
....., Lawrence de, judge at St. Alban's in 1257, vi. 438.
....., Philip de, canon of Bedford, his crime and punishment, ii. 227.
....., Robert de, vicar of Harrow, his insult to archbishop Thomas, ii. 280; excommunicated by him, *ib.*
Brochimail, acts as defender of the Bangor monks, i. 259; deserts them, i. 260.
Bromholm, miracles at, iii. 80; history of the Holy Cross of, *ib.*; Henry III. at, iii. 271.
Brorda, duke, subscribes Offa's charters, vi. 4; subscribes Ecgfrith's charters, vi. 9, 11.
Brorda, duke (another), subscribes Ecgfrith's charters, vi. 10, 11.

Brordan, patricius, subscribes Offa's charter, vi. 8.
Brueboles (Brezolles) castle, burnt by Henry duke of Normandy, ii. 187.
Bruges (Bregges), the castle given to Emma by Baldwin, i. 510; Harthacnut stays at, i. 513; Harthacnut invited to England while at, *ib.*; Charles, count of Flanders, murdered at, ii. 153; the provostship of, held by Philip of Savoy, archbishop of Lyons, iv. 426.
Bruilun (Burillun), Geoffrey de, wounded and taken prisoner at Le Mans, ii. 340.
Bruis in Normandy, Richard at, ii. 404.
....., Reginald de; *v.* Breis.
....., Peter de; *v.* Brus.
Brun, Hugh le; *see* Lusignan, Hugh de.
Brunai, Ferri de, taken prisoner near Gisors, ii. 449.
Brunanburh, battle of, i. 451.
Bruncham; *see* Bouchain.
Bruning, slain by Arthur, i. 242.
Brunswick, duke of, not an elector to the empire, iv. 455, note; an elector to the kingdom of Germany, v. 604.
....., Henry, duke of, and of Saxony, son of Henry the lion and of Matilda, daughter of Henry II., v. 603.
....., Albert I., duke of, his loss through the war in Flanders, v. 438.
Brus (Bruis), Peter de (5th baron), one of the confederate barons in 1215, ii. 585; excommunicated by Innocent III., ii. 643; reduces York and its province to Louis, ii. 663; goes to Palestine with Richard of Cornwall, iv. 44, note; dies, iv. 174.
....., Robert de (4th lord of Annandale), a party to the treaty between Henry III. and Alexander II., iv. 382; one of those who send it to the Pope for confirmation, iv. 383.
....., Robert de (5th lord of Annandale), justice, John de Wedone resigns his advowson of Wingrave before, v. 119; judge in the suit between Westminster and St. Alban's, vi. 175.
....., Hawise, daughter of Roisia de, marries John of Gatesden, iv. 403.
Brutus, birth of, i. 16; his exile, i. 17; conquers Pandrasus, *ib.*; marries Pandrasus' daughter, i. 18; his voyage and landing on the isle of Leogecia, i. 19; consults the oracle of Diana, *ib.*; joins Corinæus, i. 20; defeats Goffarius in Aquitaine, *ib.*; arrives at the island of Albion, i. 21; founds New Troy or Trinovantum (London), i. 22; his children, i. 23, 203; his death and burial, i. 23.
Brutus Viride scutum, i. 27.
Bryhtrie, witnesses a charter of Æthelred, vi. 24.
Buc (Buuc), Walter, comes to Dover to aid John and goes with him to the siege of Rochester castle, ii. 622; one of the leaders of John's forces, ii. 636; his infamous and cruel character, *ib.*; lays waste the isle of Ely with the Brabançons, ii. 645.
Buchan, Alexander Cumyn, 2nd earl of, a party to the treaty between Henry III. and Alexander II., iv. 382; one of those who send it for confirmation to the Pope, iv. 383; sent as ambassador to England, v. 740.
Buckden (Bugedena, Bugedona, Bukedona), last illness of bishop Grosseteste at, v. 400; his death at, v. 407; bells heard near, v. 407, 408, 409.
Buckingham, fortified by Edward on both sides of the Ouse, i. 443; ravages of the Danes in the county, i. 444.
....., Walter, second earl of, witnesses the gift by Henry I. of Biscot to St. Alban's, vi. 37.
....., sheriff of, writ sent to, v. 119.
Bueles (Boell), William de, made seneschal of Gascony, iv. 630; its unhappy state under him, *ib.*
Buffaloes, sent to Richard of Cornwall in 1252, v. 275.
Buffera, Peter de, the king's porter, captain of a conspiracy, turns king's evidence, iii. 370.
Buga, subscribes a charter of Æthelred, vi. 12.

Bugari, heresy of, iv. 434 ; *v.* Bulgarians.
Bugeri, name given by the French to usurers, v. 513.
Bugre, Robert, his severities against the Paterines and Bugares, iii. 361, 520 ; had been a Bugar himself, iii. 520 ; abuses his powers and is condemned to perpetual imprisonment, *ib.* ; leads many innocents to destruction, v. 247.
Buildewas, abbat of, interview of with Henry III., v. 554.
Builth (Buet) castle, besieged by Llewellyn-ap-Jowerth, iii. 64 ; the property of Reginald de Braose, *ib.* ; relieved by Henry III., *ib.*
Bukerel, Andrew (mayor of London), ordered by Henry III. to seize Hubert de Burgh at Merton, iii. 224 ; summons the citizens and reads the king's mandate, *ib.* ; consults the bishop of Winchester as to the course to be pursued, *ib.* ; his gifts to the king, iv. 396.
....., Walter, his brother, had been banished from London, but yet received as a citizen, iv. 396.
Bulgaria, Bartholomew, made anti-pope in, by the Albigeois, iii. 78.
Bulgarians, their treatment of the followers of Walter Sansavoir, ii. 49 ; capture the bishop of Le Puy, ii. 57 ; their heresy, iii. 361, 520 ; their errors confuted by Robert Bugre, a Dominican, iii. 361, 520 ; many put to death by him, iii. 361, 520 ; agree with the Greek church, iii. 460 ; their heresies and various names, iii. 520.
Bungay castle, Henry II. advances to besiege, ii. 294.
Bur-le-roy (Burum), the young king Henry comes to, and submits to Henry II. at, ii. 295 ; Richard keeps Christmas 1189–90, at, ii. 356 ; Richard at, in 1197, ii 438.
Burceio, Guido de, tory of St. Louis told by, vi. 163.
Bures, St. Edmund consecrated king at, i. 386.
Bures-sur-Béthune, taken by William II., ii. 34.
Burford (Beoreford, Bureford, Æt-Beranforda), battle of, i. 341 ; charter of Offa signed at, vi. 8.
Burgate, Robert de, dies, s. p. m., iv. 492.
Burgenild, daughter of Cenwulf, i. 364.
Burgh, Hubert de, seneschal of Poitou, a party to the truce between Philip II. and John on John's side, ii. 582 ; on John's side at Runnymede, ii. 589 ; named in Magna Charta, ii. 590 ; a follower of the 25 barons, ii. 605 ; Dover castle given in charge to, by John, ii. 654 ; had been sent by John to Philip II. to ask for a safe conduct, when summoned for the murder of Arthur, ii. 658 ; his defence of Dover castle against Louis, ii. 664 ; attempt of Louis to induce him to surrender Dover castle, iii. 3, 5 ; his interview with the earl of Salisbury, his brother Thomas, and other messengers of Louis, iii. 3 ; his answer to their proposals of surrender, iii. 4 ; refers the question to his companions who refuse to surrender, iii. 5 ; his constancy praised by Louis, iii. 4 ; the siege raised, iii. 5 ; burns the houses, &c. which Louis had built there, *ib.* ; exhorts William Marshal and the bishop of Winchester to prevent the arrival of the French aid sent by queen Blanche, iii. 28 ; their answer, *ib.* ; receives the Holy Communion from his chaplain Luke, *ib.* ; his speech to those in charge of Dover castle, *ib.* ; his tactics in the sea fight, iii. 29 ; acts as if he would attack Calais, *ib.* ; received by the bishops with a procession after the victory, *ib.* ; marries Margaret of Scotland at York, iii. 67 ; quells the riot in London in 1222, and seizes and hangs Constantine Fitz Athulf, the ringleader, iii. 73 ; enters the city with Fawkes de Breauté and seizes and mutilates the authors of the riots, *ib.* ; murmurs of the nobles against,

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iii. 79; threats of the earl of Chester and others against, iii. 83; their anger against the king because he will not remove him, *ib.*; at Westminster asks for an aid to the king, iii. 91; the lands and honours of Hugh Bigod put under his charge by Henry III., iii. 95; on the report of the death of the earl of Salisbury, asks the king to grant the countess to his nephew Reimund, iii. 101; justice demanded against him of the king by the earl for this, iii. 104; makes his peace with the earl, *ib.*; the earl said to be poisoned at his table, *ib.*; procures the election of Thomas de Blunville to Norwich, iii. 121; by his advice the king dismisses his governors, iii. 122; considered the author of the quashing of Magna Charta and the forest charter, *ib.*; his influence with the king, *ib.*; the taxing of the religious houses made according to his valuation, *ib.*; made earl of Kent, iii. 123; advises Henry III., to seize and imprisonRichard of Cornwall, iii. 124; the honour and castle of Montgomery given him by Henry III., iii. 158; the besieged in Montgomery castle send to, *ib.*; builds a castle at Kerry, *ib.*; it is levelled, iii. 159; called Hubert's folly, *ib.*; advises Henry III. to postpone the consideration of the invitation of the nobles of Normandy, iii. 165; rage of Henry III. with him on finding too few transports for his army at Portsmouth in 1229, iii. 191; accused of receiving money for this from the queen of France, *ib.*; Henry III. tries to kill him, but is prevented by the earl of Chester and others, *ib.*; withdraws and is afterwards reconciled with the king, *ib.*; refuses to let the king attempt to recover Normandy, iii. 197; the king goes into Gascony by his advice, iii. 198; will not allow the barons to advance against the enemy at Nantes, iii. 199; the custody of the lands of Gilbert de Clare given to, by Henry III., iii. 200; supplies necessaries for the king at Lambeth at Christmas, 1230–1, *ib.*; his quarrel with archbishop Richard respecting the custody of Tunbridge castle, iii. 201; sent against the Southern Welsh by Henry III., iii. 202; his severity against his prisoners, *ib.*; advises Henry III. not to give Richard Marshal his brother's inheritance, iii. 204; the king accused by archbishop Edmund at Rome of ruling the kingdom entirely by his counsel, iii. 205; accused of having married a wife (Margaret) too near akin to his first wife (Isabella), *ib.*; accused of invading the rights of Canterbury, *ib.*; said to be the chief instigator of the outrages on Roman clerks, iii. 218; deposed from his office of justiciary through the influence of Peter des Roches, iii. 220; an account demanded of all his expenditure and demesnes, *ib.*; accusation as to his treatment of the Italian clerks, iii. 221; pleads John's charter of absolution, *ib.*; this said to have no force after John's death, *ib.*; accused of preventing the marriage of Henry III. and Margaret of Austria, *ib.*; accused of preventing the recovery of Normandy, iii. 222; accused of corrupting Margaret of Scotland with the hope of being king of Scotland, *ib.*; accused of sending a magic gem which he had stolen from Henry III. to Llewellyn, *ib.*; accused of causing the death of William de Braose, *ib.*; asks for time for his defence, *ib.*; goes to Merton, *ib.*; deserted by all except Luke, archbishop of Dublin, *ib.*; accused also of poisoning the earls of Salisbury and Pembroke, Fawkes de Breauté, and archbishop Richard, iii. 223; accused of making the king fond of him by charms, and of other exactions, &c., *ib.*; the Londoners accuse him of the death of Constantine Fitz Athulf, *ib.*; the Londoners invited by

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the king to bring charges against him, *ib.*; conceals himself at Merton, iii. 223, 224; the king orders the mayor to seize him at Merton and bring him before him, iii. 224; hatred of the Londoners for, *ib.*; cruel counsel of the bishop of Winchester against, iii. 225; his attitude while expecting the Londoners attack, *ib.*; the king is warned of the danger of exciting the mob against him, and sends to stop them, *ib.*; this brought about by Ralph, bishop of Chichester, iii. 226; the Londoners return, *ib.*; delay obtained for him by the archbishop of Dublin, *ib.*; goes to St. Edmundsbury where his wife was, *ib.*; stops at a town belonging to the bishop of Norwich, *ib.*; the king sends Godfrey de Crauecumbe to seize him, iii. 227; takes refuge in a chapel, *ib.*; summoned to leave the chapel, and on his refusal is dragged from it, *ib.*; a smith called to put fetters on his legs, but refuses, *ib.*; speech of the smith, *ib.*; bound on a horse and taken to London, iii. 228; the bishop of London compels the king to restore him to the chapel, *ib.*; the king sends him back, but orders the sheriffs of Hertford and Essex to besiege him in it, *ib.*; his constancy and piety, iii. 229; the archbishop of Dublin intercedes for him, *ib.*; three alternatives offered him by the king, *ib.*; refuses these, but offers to leave the country for a time, *ib.*; his conduct on hearing of the death of the earl of Chester, iii. 229, 230; forced to surrender through hunger, iii. 230; imprisoned in the Tower, *ib.*; the king demands his treasures kept in the New Temple, iii. 232; the king sends the treasurer and justices to demand this, *ib.*; submits himself and all his property to the king, *ib.*; the king seizes the treasure, iii. 233; account of it, *ib.*; speech of the king to some who counselled his death, *ib.*; his lands granted to him by the king, iii. 233; puts them in the charge of Laurence of St. Alban's, *ib.*; committed to the charge of four earls at Devizes, iii. 234; desire of Peter des Roches to put him to death, iii. 249; escapes from Devizes castle and takes refuge in the parish church, iii. 249, 250; seized and dragged from the church iii. 250; all those who did this excommunicated by the bishop of Salisbury, *ib.*; the bishops of Salisbury, London, and others compel the king to restore him to the church, *ib.*; the king bids the sheriff besiege the church and starve him, *ib.*; taken by his friends from the church and brought to Wales, iii. 252, 253; oaths violated by the king's counsellors to his injury, iii. 260; received and reconciled with the king by the influence of archbishop Edmund and the bishops, iii. 290; his thankful prayer, iii. 291; account of his vision, *ib.*; admitted one of the king's counsellors, iii. 292; Stephen de Segrave the cause of his being removed from the justiciaryship, iii. 295; the king angry with him on account of the marriage of his daughter Margaret with Richard de Clare, iii. 386; the king pacified on finding it was not his doing, *ib.*; reconciled by Otho with some other nobles with whom he had quarrelled, iii. 404; the only one who adheres to the king in the disturbance about S. de Montfort's marriage, iii. 476; charges brought against him in his old age by the king, iii. 618; his answer, iii. 619; sends his answer by Laurence of St. Alban's, *ib.*; Laurence's answers to the charges, vi. 63–74; resigns his four best castles to the king, iii. 619; his equanimity and patience, iii. 620; had placed John de Burgh in Ireland, iv. 58; Carmarthen and Cardigan castles had been committed to, iv. 158; dies

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at Banstead and is buried at the Friars Preachers in London, iv. 243; had been a benefactor to them, *ib.*; had given them his palace (York-place), *ib.*; had intruded his chaplain Luke into the see of Dublin, v. 531; a ring of his given by Laurence to St. Alban's, vi. 389; his gift to St. Alban's for his daughter Margaret's body resting there, vi. 390; his shield of arms, vi. 471.
....., Geoffry de (brother of Hubert); *see* Ely, bishops of.
....., John de (son of Hubert), knighted by Henry III., iii. 190; Felim O'Connor complains of, to Henry III., iv. 58; ordered to be removed from Connaught by Henry III., *ib.*; his valour at Saintes, iv. 213.
....., Margaret de (daughter of Hubert), marries Richard de Clare, iii. 386; anger of the king, *ib.*; accusation of Hubert respecting, iii. 618; her body rests a night at St. Alban's, vi. 390.
....., Reimund de (nephew of Hubert), endeavour of Hubert to obtain the countess of Salisbury for, iii. 101; his application and rejection by the countess, iii. 102; the earl of Salisbury's anger on returning, iii. 104; drowned in the Loire, iii. 199; his shield of arms, vi. 471.
....., Richard de, one of the leaders against the Irish under Geoffrey Marsh, iii. 197; letter written to, against Richard Marshal, iii. 265; joins the conspiracy against Richard Marshal and invades his lands, iii. 266; one of R. Marshal's enemies, iii. 273; comes to the conference with R. Marshal, iii. 276; determined to kill him, *ib.*; had given an Irishman arms to slay R. Marshal, iii. 278; joins Henry III. in the expedition against Poitou through the influence of Maurice Fitzgerold, iv. 198; dies, iv. 199, 232; his possessions in Ireland, iv. 232; his shield of arms, vi. 471.
....., Richard de, married at Woodstock to a Provençal lady, iv. 628; dies, iv. 655.
....., Thomas de (brother of Hubert), castellan of Norwich, seized by Louis, ii. 663; taken by the earl of Salisbury to be present at his interview with Hubert de Burgh at Dover, iii. 3; his speech persuading his brother Hubert to surrender Dover castle, iii. 4.
....., William de, at the agreement respecting the visitation of Tynemouth, iv. 616.
....., William de; *v.* Llandaff, bishops of.
Burgos (Bures, Burres), Edward and Alienora married at, v. 450; vi. 285.
Burgundy, legend of a girl in, iii. 98; episcopal sees of, vi. 455; injuries done to the churches of, by the Franciscans, vi. 106.
....., the duke of, one of the six lay peers of France, v. 607.
....., dukes of:
Hugh III., goes to Saumur to make peace between Henry II. and Philip II., ii. 342; in command of the French after Philip's departure from Acre, ii. 377; joins Richard with the French army, ii. 383; Richard gives 30,000 bisants to, *ib.*; they determine to attack Jerusalem, *ib.*; is advised against this by the Templars and French, ii. 385; his fear of Philip's jealousy of Richard, *ib.*, sends messengers to Saladin, *ib.*; bribes sent to him at Beit-Nuba by Saladin, *ib.*; refuses to take the oath to attack Jerusalem, which Richard asks him to do, ii. 386; on his treason being exposed by Richard, retires with the army to Acre, *ib.*; Richard orders him to be kept out of Acre, *ib.*; Richard follows him there and encamps

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Hugh III.—*cont.*
near him, ii. 387; Richard endeavours to be reconciled, and asks him to help to relieve Jaffa, *ib.*; refuses, goes to Tyre, and dies there suddenly, *ib.*; the French army after his death with Richard, ii. 392.
Eudes III., leader of the Albigensian crusade, ii. 555; remains with the army to finish the crusade after the capture of Carcassonne, ii. 557.
Hugh IV., refuses to go to the consecration of Lonis IX., iii. 118; his alliance with Henry III. and war with the counts of Champagne and Flanders, iii. 195; his raid near Damascus, iv. 25; escapes, *ib.*; advises Richard of Cornwall to agree to the treaty with the sultan, iv. 141; with Louis IX. at the general chapter at Citeaux, iv. 391; takes the cross, iv. 490; joins Frederick II., iv. 577; elected one of the representatives of the French nobles against the clergy, iv. 591; left in Damietta as one of its guardians, v. 130, 143, 159, 166; vi. 192; St. Louis sends to, ordering him to surrender Damietta, v. 163; his escape, vi. 195; reported to be in the battle between St. Louis and the sultan, vi. 168; had saved Damietta from being taken by stratagem, v. 169; sent by St. Louis to the Pope for aid, v. 175; threats of removing the Pope from Lyons in case of refusal, *ib.*
....., Jean de Salins (styled count of); *v.* Salins, Jean de.
....., Stephen of; *v.* Mâcon.
Burhred, king of Mercia, i. 381; marries Æthelswyth at Chippenham, *ib.*; with Æthelwulf reduces the Welsh, i. 383; sends to Æthelred and Alfred for help against the Danes, i. 391; offers battle to the Danes at Nottingham, which they refuse, and make peace, *ib.*; makes peace with the Danes, i. 407; receives Ecgberht and archbishop Wulfhere, *ib.*; unites Mercia to Wessex, i. 423.
Burhred, king, subscribes a charter of Offa, vi. 4.
Burhred, subscribes a charter, vi. 30, 31.
Burhtred, subscribes a charter, vi. 29.
Burriana (Borianna), taken by James I. of Arragon, iii. 384.
Burriz castle, taken by Richard, ii. 447.
Burton abbey, founded by Wulfric [Spot], i. 480; the legate Nicholas of Tusculum at, ii. 571.
Buscel, Alan, slain in Wales, iv. 483.
Bussey (Bussay), William de, steward of William de Valence, imprisoned in the Tower, v. 726, 738; not permitted to show his clerical tonsure, v. 738; his crimes, *ib.*; insulted as he is dragged to prison, *ib.*; instance of his oppressions in the case of a young man at Trumpington, v. 739.
Buteiles, granted by Richard to the see of Rouen, ii. 440.
Buteille, Richard, of Meldon, does not appear on the jury in the St. Alban's case in 1240, iv. 53.
Buteville, Geoffrey and Oliver de, arrive at Dover in aid of John, and go with him to the siege of Rochester castle, ii. 622; John commits Belvoir castle to them, ii. 639.
Buttington on the Severn, defeat of Hasting at, i. 431.
Byblus (Biblium), passed by the crusaders, ii. 93; taken by Bertrand of Toulouse, ii. 137.
Byrhtnoth, ealdorman of the S. Saxons, slain at Maldon, i. 475.
Byrhtsige (Brithricus), slain in the battle between Æthelwold and Edward, i. 437.
Byrstane, land at, given by Æthelred to St. Alban's, vi. 15.

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Cadalous, contends for the Papacy, ii. 4; convicted of simony and expelled, *ib.*

Caddington (Cadendune), land at, left by Eadwine of Caddington to his son, vi. 33.

....., Eadwine de, legacy of, to St. Alban's, vi. 33.

....., Leofwine, son of Eadwine de, lands left to, by his father, vi. 33; witnesses a charter, vi. 31.

Cadisan or Adige, wife of Mahomet, i. 269, 270.

Cador, duke of Cornwall, sent by Arthur against Baldulf and defeats him, i. 234; sent against Celdric by Arthur, i. 236; slays him and defeats his army, *ib.*

Cadwallon, prince of Wales, brought before Henry II., ii. 314; slain, *ib.*

Cadwallon, son of Howel, charter of fealty to Henry III., iv. 320.

Cædwalla (Cadwallon), king of Wales, i. 251; his war with Eadwine, i. 276; flies to Ireland and then to Britanny, *ib.*; defeats Penda, i. 277; lays waste Eadwine's lands, *ib.*; defeats and slays Eadwine, *ib.*; his cruelty, *ib.*; slays Osric and Eanfrith, i. 278; sends Penda against Oswald, i. 279, 282; sends Penda against Northumbria, i. 290; his death and burial over the West gate of London, i. 298; had married Penda's sister, *ib.*; slays seven Saxon kings, i. 201.

Cædwalla (Cadwalladrus, Cadwallon), king of Wessex, succeeds, i. 298; his mother, *ib.*; difference between Geoffrey of Monmouth and the English Chronicles as to his birth, i. 308; ravages Kent, *ib.*; reduces the Isle of Wight, and puts Æthelwold of Sussex to death, *ib.*; driven out by Æthelwold's generals, *ib.*; his genealogy, i. 309; puts the two sons of Arwald, prince of the Isle of Wight, to death, *ib.*; abdicates, goes to Rome, and is baptized, *ib.*; the name of Peter given to him, *ib.*; flies from England in consequence of the famine, i. 309, note; the last king of the Britains, *ib.*; his death and epitaph, i. 309, 310; king of the West Saxons, i. 323.

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Caen (Cadomum), acquired by Henry I., ii. 129; fortified by Henry I., ii. 150; John keeps Christmas 1202–3, at, ii. 481.

....., St. Stephen's abbey, founded by William I., ii. 21; William I. buried in, ii. 24.

....., Holy Trinity abbey, Cecilia, daughter of William I., abbess of, ii. 21.

Caerlegion, Æthelfrith defeats the Britons at, i. 257, 259.

Caermarthen (Kairmardif, Kaermerdin), i. 197; the castle, belonging to William Marshal taken by Llewellyn-ap-Jowerth, iii. 76; recaptured by William Marshal, *ib.*; retained by Henry III., iv. 158; had been committed to W. Marshal and Hubert de Burgh, *ib.*; defeat of Henry III. at, v. 645; vi. 373.

Caerusk, built by Belinus, i. 59.

Caerwys (Keyrus), in Flintshire, iv. 399.

Cæsar, Julius, invades Britain, i. 71; mortally wounds Nennius, i. 72; defeated and returns to Gaul, i. 73; his sword, *ib.*; his attack on London and defeat, *ib.*; goes to the Isle of Man, *ib.*; builds a tower and waits for fresh supplies, *ib.*; Androgeus applies to, i. 74; meets Androgeus at Sandwich, *ib.*; pursues Cassibellaunus, i. 75; grants him mercy at the request of Androgeus, *ib.*; Cassibellaunus pays tribute to, *ib.*; returns to Rome, *ib.*; seizes the treasury and pursues Pompey to Greece, *ib.*; defeats Pompey, i. 76; returns to Rome and seizes the supreme power, *ib.*; slain by Brutus and Cassius, *ib.*; his account of the Druids, vi. 102.

Cæsarea, earthquake in, in 168, i. 122; the crusaders at, ii. 93; called the tower of Strato, *ib.*; the crusaders keep Whitsun-

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tide 1099, at, ii. 94; taken by Baldwin I., ii. 125, 145; an emerald vase found and offered up in one of the churches, ii. 126; deserted by its inhabitants, taken and fortified by Richard, ii. 376; the crusaders advance to, to assist Richard, ii. 390; the castle fortified by the king of Jerusalem, the duke of Austria, and the Hospitallers of St. John, iii. 14; the patriarch keeps the Purification at, *ib.*; the castle besieged and taken by Coradin, iii. 65; the crusading army to meet at, iii. 129; ordered to be fortified in 1227, *ib.*; fortified on the arrival of Frederick II., iii. 160; may be rebuilt by the treaty between Frederick II. and Malek-el-Kamel, iii. 175; held by the Christians after St. Louis's defeat, vi. 196; St. Louis stays at, v. 257; vi. 205; he is advised to fortify it by the Templars and Hospitallers, v. 257; vi. 205; his sufferings there, v. 260.
....., archbishops of:
Baldwin, appointed by Baldwin I., and left in charge, ii. 126.
Peter, joins in the letter of the patriarch Gerold in 1227, iii. 128; in Palestine at the arrival of Frederick II., iii. 160; his share in the quarrel between Frederick II. and Gregory IX., iii. 580.
J., elect of, joins in the account of the sack of Jerusalem by the Kharismians, iv. 337.
....., Aalis, daughter of John of, married to James de Amendolia by papal dispensation, iii. 586.
Cæsarea (Mazaca) in Cilicia, flight of the people of Antioch to, v. 306.
Cagliari, Lucifer, bishop of; *v.* Lucifer.
Cagnano, Albered and Humphry de, join Bohemond in his crusade, ii. 57.
Caiaphas (Josippus), high priest of the Jews, i. 93.
Cain, i. 3; his children, *ib.*
Caipha; *v.* Haifa.
Cairo (Kayrus, Babylon), the Christian captives in, released by the treaty of Damietta, iii. 70; Almaric de Montfort imprisoned at, iv. 25; Walter de Brienne and others carried to, iv. 342; the people of, occupy the Holy Land and threaten its destruction, iv. 559; false rumours of its capture by St. Louis, v. 118, 138, 142; vi. 167, 168; origin of the report, v. 138, 142; offer of the governor to surrender it to the French, v. 141; St. Louis advances towards, v. 143, 147, 166; the soldan hears of the intended treachery and strengthens the army there, v. 144.
....., governor of, brother of the governor of Damietta, his indignation at his brother's death, v. 140; his speech to the Christian captives in Cairo, *ib.*; proposes to surrender Cairo to the French king, v. 141; asks for baptism, *ib.*; sends the captives to the French king, v. 141, 142; his treachery discovered by the soldan, v. 144; on hearing of his proposal St. Louis advances from Damietta, v. 147, 166.
....., sultans of:
Mostali, sends an expedition against the crusaders on the capture of Jerusalem, ii. 104.
Aboul-Manzor-Amer, sends an army against Baldwin I., ii. 126.
Saphadin (Malek-el-Adel), dies of grief on the capture of the Nile tower by the crusaders, iii. 39.
Malek-el-Kamel, retreats before the crusaders, iii. 45; his tents seized by them, iii. 46; attacks them with the Aleppo troops, *ib.*; retreats and does not offer battle again, iii. 48; encamps near them and they wish for a battle, *ib.*; his victory, iii. 50; 500 Christian heads presented to, *ib.*; sends one of his captives to treat for peace, *ib.*; had promised to make terms with the crusaders in order to relieve Damietta, iii. 52; thinks of offering terms to them,

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Lanfranc, had been monk of Bec and abbat of Caen, ii. 6; consecrated, ii. 7; agrees to the settlement of the question of precedency with York, ii. 10; gives advice and help to Paul, abbat of St. Alban's, ii. 16; dedicates the church of Bec, ii. 17; takes part with William II. on his father's death, ii. 25; crowns William II., *ib.*; his advice to William II. about imprisoning Odo, ii. 26; his lands ravaged by Odo, *ib.*; dies, ii. 29; his works and character, *ib.*; had rebuilt Christ Church, Canterbury, *ib.*; had restored Rochester, *ib.*; his prophecy on the consecration of bishop Hernost of Rochester, *ib.*; his service to St. Alban's, *ib.*; governs England in the king's absence, *ib.*; his study of the Bible, *ib.*; story of him and St. Wulstan, ii. 40–42; at the council of Penenden Heath, ii. 42; charter of William I. granted to St. Alban's through his request, vi. 33; witnesses a charter of William I., vi. 34.
Anselm, abbat of Bec, made archbishop by William II., ii. 33; consecrated by archbishop Thomas of York, ii. 35; demand of 1,000 lbs. of silver from, by William II., ii. 36, 37; asks leave to go to Rome for the pall, ii. 37; accused by William II. of treason, *ib.*; opposed by some of the bishops, *ib.*; the pall brought to, by Walter, bishop of Albano, *ib.*; again asks leave to go to Rome, *ib.*; threats of William II. against, *ib.*; leaves the council, goes to Canterbury and then to Dover, ii. 38; his baggage ransacked by William of Warelwast, *ib.*; his property confiscated by William II., *ib.*; reception of, by Pope Urban II. at Rome, *ib.*; takes part in the councils of Bari and Rome, *ib.*; goes to Lyons, *ib.*; consecrates Sampson, bishop of Worcester, ii. 71; at Marcigny hears of the death of William II. from Hugh, abbat of Cluny, ii. 113; at Lyons, *ib.*; revelation of the death of William II. made to one of his clerks, ii. 114; sent for by Henry I., ii. 118; returns to England, and marries Henry I. to Matilda, ii. 121; holds a council in St. Paul's, ii. 123; his message to Henry I. on investitures, *ib.*; degrades certain abbats for simony, *ib.*; refuses to consecrate certain bishops who had received institution from Henry I., *ib.*; goes to Rome with the degraded abbats and the elect of Winchester, ii. 124; his reception by Pope Paschal II., *ib.*; intercedes with the Pope for the degraded abbats, *ib.*; forbidden by W. de Warelwast on the part of the king to enter England except on certain conditions, ii. 127; goes to Lyons and remains there with archbishop Hugh, *ib.*; despoiled of the goods of his see by Henry I., *ib.*; Henry I. goes to, at Bec, and is reconciled with him, ii. 133; returns to England and recovers his dignity, *ib.*; presides over a council in London where the question of investitures is settled, ii. 134; consecrates five bishops at Canterbury, *ib.*; requires Thomas, archbishop elect of York, to make his subjection to him and the church of Canterbury, *ib.*; dies, ii. 135; his merits proved by miracles, *ib.*;

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Anselm—*cont.*
his persecution by the king, iv. 296.
Ralph of Escures, bishop of Rochester, [erroneously called bishop of London], made archbishop by Henry I., ii. 140, 141; his quarrel with archbishop Thurstan of York, ii. 140; is consecrated and receives the pall from the legate Anselm, ii. 142; consecrates the bishops of Worcester and St. David's, *ib.*; Thurstan, elect of York, refuses to make his submission to, *ib.*; appeals that he be not consecrated by anyone else, *ib.*; consecrates Adelais of Louvain queen, ii. 149; dies, *ib.*; charter of Henry I. addressed to, vi. 39; witnesses the charter, vi. 40.
William of Corbueil, prior of Chiche, ii. 150; receives the pall at Rome, ii. 151; consecrated at Canterbury by William, bishop of Winchester, *ib.*; dispute with archbishop Thurstan of York, ii. 152; attempt of Thurstan to crown the king at Windsor defeated, ii. 153; consecrates Gilbert the Universal bishop of London, ii. 154; at the council in London, respecting the focariæ of the priests and overreached by the king, ii. 156; crowns Stephen, though he had sworn fidelity to Matilda, ii. 162, 163; statements made before him by Hugh Bigod, ii. 162; present when Stephen seized the treasures of Henry I., ii. 163; dies, ii. 142, 164, 165.
Theobald, abbat of Bec, elected, ii. 170; consecrated by the legate Alberic, *ib.*; goes to Rome and receives the pall from Pope Innocent II., *ib.*; at the council at Winchester in 1139, ii. 171; consecrates Robert de Chesney bishop of Lincoln, ii. 183; makes peace between Stephen and Henry, duke of Normandy, ii. 191; crowns Henry II. at Westminster, ii. 204, 277; dies, ii. 216; his intimacy with his successor, ii. 219.
Thomas, born on Tuesday, and christened Thomas because born on the Apostle's day, ii. 261; archdeacon of Canterbury and provost of of Beverley, made chancellor, ii. 210; goes to Paris to receive Margaret, daughter of Louis VII., for the young king Henry, ii. 215; opposes the marriage between Mary, abbess of Ramsey, and Matthew, count of Boulogne, ii. 216; ill-treated by the count in consequence, *ib.*; the first to swear fealty to the young king Henry, ii. 218; elected archbishop at Westminster, *ib.*; ordained priest at Canterbury by Walter, bishop of Rochester, *ib.*; consecrated and enthroned by Henry, bishop of Winchester, *ib.*; the pall sent to, *ib.*; his reception of it and change of life, *ib.*; sends messengers to the king in Normandy to resign the chancellorship, *ib.*; the king's disturbance in consequence, *ib.*; his early life and intimacy with archbishop Theobald, ii. 219; his conduct as chancellor, *ib.*; present at the settlement between Lincoln and St. Alban's, *ib.*; confirms the peace between these, ii. 220; received by Henry II. on his return to England with the kiss but not with full favour, ii. 221; translates the body of Edward the Confessor, *ib.*; at the king's request makes Geoffrey Ridel archdeacon of Canterbury, *ib.*; causes for the quarrel between him and the king, ii. 221, 222; opposed by the king in his demand for the profession

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of subjection of Clarenbald, abbat of St. Augustine's, ii. 221, 222; troubles with respect to William de Ros, ii. 222; gives Eynesford church to one Laurence and excommunicates William the lord of the manor who expelled Laurence, *ib.*; at the council of Tours by the king's permission, *ib.*; sits on the Pope's right hand, *ib.*; homage to, refused by Roger, earl of Clare, *ib.*; this another cause of the king's quarrel with him, ii. 223; at the council of Clarendon, *ib.*; swears to the constitutions, ii. 225; his repentance for this, ii. 226; sends to the Pope for absolution, *ib.*; letter of Pope Alexander III. giving him absolution, *ib.*; his exile, ii. 227; dedicates the church of Reading, *ib.*; attempts to cross from Romney but is driven back, *ib.*; charges brought against him by John Marshal and others at Northampton, ii. 227, 228; pleads his release from all charges before his consecration, ii. 228; appeals to the Pope, *ib.*; erects his cross and leaves the court, *ib.*; crosses from Sandwich to Flanders, *ib.*; received by Pope Alexander III. at Sens and sent to Pontigny, ii. 228; iv. 328; allegations of the messengers of Henry II. against him at the papal court, ii. 228; letter of the king to the sheriff of Kent against his clerks and relations, ii. 229; letter of the king to the bishop of London against him, ii. 230; letter of the king to the justices against him, *ib.*; his goods confiscated and his relations exiled by the king, ii. 231, 262; prayer for him forbidden, ii. 231; his appeal to the Pope, *ib.*;

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answer of the Pope, ii. 232; returns to Pontigny, *ib.*; goes to Vezelay and excommunicates the upholders of the *avitæ consuetudines*, several by name, ii. 233, 234; summoned to Montmirail by the cardinals of Pavia and Naples, ii. 234; brought by Louis VII. to Sens and provided for at St. Columba for four years, *ib.*; his letter to Henry II., ii. 235; his suffragans in fear of his excommunicating them appeal, *ib.*; their letter to him appealing, ii. 236; his letter in answer, *ib.*; requires bishop G. Foliot to restore what he had received from the benefices in his custody, ii. 238, 246; letter of Henry II. to the archbishop of Cologne against, ii. 239; excommunicates Alan de Neville, ii. 244; letter of the Pope allowing him to use his powers except against the king's person, ii. 245; bishop G. Foliot appeals against, ii. 245, 246; excommunicates bishop G. Foliot at Clairvaux, ii. 246, 248; his letter announcing this, ii. 246; directs the London clergy to abstain from his communion, *ib.*; mission of Vivian and Gratian which fails, ii. 247; the young king Henry crowned by the archbishop of York in his despite, ii. 247, 248; conspiracy of the bishop of London with the king against, ii. 248, 274; had excommunicated the bishop of Salisbury, *ib.*; the king's ambassadors against him at the Roman court, ii. 249; letter of the Pope to, that he had appointed the archbishop of York legate, ii. 249, 250; forbidden by the Pope to excommunicate the king's person before Lent, ii. 250; remarkable events that happened to him

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on Tuesdays, ii. 261, 281; his vision at Pontigny, ii. 261; his sufferings, *ib.*; at the meeting between Louis VII. and Henry II. near Paris, but does not present himself to Henry II., ii. 262; his petition to Henry II., *ib.*; this refused, ii. 263; peace would have been made, had not the king refused the kiss, *ib.*; will not come to terms except on a firm basis, *ib.*; meets Henry II. and Louis VII. at Montmirail, ii. 274; the kiss refused by Henry II. and the negotiation fails, ii. 275; at Freteval the king holds his stirrup, *ib.*; the reconciliation at Amboise, *ib.*; Henry II. writes to his son to announce it, and orders his property to be restored, *ib.*; sends the news to the Pope, *ib.*; letter of the Pope in answer, *ib.*; returns to England and lands at Sandwich, ii. 276; sends the Pope's letter to the archbishop of York, *ib.*; suspends the bishops who had taken part in the coronation of the young king, ii. 277; required by the king's officials to absolve the bishops, *ib.*; his answer, ii. 278; prevented from going to the young king at Woodstock, *ib.*; his interview at Harrow with Simon, abbat of St. Alban's, *ib.*; preaches on Christmas Day and excommunicates Nigel de Sackville and Robert de Broc, ii. 280; account of his murder, ii. 280; v. 413; sackcloth worn by, ii. 281; his hurried burial by the abbat of Boxley and the prior, *ib.*; remarkable points in his martyrdom, ii. 282; behaviour of the king on hearing of it, *ib.*; miracles at his tomb, ii. 283; condition of the church of Canterbury after the murder, ii. 284; storms following his death, ii. 285; canonized by the Pope, ii. 287; the Pope's letter read at Westminster, *ib.*; his sister Mary made abbess of Barking, ii. 287, 288; penance of Henry II. at his shrine, ii. 293; gifts of Henry II. to it, *ib.*; visit of Henry II. and the young king to, in 1176, ii. 297; Henry II. at, in 1178, ii. 301; Westwood monastery founded in his honour, ii. 301; visit of Louis VII. to the shrine, ii. 309; visit of Henry II. to, in 1181, ii. 316; visit of Philip, archbishop of Cologne, and Philip, count of Flanders, ii. 319; chapel built in his honour at Acre, ii. 360; apparition of, to three persons on a ship of London in the crusading fleet, ii. 365; is guardian of the fleet, *ib.*; visit of Richard to the shrine in 1194, ii. 403; church of Lambeth founded in his honour by archbishop Baldwin, ii. 451; support given to, by Pope Alexander III., iv. 14; his life at Pontigny, iv. 32, 72, 74; his prophesy of St. Edmund, iv. 74, 328; vi. 124; vision of his throwing down the Tower walls, iv. 93, 94; his effigy on the convent seal, iv. 248; his persecution by the king of England, iv. 296; kindness shown to, in France, iv. 392; had married William, earl of Ferrers, and Agnes, daughter of Hugh, earl of Chester, iv. 654; his defence of the right of homicide clergy to be tried by their own tribunals, v. 32; his translation by archbishop Langton, iii. 59; v. 192; had confirmed the fair of St. Ives to Ramsey, v. 699; his chapel at Acre; *v.* Acre.
Roger, abbat of Bec, elected at Lambeth, but refuses, ii. 286.

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Richard, prior of Dover, elected, ii. 287; swears fealty to the king at Westminster, *ib.*; goes to Rome with the elect of Bath, ii. 291; returns with the pall, ii. 295; comes to London and summons the parsons of vacant churches, *ib.*; consecrates the bishops of Winchester, Ely, Hereford, and Chichester, *ib.*; holds a council at Westminster, ii. 296; appoints three archdeacons in the diocese, ii. 297; receives Louis VII. at Canterbury with a procession, ii. 309; consecrates Walter of Coutances bishop of Lincoln at Angers, ii. 318; dies at Halling, ii. 319.
Baldwin, bishop of Worcester, elected, ii. 319; receives the pall and is enthroned, *ib.*; receives the pall and is made legate, ii. 324; permission given to, by Pope Urban III. to build a church at Hackington in honour of SS. Stephen and Thomas, ii. 325; ordered by the Pope to stop the building, ii. 329; one of the three archbishops to whose judgment Philip II. and Henry II. agree to submit their differences, ii. 337; letter of Conrad of Montferrat to, on the unhappy condition of the Holy Land, ii. 338; prohibits the marriage of John and Isabella of Gloucester, ii. 348; takes part in Richard's consecration, having absolved him, ii. 348, 349; appeals against the consecration of Geoffrey Plantagenet to York by any one but himself, ii. 351; consecrates Godfrey de Luci, bishop of Winchester, and Hubert FitzWalter, bishop of Salisbury, ii. 354; keeps John of Anagni for 13 days at his expense, *ib.*; peace made with the Canterbury monks as to the chapel at Hackington, *ib.*; had made Roger

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Baldwin—*cont.*
Norreys prior of Canterbury, *ib.*; Roger made prior of Evesham at his request, *ib.*; the chapel destroyed, *ib.*; had put John's lands under an interdict on account of his marriage, ii. 356; holds a council in 1190 at Westminster, ii. 357; goes to Jerusalem, *ib.*; his death there, *ib.*; his letter to the bishop of London on the suspension and subsequent absolution of Hugh bishop of Lichfield, ii. 358; leaves Sicily on the left on his way to Jerusalem and reaches Tyre, ii. 366; leaves his property for the aid of the Holy Land, ii. 368; his executor Hubert, bishop of Salisbury, carries out his intentions, ii. 368, 369; his death at the siege of Acre, ii. 370; had founded the church of Lambeth in honour of St. Thomas of Canterbury, ii. 451
letters of Pope Clement III. to, in favour of St. Alban's vi. 50, 57, 58.
Reginald, bishop of Bath, elected by the monks, dies and is buried at Bath, ii. 383.
Hubert FitzWalter, bishop of Salisbury, elected and enthroned, ii. 402; the administration of the kingdom committed to, by Richard, *ib.*; celebrates mass at Richard's coronation at Winchester in 1194, ii. 404; consecrates Herbert le Poor bishop of Salisbury, ii. 405; letter of Pope Celestine III. appointing him legate, ii. 411; letter of Pope Celestine III. to, for the Holy Land, ii. 412; orders William FitzOsbern to be dragged or the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, ii. 419; has him taken from the church tower and hanged, *ib.*; consecrates John dean of Rouen, bishop of Worcester, *ib.*; assise of measures at his instance, ii. 442; by the

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Hubert FitzWalter—*cont.*
Pope's order removes the clerks and restores the monks to Coventry, ii. 445; makes Joibert prior of Coventry, *ib.*; said to make him also prior of Bermondsey, *ib.*; quarrel with the monks of Canterbury on account of the church of Lambeth, ii. 446; appeal to Innocent III. against him, the charge of violating the church of St. Mary-le-Bow being brought up, *ib.*; the Pope orders the king to remove him from the office of justiciary, which is done, ii. 446, 447; obliged by the Pope to destroy the church of Lambeth, which he had finished, ii. 451; sent into England by John to obtain the fealty of the English on Richard's death, ii. 452; at Northampton induces all to swear fealty to John, ii. 453; consecrates William bishop of London, ii. 454; his speech at John's coronation, *ib.*; reasons for the speech, ii. 455; crowns John at Westminster, *ib.*; crowns him again and Isabella of Angoulême at Westminster, ii. 467; William, king of Scots, swears fealty to John at Lincoln over his cross, ii. 472; his part in the funeral of St. Hugh, *ib.*; keeps Christmas splendidly at Canterbury, and excites John's anger, ii. 475; his liberality at the coronation of John and Isabella at Canterbury in 1201, *ib.*; crowns John at Canterbury in 1202, ii. 480; acts as executor of John's rapacity in ecclesiastical affairs, ii. 483; his illness, ii. 484; provides for John's expenses at Christmas 1203–4 at Canterbury, *ib.*; dissuades John from crossing, ii. 490; letter of Pope Innocent III. bidding his suffragans pay due honour to the mother church, *ib.*; dies at Tenham, ii. 492; joy of John, who suspects him of too great intimacy with Philip II., *ib.*; his death the beginning of troubles in England, ii. 559; speech of John respecting him on Geoffrey FitzPeter's death, *ib.*
Reginald, sub-prior, elected by the monks without the king's consent, ii. 492; goes to Rome for confirmation, but breaks his oath to conceal the election, *ib.*; at Rome displays his letters before the Pope, and demands confirmation, on which the Pope says he will deliberate, *ib.*; anger of the monks at this, *ib.*; they send to the king for leave to elect, ii. 493; a portion of the monks demand that the Pope confirm the election, ii. 513; the election quashed by the Pope, ii. 514.
John de Gray, bishop of Norwich, recommended by the king to the monks for election, ii. 493; account of his election, *ib.*; messengers sent by the king to obtain confirmation at Rome, ii. 494; the suffragans also send messengers, and the Pope fixes a day for his decision, *ib.*; a portion of the monks demand that the Pope confirm the election, ii. 513; the election quashed by the Pope, ii. 514.
Stephen Langton, cardinal tit. St. Grisogono, the Pope directs the Canterbury monks to elect, ii. 514, 515; elected, ii. 514, 515; consecrated at Viterbo by Pope Innocent III., ii. 515; the Pope writes to John to announce the election and to ask him to receive him, *ib.*; anger of John who calls him his public enemy, ii. 516, 517; the monks expelled, and the archbishop's lands remain uncultivated, ii. 516; John writes to the Pope and refuses to

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receive him, ii. 517; letter of the Pope, *ib.*; his character as given by the Pope, ii. 518; had held prebends at Paris and York, *ib.*; the Pope orders the suffragans and beneficed clergy of the see to receive him, ii. 521; exhortations of the bishops of London, Ely, and Worcester to the king to receive him, *ib.*; procures a partial relaxation of the interdict, ii. 524; consecrates Hugh of Wells, bishop of Lincoln, ii. 528; John promises to receive him, but refuses to restore the confiscated property, ii. 531, 532; goes to Rome to obtain the Pope's aid against John, ii. 535; returns with Pandulf, ii. 536; returns to France and publishes the sentence of deprivation against John, ii. 537; John submits and promises him peace and security, ii. 541; amount paid him for his losses by John, ii. 542, 543; reclaims the money which John had given as earnest of his subjection, ii. 546; part of his losses repaid by Pandulf, ii. 547; John sends charters of 24 barons as a security, to induce him to return, ii. 549; lands at Dover and meets John at Winchester, ii. 550; leads him to the door of the cathedral and absolves him in the chapter house, *ib.*; after mass banquets with John, *ib.*; is to order the affairs of the kingdom with Geoffrey Fitz Peter and the bishop of Winchester during John's absence, ii. 551; at the council of St. Alban's to restore the liberties of the kingdom, *ib.*; follows John to Northampton and Nottingham, *ib.*; his threats to John if he make war on any of the nobles, *ib.*; at the council of St. Paul's allows the conventual churches and secular priests to say

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the hours in a low voice, ii. 552; produces and reads the charter of liberties of Henry I., *ib.*; promises his aid to the barons to secure their liberties and dissolves the council, ii. 554; John's hatred of him, ii. 565; John bribes the Pope against him, *ib.*; meets the legate and the king about the restitution of the confiscated property, ii. 569; at Reading the matter is referred to the decision of four barons, ii. 570; at Dunstable with his suffragans to discuss the affairs of the church, ii. 571; his anger at the persons preferred to the vacant churches by the legate, *ib.*; sends two clerks to the legate at Burton and appeals to the Pope against him, *ib.*; Pandulf blackens his character to the Pope, *ib.*; his brother Simon Langton defends him, but is not heard, ii. 572; accused by Pandulf of greediness in exacting the restitution of the confiscated property, *ib.*; his clerks, A. and G., at Rome with Simon Langton on the matter of the relaxation of the interdict, ii. 574; amount paid to, by John, ii. 574, 575; at the council of St. Paul's respecting the payment for the confiscated property, ii. 575; consecrates Richard bishop of Chichester and Walter de Gray bishop of Worcester, ii. 582; produces the charter of liberties of Henry I. to the barons at St. Edmundsbury, ii. 583; surety for John's keeping his promise to grant the charter of liberties, ii. 584; joins the confederate barons in 1215, ii. 585; sent by John to the barons at Brackley, ii. 585, 586; brings the schedule of the barons' demands to John and recites them, ii. 586; returns to the barons and tells them John's con-

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duct, *ib.*; on John's side at Runnymede, ii. 589; named in Magna Charta, ii. 590; letters patent of, given as security for the performance of Magna Charta, ii. 604; Rochester and other castles restored to, by John, ii. 606; agreement of, with John as to the restoration of the seized property, ii. 608; v. 542; one of the parties to John's charter of freedom of election, ii. 608; v. 542; commands of Pope Innocent III. to, as to the annulling Magna Charta, ii. 617; had given up Rochester castle, which John had entrusted to him, to the barons, ii. 621; Innocent III. mentions in his bull of excommunication of the barons that John had satisfied him, ii. 627; called a public enemy of John by his messengers at Rome, ii. 628; ordered by Peter, bishop of Winchester, and Pandulf to publish the sentence against the barons, ii. 629, 630; refuses to publish it till he has had a personal interview with the Pope, ii. 630; suspended by the bishop of Winchester and Pandulf, *ib.*; submits to the sentence and goes to Rome, *ib.*; accusation of, by the king's proctors at Rome, ii. 633; answers nothing but begs to be absolved from the suspension, *ib.*; angry answer of the Pope to this request, ii. 633, 634; the sentence of suspension confirmed by the Pope, ii. 634; the letters of suspension read out at St. Alban's, ii. 635; the suspension removed on condition he does not return to England till peace is restored between the king and the barons, ii. 648; crowns Henry III. at Westminster in 1220, iii. 58; holds an inquiry into the miracles of bishop Hugh of Lincoln, *ib.*; translates St. Thomas of Canterbury, iii. 59; holds a council at Oxford, iii. 71, 73; one of the arbiters between the bishop of London and the abbat and convent of Westminster, iii. 75; requires the king to confirm Magna Charta, iii. 76; his answer to William Brewer, *ib.*; on seeing his anger the king promises to keep his oath, *ib.*; sent by Henry III. to demand Normandy from Louis on the death of Philip II., iii. 77; brings back Louis's refusal, iii. 78; the papal bull declaring the king to be of full age sent to, iii. 79; with Henry III. at Northampton at Christmas 1223–4, iii. 82, 83; excommunicates the disturbers of the church and kingdom, iii. 83; sends messengers to the earl of Chester at Leicester, threatening to excommunicate him by name unless he and his accomplices submit, *ib.*; at the council at Northampton in 1224, iii. 84; advises the siege of Bedford castle, iii. 85; vi. 67; excommunicates F. de Breauté and all the garrison, iii. 85, 89; vi. 67, 68; Fawkes's wife, Margaret de Rivers, sues to, for a divorce, iii. 87, 88; appoints a day for the discussion of the matter, iii. 88; consecrates William bishop of Exeter and Ralph bishop of Chichester, iii. 90; answers the king's demand for an aid by agreeing to it, if the charters of liberties and of the forest are signed, iii. 91; his decree against the concubines of priests, iii. 95; council at Westminster to hear the Pope's demands, iii. 102; procures the recall of Otho, iii. 109; commanded by him to send the answer to the Pope, *ib.*; summons a council at Westminster to consider the Pope's demands, *ib.*; answer of the king to, *ib.*;

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Stephen Langton—*cont.*
consecrates Thomas de Blumville bishop of Norwich, iii. 121; consecrates Henry of Sanford bishop of Rochester, iii. 123; letter of Pope Gregory IX. to, on the conduct of the emperor, iii. 145; dies at Slindon and is buried at Canterbury, iii. 157; character of, by Pope Gregory IX., iii. 171; his appeal on John's surrender of the crown, iii. 208; vision of the bishop of Rochester of his release from purgatory, iii. 212; his sentence against the violators of Magna Charta, iii. 382; had opposed the tribute settled by John on the Roman see, iv. 479; his preaching in France against the Caursins, v. 404; at the appointment of Hubert de Burgh as justiciary, vi. 65; counsels his continuance as justiciary after John's death, *ib.*; excommunicates all who go against the peace with Louis, vi. 68; advises that Henry III. be considered of age and have a seal, &c., vi. 69; had agreed to the marriage of Hubert de Burgh and Margaret of Scotland, vi. 71; rings of his given to St. Alban's, vi. 383, 384.
Walter of Eynsham, elected by the monks, iii. 157; objected to by the king, *ib.*; and by the suffragans, *ib.*; goes to the Pope who puts off his confirmation, *ib.*; day appointed for the settlement of the question, *ib.*; the Pope promised a tenth by the king's messengers, iii. 169; his examination by three cardinals, iii. 170; the election quashed by the Pope, *ib.*; this procured by the king's messengers, iii. 172.
Richard, chancellor of Lincoln, proposed by the king's messengers to the Pope, and accepted by him, iii. 170; letter of the Pope on this, *ib.*; consecrated at Canterbury by

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Richard—*cont.*
Henry, bishop of Rochester, iii. 190; receives the pall and celebrates in the cathedral in the king's presence, iii. 191; opposes the scutage in 1231, iii. 200; his quarrel with Hubert de Burgh respecting Tunbridge castle, iii. 201; the king asserts his right to confer such guardianship on whom he will, *ib.*; excommunicates the invaders of the property, *ib.*; goes to Rome, *ib.*; his complaints of Henry III. at the Roman court, iii. 205; his accusation against Hubert de Burgh, *ib.*; his other requests to the Pope, *ib.*; obtains all his wishes from the Pope, *ib.*; his personal appearance and character, *ib.*; dies on his return home at S. Gemini, iii. 206; attempts to rob his tomb miraculously prevented, *ib.*; Hubert de Burgh accused of procuring his death by poison, iii. 223.
Ralph Neville, bishop of Chichester, elected, but the election quashed by the Pope, iii. 206–208; *v.* Chichester, bishops of; the monks allowed by the Pope to elect, iii. 208.
John, prior of Canterbury, elected and received by the king, iii. 212; goes to Rome for confirmation, *ib.*; at the bishop of Rochester's ordination at Sittingbourne, *ib.*; arrives at Rome and presents his letters to the Pope, iii. 219; John of Colonna and other cardinals ordered to examine him, *ib.*; they examine him for three days and express themselves satisfied, but the Pope thinks him too old and weak and induces him to resign, *ib.*; the Pope bids the monks elect another, *ib.*
John Blund, then at Oxford, elected iii. 223; v. 41; accepted by the king and goes to Rome for con-

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John Blund—*cont.*
firmation, iii. 223; bishop Peter des Roches gives him money and applies to the emperor in his favour, iii. 243; the election quashed by the Pope, *ib.*; by Simon Langton, v. 41; had held two benefices with cure of souls, iii. 244; dies, v. 41.
Edmund, canon of Salisbury, the Pope allows the monks to elect, and sends the pall to, iii. 244; the monks determine to receive him only with the consent of the convent, *ib.*; at the parliament at Westminster, iii. 268; his formal complaint of the king's counsellors, iii. 269; their excommunication only waiting for his consecration, iii. 271; consecrated at Canterbury by Roger, bishop of London, iii. 272; the pall brought him by Simon of Leicester, *ib.*; at the second parliament at Westminster, *ib.*; threatens the king with excommunication unless he makes peace with his liegemen and dismisses his evil counsellors, *ib.*; sent by the king into Wales to make peace with Llewellyn and Richard Marshal, iii. 273; the king submits to his counsels, *ib.*; meets the king at Gloucester with the news that Llewellyn would make peace if the king recalled the exiled nobles, iii. 290; his account of the process by which this end was reached, *ib.*; the exiles return under his safe conduct, *ib.*; reconciles Hubert de Burgh with the king, *ib.*; induces the king to restore his inheritance to Gilbert Marshal, iii. 292, 524; has the letter which caused the death of Richard Marshal read before the king, the bishops, and barons, iii. 292; his speech to the king on the subject, iii. 293; obtains a safe

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conduct for the discarded ministers, iii. 294; at first will not be surety for Peter de Rievaulx, iii. 295; releases him from the Tower and sends him to Winchester, *ib.*; induces the king to grant a delay for the accused persons, iii. 296; consecrates Ralph of Maidstone bishop of Hereford, iii. 305; consecrates Robert Grosseteste bishop of Lincoln at Reading, iii. 306; refuses to admit Richard de Wendene to Rochester, *ib.*; marries Henry III. to Alienora of Provence at Canterbury, iii. 336; crowns them at Westminster, iii. 337; agrees to the grant of a thirtieth to the king, iii. 383; rebukes the king for sending for the legate Otho, iii. 395; precedes Otho into St. Paul's for the council, iii. 416; takes his place on Otho's right, iii. 416, 419; quarrel of the archbishop of York on this, iii. 416; speech of the legate settling their respective seats, iii. 417; he placed on the right as presiding over both Canterbury and London, *ib.*; goes to Rome in spite of the recall of the legate, iii. 470; the Pope decides against him in the matter of the election to Rochester, iii. 480; also in the suit with the earl of Arundel, *ib.*; Otho the legate his adversary, and had urged the king on this point, *ib.*; Alienora, widow of William Marshal, had taken the vow of continence before him, iii. 487; v. 1, 235; returns from Rome, having won his cause against the Canterbury monks, iii. 492; deposes the prior, *ib.*; quashes a fresh election and suspends the convent, iii. 493; appeal to Rome, *ib.*; his quarrel with the Canterbury monks, iii. 527; interdicts the church and ex-

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Rochester continues his suit against him, *ib.*; procures the quashing of the election at Ely, v. 635; endeavours to procure the election of Adam de Marisco, *ib.*; his opposition to Hugh Belsham, elect, v. 662; consecrates the bishops of Norwich, Lichfield, and Exeter, v. 667; proposes to ordain at St. Alban's, v. 718; the abbat objects, and he acquiesces and ordains at Dunstable, v. 718, 719; kindly received at St. Alban's, v. 719; dedicates the church of Salisbury, *ib.*; gives a banquet to the king and Richard, king of Germany, on his arrival, v. 735.
....., letters respecting—
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of Innocent IV. to, giving powers to John, a Franciscan, in England, vi. 119; John brings his letters to him, vi. 144.
to his official, sending to bishop Grosseteste the letter of Innocent IV. requiring him to provide for the son of Jean de Salines, vi. 148.
of Innocent IV. to, on the dangers of the church, vi. 171.
to his official, sending to bishop Grosseteste the letter of Innocent IV. requiring him to provide for Albert, parish priest of Campilio, vi. 186.
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of Innocent IV. to, that indulgences granted to monasteries are not to prejudice the rights of Canterbury. vi. 251.
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Walter, made bishop of Rochester, ii. 178.
Roger, made archbishop of York, ii. 203.
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Geoffrey Ridel, made archdeacon by archbishop Thomas at the king's request, ii. 221; elected bishop of Ely, ii. 287; *v.* Ely, bishops of.
Savaric, Nicholas, and Herbert, appointed by archbishop Richard, ii. 297; the last (called le Poor), elected bishop of Salisbury, ii. 405; *v.* Salisbury, bishops of.
Henry de Sandford, made bishop of Rochester, iii. 123; *v.* Rochester, bishops of.
Simon Langton, defends his brother archbishop Langton at Rome, but is opposed by Pandulf and not heard, ii. 572; with the Pope on archbishop Langton's side as to the relaxation of the interdict, ii. 574; elected archbishop of York by the

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canons, ii. 628; John sends messengers to Rome against him, *ib.*; letter of Pope Innocent III. annulling the election, ii. 629; the election quashed, ii. 634; made chancellor by Louis, ii. 654; induces the Londoners and barons to have the services performed in spite of the excommunication, *ib.*; excommunicated by the legate Guala, ii. 655; declares the sentence of no effect, *ib.*; despoiled of his benefice and forced to go to Rome by the legate Guala, for celebrating for Louis and the barons, iii. 31; referred to, by Pope Gregory IX. for the character of R. Neville, elect of Canterbury, iii. 207; his account of R. Neville, *ib.*; archdeacon of Canterbury, requests Otho to read his commission at the council of St. Paul's, iii. 417; opposes the Canterbury monks at Rome, iv. 103; threatened by the king, iv. 104; gives way, *ib.*; sends the names of certain of the king's clerks to the Pope, iv. 351; dies, v. 41; his character and acts, *ib.*; had procured the quashing of the election of John Blund to Canterbury, *ib.*
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Odo, buries St. Thomas after his murder, ii. 282.
Roger Norreys, made prior by archbishop Baldwin against the will of the monks, ii. 354; deposed, and made abbat of Evesham by the king at the archbishop's request, *ib.*
Geoffrey, declares the election of John de Gray, bishop of Norwich, to the see in the king's presence, ii. 493; ordered by the Pope to receive S. Langton, ii. 515; John promises to receive, ii. 542; amount paid to, for his losses by John, ii. 543.
John of Sittingbourne, elected archbishop, received by the king and goes to Rome for confirmation, iii. 212; *see* under Archbishops.
Roger de la Lee, deposed by archbishop Edmund, iii. 492; the election of his successor quashed by archbishop Edmund, iii. 493, 527; letter of Innocent IV. to, in the matter of Grosseteste's excommunication, iv. 258.
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The precentor of, letter of Pope Gregory IX. to, ordering a visitation of the exempt monasteries in the province of Canterbury in 1232, iii. 238.
Simon of Leicester, brings the pall to archbishop Edmund, iii. 272.
The monks of, object to bishop Grosseteste's consecration at Reading, iii. 306; quarrel with archbishop Edmund, iii. 492, 527; sentence of suspension against, iii. 492, 493, 527.

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....., St. Augustine's, originally the church of SS. Peter and Paul, St. Augustine and many bishops buried in, i. 263; founded by Æthelberht who is buried there, i. 265; monks put into the place of those expelled from Christ Church by John, ii. 516; harshness of the abbat of Boxley in his visitation in 1232, iii. 239; the monks go to Rome and obtain other visitors, *ib.*; papal letters brought to archbishop Boniface in defence of their privileges, v. 414; these burnt by the archbishop, v. 415; letters of Pope Innocent IV. in defence of their privileges against the archbishop, vi. 258, 259.
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Clarenbald, elected and allowed by the king to omit the profession to the archbishop, ii. 221, 222.
Robert of Battle, dies, v. 362; oppressions of the king on his death, *ib.*
Roger of Chichester, precentor, elected, *ib.*
....., ..., sub-prior of, James, papal chaplain, visits St. Alban's, v. 258; preaches in the chapter house, *ib.*
....., St. Martin's church, used by queen Bertha and afterwards by St. Augustine, i. 256.
Capaccio, castle of, seized by the conspirators against Frederick II., iv. 570, 571; its siege and capture by Frederick II., iv. 574, 575; rased to the ground, iv. 576.
Capernaum (Capharnaum), the crusading army passes in 1216, iii. 10.
Caphardan, taken by Borsequin, ii. 152; taken by Bohemond II., ii. 154.
Capocci (Cappochi), Raynier, of Viterbo, cardinal, his chaplain Thomas's account of the sufferings at Naples of the prelates taken by Frederick II., iv. 130; elects Geoffrey of Milan Pope, iv. 165; joins in the letter (vacante sede) respecting the church of Guilden Morden, iv. 250; the
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....., Peter, cardinal, legate in Germany, besieges Aachen in 1248, v. 17; at its capture, v. 25; procures another army to oppose Conrad, v. 27; sent into Apulia against Frederick II. as legate by Innocent IV., v. 79; condemns Frederick II. and recalls many nobles from him, *ib.*; his defeat, v. 99.
Capote, James John, citizen of Rome, iv. 250.
Cappadocia, the king of, slain by the Tartars, vi. 79.
Capraia, Innocent IV. touches and sleeps at, on his escape to Genoa, iv. 355.
Capua, Richard enters Apulia near, ii. 364; reduced by Conrad IV., v. 412; taken by Manfred, v. 572.
....., Peter of, cardinal tit. S. Marcello, sent by Innocent III. to mediate between Philip II. and Richard, ii. 449; goes to Richard with some bishops of both kingdoms, ii. 450; his secret information to Richard, *ib.*; a truce for five years made by his mediation, *ib.*; puts France under an interdict on account of the capture of the elect of Cambray, ii. 458; threatens John with an interdict unless he releases the bishop of Beauvais, *ib.*
....., Peter of, cardinal tit. S. Croce in Gerusalemme (afterwards patriarch of Antioch), examines Walter of Eynsham, elect of Canterbury, iii. 170; his share in the affairs of Lombardy, iii. 560; follows Innocent IV. in his flight to Civita Vecchia, iv. 355.
....., Thomas of, cardinal tit. S. Sabina, examines Walter of Eynsham, iii. 170; sent to make peace between Fre-

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Caracalla (Bassianus), elected emperor by the Britons, i. 133; slays Geta and goes to Rome, *ib.*; emperor, *ib.*; his character, *ib.*; marries his stepmother Julia, *ib.*; slain in the Parthian war, i. 134.
Caradoc, of Llancarvan, reference of Geoffrey of Monmouth to, i. 310.
Caradoc, son of Griffith, had been exiled by Harold, i. 533; destroys the workmen at the hunting seat made by Harold for king Edward, *ib.*
Carausius, king of Britain, i. 145; slain by Alectus, i. 146.
Carbucus, lends money for the Sicilian affair to the Pope, v. 583.
Carcassonne, siege and capture of, by the Albigensian crusaders, ii. 556; Simon de Montfort elected prince of, ii. 557; Bartholomew, antipope of the Albigeois, sprung from, iii. 78.
....., Raymond Roger, viscount of (and of Beziers), taken prisoner, ii. 557; put into the hands of S. de Montfort, *ib.*; *v.* Beziers.
....., Guy, bishop of, goes with S. de Montfort to the relief of Muret, ii. 566.
Cardiff (Kaerdif) castle, Warine Basset killed at the siege of, iii. 248.
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....., Martin, abbat of, sent to Rome by Richard, ii. 450.
Cheshire, famine and distress in, in 1245, iv. 486.
Cheshunt (Cestrehunte, Chesterhunt), cure of a madman at, by St. Hugh of Lincoln, ii. 470; justices itinerant at, v. 443; out of the liberty of St. Alban's, v. 443, 628, 629.
Chester (Cestria, Legecestria, Urbs Legionum), made the seat of an archbishop, i. 129; its site, i. 130; Dubricius, archbishop of, i. 223, 230, 233; Guenhumara flies to, i. 241; the Danes escape to, in 895, i. 432; restored by Æthelred and Ælflæd, i. 439; Eadgar receives the homage of eight kings at, i. 466; harassed by the Danes, i. 471; gifts of Leofric and Godgifu to the churches of St. John the Baptist and St. Werburga, i. 526; John at, in 1212, ii. 534; Henry III. at, on his way to invade Wales, iv. 150; refused by Henry III. to Richard of Cornwall at the queen's instigation, iv. 487; the Welsh reach, in 1256, v. 594; Henry III. approaches, in 1257, v. 647; all owing military service ordered to meet at, against the Welsh in 1257, vi. 373, 374; in 1258, v. 677.
....., the see of, removed to Coventry, ii. 158; bishops of; *v.* Lichfield.
....., constable of; *v.* Lacy.
....., earls of:
Richard (third earl), animates Robert of Normandy to escape with false promises, ii. 133; drowned in the white ship, ii. 148; present at the gift of Biscot to St. Alban's, vi. 37.
Randle de Meschines (fourth earl), had given great help to William I. in his invasion of England, ii. 8, note[1]; rebuilt Carlisle, *ib.*; the earldom of Chester given to, by William in exchange for Carlisle, *ib.*; *see* the notes on the passage.
Randle de Gernon (fifth earl), had seized Lincoln and kept Stephen out of it, ii. 171, 172; comes to force Stephen to raise the siege, ii. 172; leads the first line in the battle of Lincoln, *ib.*; holds the castle of Lincoln against Stephen, ii. 177; captured by Stephen at Northampton, ii. 178; imprisoned till he surrender Lincoln and other castles, *ib.*; poisoned by William Peverel, ii. 210.
Hugh Cyvelioc (sixth earl), captured at Dol (called Ranulf), ii. 291.
Ranulf Blundevil (seventh earl), one of John's sureties for the payment

Chester, earls of—*cont.*
Ranulf Blundevil—*cont.*
of the confiscated property, ii. 574; not one of the confederate barons, ii. 587; witnesses John's letter giving freedom of election to sees, abbeys, &c., ii. 610; v. 543; at the coronation of Henry III., iii. 1; at the siege of Mountsorrel castle, iii. 15; on hearing of the advance of the French raises the siege and goes to Nottingham, iii. 17; one of the leaders of the army assembled to relieve Lincoln, iii. 18; arrives at Damietta, iii. 40; his firmness in the battle there, iii. 49; wishes to accept the terms offered by Coradin, iii. 53; returns home, iii. 56; had the charge of Fotheringay castle, iii. 61; letter of Philip of Albini to, on the loss of Damietta, iii. 67; keeps Christmas 1223–4, at Leicester, and threatens the king and Hubert de Burgh, iii. 83; excommunicated in general and threatened to be excommunicated by name by the archbishop, *ib.*; on finding the king's superior strength goes to Northampton, submits and surrenders his castles, *ib.*; his rage against Hubert de Burgh, *ib.*; names of his associates, *ib.*; joins Richard of Cornwall in his rising at Stamford, iii. 124; makes a stand against the exactions of the papal nuncio in 1229, iii. 189; saves Hubert de Burgh from the king's fury, iii. 191; fortifies the castle of St. James de Beuvron, iii. 198; this had been surrendered to him by the count of Britanny, *ib.*; left by Henry III. in Britanny as one of the heads of his army, iii. 199; carries on the war in Anjou, iii. 200; takes Gunnord castle and Château-neuf, *ib.*; returns to Britanny, *ib.*; invades Normandy and takes Pontorsun castle, *ib.*; returns to Britanny, *ib.*; defeats the attempt of Louis IX. against Britanny, iii. 204; agrees to the truce between Louis IX. and Henry III., *ib.*; goes to Henry III. in Wales and is honourably received, *ib.*; opposes the king's demand for an aid in 1232, iii. 212; his advice to the king against exciting the mob against Hubert de Burgh, iii. 225; dies at Wallingford, iii. 229; s.p.m., iv. 491; buried at Chester, iii. 229; behaviour of Hubert de Burgh on hearing of his death, iii. 229, 230; his sisters and their children, iii. 230; letter of Honorius III. to, on Henry III.'s coming of age, vi. 70; his shield of arms, vi. 471.
....., Clementia, his wife, iii. 198.
....., Agnes, his sister, wife of William, earl of Ferrers, dies, iv. 654; had been married by St. Thomas, *ib.*
John le Scot (eighth earl), succeeds Ranulf, iii. 230; at the parliament at Westminster in 1233, iii. 247; corrupted by the bribe of the bishop of Winchester to desert the cause of Richard Marshal, iii. 248; accusation against, by the rebels at Bedford, iii. 259; carries the sword of Edward the Confessor before Henry III. at the coronation in Westminster in 1236, iii. 337; takes the cross [incorrectly called also earl of Lincoln], iii. 369; poisoned by his wife Helen, daughter of Llewellyn, iii. 394; letter of, to the Pope respecting the presentation to English benefices, iii. 610; dies, s.p.m., iv. 491; his shield of arms, vi. 471.
Chester-le-Street (Cestre, Cunegecester), the see of Lindisfarne removed to, i. 415; extent of the diocese, *ib.*; St. Cuthbert's

Chester-le-Street—*cont.*
body translated to Durham from, i. 476; Malcolm III. marches to, vi. 371.
..... bishops of; *see* Lindisfarne.
Chewing (Ciwingum), Herts, legacy of Æthelgifu at, vi. 13.
Cheyne, John de, grant by, to St. Alban's, vi. 416, 417.
Chichester (Cicestria), Constantine made king at, i. 182; origin of the name of, i. 232; head of the kingdom of Sussex, i. 250; seat of the bishops of the S. Saxons, i. 438; the city and cathedral burnt in 1186, ii. 327; *v.* Selsey.
....., bishops of:
Ralph, at the consecration of Thomas, archbishop of York, ii. 136.
Sifred, abbat of Glastonbury, ii. 152.
Hilary, present at the settlement between Lincoln and St. Alban's, ii. 219.
John, dean, elected, ii. 287; consecrated by archbishop Richard, ii. 295; dies, ii. 315.
Richard, dean of Salisbury, consecrated by archbishop Langton, ii. 582, 638; at the naval battle with Eustace the monk, iii. 28, 29, notes; had pledged the see for 600 marks in order to pay some mercenaries, iii. 28, note.
Ranulf (Ralph of Wareham), prior of Norwich, dies, iii. 74.
Ralph Neville, chancellor, iii. 74; remains chancellor after his appointment to the see, *ib.*; consecrated by archbishop Langton, iii. 90; his character, *ib.*; elected by the monks to Canterbury, iii. 206; presented to the king, iii. 207; the king accepts him and invests him with the temporalities, *ib.*; refuses to pay the expenses of the monks going to Rome for confirmation of the election, *ib.*; his speech on the occasion, *ib.*; the Pope inquires into his character from Simon
Chichester, bishops of—*cont.*
Ralph Neville—*cont.*
Langton, *ib.*; it is said that he would shake England from the papal yoke, *ib.*; sends a messenger to stay the mob going againt Hubert de Burgh, iii. 226; his fidelity and pity for Hubert, *ib.*; loses his property at the rout of Grosmont, iii. 253; the seal taken without his knowledge by the conspirators against Richard Marshal, iii. 266; the king demands the seal, but he refuses to resign it without the common assent of the kingdom, iii. 364; elected by the monks to Winchester, iii. 491, 495; the king takes the seal from him and has this election quashed at Rome, iii. 491, 495, 525; the king tries to recall him as chancellor, iii. 530; this refusal, especially because the king had caused his election to be quashed, *ib.*; recalled to the king's favour, iv. 191; dies, iv. 287; his palace near the new temple in London, *ib.*
Robert Passelew, his election quashed iv. 358, 412; elected by the canons, hoping to please the king, iv. 401; indignation of the elect of Canterbury and the bishops, *ib.*; examined by bishop Grosseteste and the election quashed, *ib.*; the king sends his proctor to Lyons on this business, iv. 412; anger of Henry III. with archbishop Boniface for quashing the election, iv. 509; the quashing useful to the king, iv. 509, 510; *v.* Passelew, Robert.
Richard de Wyche (Withz), elected against the king's consent, iv. 358, 401; anger of the king, 401, 402; the king takes the see into his own hands, iv. 359; the proctor of the chapter at the council of London in 1244, iv. 372; the revenues of the see conferred on other persons by

Chichester, bishops of—*cont.*
Richard de Wyche—*cont.*
Martin the nuncio, iv. 401, 402; prevented by the king from entering on the temporalities of the see, iv. 402; consecrated by Pope Innocent IV. at Lyons, iv. 426; remonstrance of the king's proctor, *ib.*; the king seizes the temporalites of the see, *ib.*; at the parliament in 1248, v. 5; archbishop Boniface goes to his house in London, v. 120; ordered by the king to exhort the Londoners to take the cross, v. 282; letter of the bishop of Orleans to, respecting the truce between St. Louis and the soldan of Egypt, v. 308; agrees with Grosseteste in refusing the king's demand of a tenth, v. 326; with archbishop Boniface excommunicates the authors of the outrage on Eustace of Lynn, v. 351; dies, v. 369; had been a clerk and special counsellor of St. Edmund, v. 369, 383; at Pontigny at St. Edmund's translation, v. 369; his letter on this, vi. 128; had given matter for the life of St. Edmund to Matthew Paris, v. 369; miracles at his tomb, v. 380, 384, 419, 496, 497; these to be found in Paris's life of St. Edmund, v. 384; his body found covered with sackcloth and iron rings, v. 380; his sanctity, though not canonized, v. 384, 385; letter of Innocent IV. to, on the starting of the crusaders, vi. 200, 201; sends it on to the abbat of Waltham, vi. 201; carries out the mandate, *ib.*; letter of Innocent IV. to, on the tax for the Holy Land, vi. 296; letter of Henry III. on this, vi. 298; the diocese vacant at the time of the parliament of 1253, v. 373, 375.
John Clippinge, elected by the canons, v. 380; one of the four bishops at Oxford to discuss the state of the church, v. 707.
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....., dean of, John, elected bishop, ii. 287.
....., chancellor of, Hugh of Tournay, at the sea fight with Eustace the monk, iii. 28, note.
Chieti, Simon, count of, taken prisoner at Viterbo, iv. 267; had been made guardian of Viterbo by Frederick II., iv. 268; taken to Rome, *ib.*
[Child], Alwine, founder of Bermondsey, dies, ii. 35.
Childeric I., king of the Franks, i. 194.
Childebert II., king of the Franks, dies, i. 257.
..... III., king of the Franks, i. 313.
Childewike, Geoffrey de (Rufus), and his sons summoned for trespass in St. Alban's warren, iv. 50; process of the suit, iv. 51; the suit tried before the justices at Cambridge, iv. 52; condemned in the suit, iv. 53; fine to be levied on his property, iv. 54; had married John Mansel's sister Claricia, v. 129, 234; given liberty of warren by the king in the territory of St. Alban's, v. 129; his ingratitude to St. Alban's, *ib.*; his lawsuit with St. Alban's, v. 234; had seized a horse belonging to a servant of St. Alban's, *ib.*; John Mansel makes interest for, *ib.*; the king lukewarm in the suit, *ib.*; letters patent of Henry III. to certain persons to give judgment in the suit, vi. 233; fines to the Crown paid for transgressions against him by the abbat of St. Alban's, vi. 252; protests against the military service required from him as tenant of St. Alban's for the Welsh campaign, vi. 375; his gift to St. Alban's, vi. 390; writ sent to, to inquire into injuries done in the county of Hertford, vi. 396; witnesses a charter, vi. 417, 419, 427; service due from, vi. 437.
....., Roger de, vi. 436.
Children's crusade, the leader of, v. 247.
Chilperic, king of the Franks, i. 247.

Chiltern (Ciltria), great hail storm in the parts of, in 1237, iii. 394; earthquake in, in 1250, v. 187, 192, 198.
Chingkiz Khan (Chiarthan), iv. 387.
Chinon, the castle besieged and taken by Henry II., ii. 212; Henry II. escapes to, from Le Mans, ii. 341, *n.* [6]; Henry II. dies at, ii. 344; John goes to, and obtains Richard's treasures on his death, ii. 453; surrendered to John, *ib.*; John at, in 1201, ii. 475; surrendered to Philip II., ii. 490.
Chippenham, marriage of Burhred and Æthelswyth at, i. 381; the Danes winter at, in 878, i. 410.
Chirbury (Cherenberih), built by Æthelflæd, i. 443.
Chitreium, *i.e.*, Guitry, *q.v.*
Chori, Girard de, taken prisoner near Gisors, ii. 448.
Chorosmians; *v.* Kharismians.
Chosroes, king of Persia, takes Damascus and Jerusalem, i. 268; expels the patriarch Zachariah, and carries off the Cross, *ib.*; not permitted to violate the Holy Sepulchre, *ib.*; his conquests to provoke Heraclius, *ib.*; message of Heraclius to, *ib.*; defeated, taken prisoner, and put to death by Heraclius, *ib.*
Chrism, regulations respecting, i. 139, 160;
Christ Church (Hampshire); *v.* Twynham.
Christians, the, edict of the Roman Senate against, i. 96.
Christina, daughter of Edward son of Edmund Ironside, i. 501; comes home from Hungary with her brother and sister, i. 526; left under king Edward's charge on her father's death, *ib.*; attempts to return to Hungary with Eadgar, ii. 2; forced to land in Scotland, *ib.*; becomes a nun, *ib.*
Christmas Day, on Friday in 1254, v. 484.
Christopher, Pope, i. 437.
Christopher, son of Waldemar II.; *v.* Denmark, kings of.
Chronicles, homage due from the king of Scotland to the king of England mentioned in, v. 268.
Chrysostom, St., quoted, i. 85, 94; his fame, i. 176.
Chuche, Roger de la; *v.* Zouche.
Churchset (Chiricseat), i. 508.
Cicely, daughter of William I., takes the veil at Fécamp, ii. 14; abbess at Caen, ii. 21.
Cicero, crushes Catiline's conspiracy, i. 70.
Ciguini (Cigony), Gyon de, banished from England by Magna Charta, ii. 604.
Cilicia, boundaries of, ii. 65; march of the crusaders through, *ib.*
Cincia of Provence; *v.* Sanchia.
Cincius, canon of St. Paul's, seized near St. Alban's, but brought safe to London, iii. 210; those who had laid hands on him excommunicated, iii. 211.
Cinque Ports, wardens of, their part in the coronation in 1236, iii. 338; the wardens swear fealty to Edward, iv. 9; conduct the aid sent to Henry III. in 1242, iv. 198; the magistrates ordered by Henry III. to illtreat French merchants and travellers, iv. 208; they carry out the order cruelly, *ib.*; the wardens defeated by the French apply to the archbishop of York for aid, iv. 209, 238; their distress from the Witsand and Calais sailors, iv. 238, 239; complaint before the barons of, of the people of Yarmouth against Winchelsea, v. 447; the vessels of, armed against Richard, king of Germany, v. 734.
Cirencester, taken by Ceawlin, i. 249; battle at, between Penda and Cynegils, i. 275; left by the Danes, i. 414; gemot held at, by Cnut, i. 502; the monastery of, founded by Henry I., ii. 161.
....., William of, one of the followers of the 25 barons, ii. 605.
Cisoing (called Suesio), abbey of regular canons near Tournay, Ingelburga placed in, ii. 402.

Cistercians, order of, founded, ii. 79; statute, in 1151, that no more abbeys be built, ii. 188; 500 monasteries of the order, *ib.*; gift of Richard to, ii. 351; had been free from exaction till the tax for Richard's ransom, ii. 399; give all their wool for a year for his ransom, *ib.*; refuse the gift of Henry VI. of 3,000 marks of silver from the ransom to make censers with, ii. 420; the abbats commended in consequence by Richard, *ib.*; Innocent III. taxes them heavily for the Holy Land, but is rebuked by the Blessed Virgin Mary, ii. 480; celebrate during the interdict, in obedience to their chief abbat, ii. 524; suspended by Innocent III. in consequence, *ib.*; deprived of the indulgence granted to others of celebrating once a week, *ib.*; oppressed by John on his return from Ireland, ii. 530, 531; 40,000 marks extorted from, ii. 531; prevented by John from going to their annual chapter, *ib.*; the money extorted by John from, lost through the battle of Bovines, ii. 581; Richard de Marisco the cause of the extortion, *ib.*; their wool seized by John, by the advice of bishop Richard of Durham, iii. 113; abbats of the order employed as visitors in the visitation of monasteries in 1232, iii. 235; the abbats compelled by Frederick II. to contribute to the construction of his castles, iii. 535; miraculous writing seen by a Cistercian monk, iii. 538; the legate Otho demands procurations from, iv. 81; appeal to Rome, *ib.*; letter of Gregory IX. to Otho in their favour, iv. 82; Louis IX. asks an aid from, iv. 226; Henry III. orders the archbishop of York to demand an aid from the English abbats, iv. 234; their interview with the archbishop, *ib.*; their answer, iv. 234, 235; they are not allowed to go to the general chapter, iv. 235; reports from the general chapter of, in 1243, iv. 257; their prayers asked by the Pope for the state of the church, *ib.*; also by

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Louis IX., *ib.*; Henry III. demands money and wool from those in England, *ib.*; forbidden by him to sell their wool, as they refused him aid for Gascony, iv. 324; Louis IX., with his mother and brothers, at the general chapter in 1244, iv. 391; queen Blanche permitted by the Pope to enter the houses, *ib.*; letter from the Pope asking them to pray for aid to Louis IX., iv. 392; grants to Louis IX., iv. 393; general chapter in 1245, iv. 479; letter of Innocent IV. to, on his deposition of the emperor, iv. 480; take the Pope's part strongly, *ib.*; the Pope sends to the English abbats for orphreys, iv. 547; scorned by the Dominicans and Franciscans, v. 79; obtain the privilege of establishing schools at Paris and elsewhere, v. 79, 195; disgraced by the conduct of the monks of Pontigny as to the body of St. Edmund, v. 113, 114; their prayers asked by St. Louis, v. 203; abuse of, by the leader of the Pastoureaux, v. 249; letters brought by an abbat to the general chapter from Louis IX. giving an account of his condition, v. 257; returning from the general chapter, they disperse rumours about the Holy Land, v. 306; troubled in England about the right of warren, v. 356; the students at Paris of the order, v. 528; house of (at Chardonnet), founded by Stephen of Lexinton, v. 529, 596; their good character, v. 529; summoned by Rustand to Reading to hear the Pope's demands of an aid for the king, v. 553; the demand, *ib.*; their refusal, *ib.*; complaint of Rustand to the king, *ib.*; his anger and threats, *ib.*; interview of the abbat of Buildewas with the king, v. 554; the king's snares for, *ib.*; appeal to Rome, v. 555; the king sends William Bonquor against them, *ib.*; letter of Pope Alexander IV. in their favour, *ib.*; interview of the Pope and cardinal John of Toledo in their favour with the king, v. 557; oppressed by the

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king, v. 587; deposition of Stephen Lexinton, abbat of Clairvaux, v. 596, 651; demands of Henry III. from, in 1257, v. 610; make a stand against his demands, v. 610, 637; oppressions of, in France, vi. 107.
Citeaux, abbats of:
Arnald Amaury, directs the Cistercians in England to celebrate during the interdict, ii. 524; their punishment in consequence, *ib.*; *v.* Narbonne, archbishops of.
William de Monte Acuto, captured at sea by Frederick II. on his way to the council in 1241, iv. 125, note.
Boniface, his presents to the Pope at Lyons, iv. 428.
Civens (Loire), church of, vi. 107.
Cività Castellana, letter of Innocent IV. dated from, iv. 293; Innocent IV. goes to, iv. 354; Pope Paschal II. said to be imprisoned in, vi. 108.
Cività Vecchia, part of the crusading fleet in 1217 winters at, iii. 32, note [6]; Innocent IV. escapes to, by night, iv. 355.
Civitoth, Peter the hermit encamps at, ii. 51.
Clair-sur-Epte, peace of, between Charles III. and Rollo, i. 441.
Clairac, S. Pierre de, Peter, abbat of, goes with S. de Montfort to the relief of Muret, ii. 567.
Clairvaux, archbishop Thomas excommunicates bishop G. Foliot at, ii. 246; persecuted by Engelram de Coucy, iv. 361.
....., abbats of:
William II. captured by Frederick II. on his way to the council in 1241, iv. 125, note.
Stephen of Lexinton; *v.* Lexinton, Stephen of.
Clare, miracle at, iii. 312.
....., Richard de (second earl of Pembroke, earl of Striguil), meets Henry II. and submits to him, ii. 294; dies, ii. 298.
....., Isabella de, his daughter, wife of William Marshal, prophecy of, as to her five sons, iv. 492.
....., Roger de (fifth earl of Clare, third earl of Hertford), refuses to do homage to archbishop Thomas for Tunbridge castle, ii. 222.
....., Richard de (sixth earl of Clare, fourth earl of Hertford), one of the confederate barons in 1215, ii. 585; one of the 25 barons, ii. 604; his castle of Tunbridge taken by the castellans of Rochester, ii. 638; excommunicated by Innocent III., ii. 643.
....., Gilbert de (seventh earl of Clare, fifth earl of Hertford, sixth earl of Gloucester), one of the 25 barons, ii. 605; excommunicated by Innocent III., ii. 643; joins Richard of Cornwall in his rising at Stamford, iii. 124; dies, iii. 200; his shield of arms, vi. 473; wardship of his lands given by Henry III. to Hubert de Burgh, iii. 200; quarrel respecting his castle of Tunbridge, iii. 201; Isabella Marshal, his widow, marries Richard of Cornwall, iii. 201.
....., Richard de (eighth earl of Clare, sixth earl of Hertford, seventh earl of Gloucester), the authority for the truth of the apparition of horsemen near Roche in 1236, iii. 368; marries Margaret de Burgh without the king's licence while under the king's wardship, iii. 386, 618; defence of H. de Burgh as to this, vi. 63, 64; the king intended him to marry a relation of William, elect of Valence, iii. 386; marries Maud de Lacy, iii. 476; returns from Gascony with Richard of Cornwall, iv. 229; defeats the Welsh, iv. 358; knighted in London by Henry III. in 1245, iv. 418; his shield of arms, vi. 473; joins in the letter to Innocent IV. on the English grievances, iv. 533; proposes a tournament with Guy de

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Lusignan, iv. 633; this forbidden by the king, *ib.*; proposes a tournament with William de Valence at Northampton, iv. 649; this forbidden by the king, *ib.*; at the parliament in 1248, v. 5; keeps Christmas 1248–9, on the confines of Wales, near Gloucester, v. 47; takes the side of the foreigners in the tournament at Brackley, v. 83; aids William de Valence, *ib.*; crosses, v. 96; dines with the Pope at Lyons and is placed near him, v. 111; returns to England, v. 117; his men seize and imprison Robert Chandos, v. 234; defends S. de Montfort as to Gascony, v. 289; his suit respecting Mildenhall with St. Edmundsbury, v. 297, note[1]; at the round table at Walden in 1252, v. 319; his character, v. 363; hopes entertained of him by the English, *ib.*; these lost by his avarice, v. 364; the king persuades him to marry his son to Alice, daughter of Guy, count of Angoulême, with the promise of 5,000 marks, *ib.*; crosses with William de Valence for the marriage, v. 366; well beaten at a jousting, v. 367; at the banquet given by the queen on her purification, v. 421; his promise of aid to the king in Gascony, v. 424; vi. 283; sent by Henry III. to Edinburgh to investigate the matters of the young king and queen of Scotland, v. 505; his entry into the castle and interview with the queen, *ib.*; soothes her and brings her husband to her, v. 506; opposition of the Scotch nobles at first, but subsequent peace, *ib.*; appointed to investigate the crime of the sheriff of Northampton, v. 580; no brief allowed to issue from the chancery against, v. 594; writ to his bailiffs at Littleton, respecting the privileges of St. Alban's, vi. 345; goes into Germany on the part of Richard of Cornwall, v. 604, 622; at the parliament in Lent, 1257, v. 622, 625; joined with the border barons against the Welsh, v. 633; one of his castles taken by Llewellyn, v. 642; witnesses the king's confirmation of the charter of the abbat of St. Alban's, v. 672; his anger at the accusation of William de Valence, v. 676; introduces the Franciscans into St. Edmundsbury against the will of the abbey, v. 688; one of the confederate nobles against the king in 1258, v. 689; joins in the letter to Pope Alexander IV. against the bishop elect of Winchester, vi. 404; his illness from poison, v. 704, 738; under the care of John of St. Giles, v. 705; recovers at Sunning, v. 709; his grief at his brother's death, *ib.*; his own sufferings, *ib.*; Walter de Scottinny accused of this, v. 726, 738, 747; administers the oath to observe the barons' statutes to Richard of Cornwall at Canterbury, v. 735; one of the ambassadors to France in 1259, v. 741; his quarrel with S. de Montfort, v. 744; speech of S. de Montfort to, *ib.*; threatened by the other nobles, *ib.*; sends his steward Hervey through his lands to bid all keep to the barons' statutes and so quiets the disturbance, *ib.*; abuses S. de Montfort for his wife's claiming her share of Normandy, v. 745.

....., Margaret, his wife; *v.* Burgh, Margaret de.

....., William de (son of seventh earl), death of, v. 709; poisoned by Walter de Scottinny, v. 726, 738, 747; accuses Walter de Scottinny of his death, v. 748; grief of the barons at his death, vi. 408; Æthelmar of Winchester accused of it, vi. 407, 408.

....., Amicia de (daughter of seventh earl), marries Baldwin de Rivers, iv. 1.

....., Gilbert de (afterwards ninth earl of Clare), proposal of Henry III. to marry him to Alice, daughter of Guy, count of Angoulême, v. 364; his father crosses for this purpose, v. 366; this done by Henry III. to join him to the foreigners, v. 514.

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....., II., earl of (an error), ii. 585; *see* the note.
Clarel, John, canon of Southwell, goes to the Pope with the letter of the English barons, vi. 410.
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Claudian of Vienne, i. 217.
Claudius, emperor, i. 98; invades Britain, i. 99; defeated by Guiderius and Arviragus, *ib.*; reduces Porchester, i. 99, 100; pursues Arviragus to Winchester, *ib.*; comes to terms with Arviragus and gives him his daughter, *ib.*; reduces the Orkneys, *ib.*; returns to Rome, *ib.*; takes a census of the Romans, i. 105; expels the Jews from Rome, *ib.*; sends Vespasian against Arviragus, i. 106; deprives Britannicus of the succession and makes Nero his heir, *ib.*; dies by poison, *ib.*
Claudius II., emperor, i. 142; defeats the Goths, *ib.*; a golden statue decreed to, *ib.*; dies at Sirmio, *ib.*
Claudius Albinus, slain at Lyons, i. 131.
Clement, St., first bishop of Metz, his body found, ii. 32.
Clement I., Pope, i. 116; bishops ordained by, *ib.*
..... II., Pope, i. 518.
..... III., Pope, ii. 330; sends Henry, bishop of Albano, to preach the crusade, *ib.*; had sent William, archbishop of Tyre, for this purpose, *ib.*; sends John of Anagni to make peace between Henry II. and Philip II., ii. 337; excommunicates all except the kings who interfere with the peace, *ib.*; appoints W. Longchamp legate in England and Ireland, ii. 358; confirms the
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election of Geoffrey to York, ii. 359; sends the bishop of Ostia to Richard to invite him to Rome, ii. 364; reproaches of Richard against him, *ib.*; allows John, bishop of Norwich, to give up his crusade, ii. 366; dies, ii. 371, 380; had refused to listen to the petition of the Coventry monks, ii. 445; privileges granted by, to St. Alban's, v. 9, 10.
....., letters of:
To abbat Warin and the monks of St. Alban's (15 March, a. 1), *Licet universa loca*, vi. 43.
To abbat Warin and the monks of St. Alban's (15 March, a. 1), *Cum inter vos*, vi. 44.
To abbat Warin and the monks of St. Alban's (30 March, a. 1), *Merito debent dignitatis*, vi. 44.
To abbat Warin and the monks of St. Alban's (2 April, a. 1), *Quotiens a nobis petitur*, vi. 46.
To abbat Warin and the monks of St. Alban's (6 April, a. 1), *Cum vos et monasterium*, vi. 47.
To abbat Warin and the monks of St. Alban's (6 April, a. 1), *Dignum arbitramur et*, vi. 49.
To the prelates of the parishes of St. Alban's (12 April, a. 1), *Cum ad tuenda*, vi. 50.
To abbat Warin and the monks of St. Alban's (13 April, a. 1), *Cum vos et monasterium*, vi. 52.
To abbat Warin and the monks of St. Alban's (13 April, a. 1), *Monet nos Apostolicæ*, vi. 54.
To abbat Warin and the monks of St. Alban's (14 April, a. 1), *Apostolicæ sedis auctoritas*, vi. 55.
To the English archbishops and bishops (26 April, a. 1), *Significantibus filiis dilectis*, vi. 57.
To the prelates of the parishes of St. Alban's (7 May, a. 1), *Cum de ecclesiasticorum virorum*, vi. 58.

Clement III., letters of—*cont.*
To abbat Warin and the monks of St. Alban's (19 May, a. 1), *Quia monasterium vestrum*, vi. 59.
To abbat Warin and the monks of St. Alban's (19 May, a. 1), *Ex officio generalis*, vi. 60.
To abbat Warin and the monks of St. Alban's (1 June, a. 1), *Quanto ex assumpto*, vi. 61.
To abbat Warin and the monks of St. Alban's (10 May, a. 1), *Cum vobis et aliis*, v. 10.
To the chapter of York (7 March, a. 3), part only, [*Per literas carissimi*], ii. 359.
To William Longchamp, bishop of Ely (5 June, a. 3), *Juxta commendabile*, ii. 358.

Clement, Henry, clerk of Maurice Fitzgerold, boasts of being the cause of the death of Richard Marshal, iii. 327; slain in London, iii. 327; iv. 194; Gilbert Marshal accused of his death, but proves his innocence, *ib.*; murdered by William Marsh, iv. 194; Marsh declares himself innocent, iv. 196.

Cleopatra, daughter of Antiochus, marries Ptolemy Epiphanes, i. 64 [*see* the note]; her dower, *ib.*

Clere, Matthew de, sheriff of Kent, receives a letter from bishop Longchamp respecting archbishop Geoffrey, ii. 372; seizes the archbishop in consequence, and imprisons him in Dover castle, *ib.*; favours the thieves who rob Hugh, bishop of Chester, ii. 399; excommunicated by archbishop Hubert, *ib.*

....., Roger de, one of those who send the charter of the king of Scotland for confirmation to the Pope, iv. 383.

Clergy, decree of archbishop Langton against the concubines of, iii. 95.

Clerkenwell (Fons Clericorum), parliament at, when Henry II. is advised to refuse the kingdom of Jerusalem, ii. 323; *v.* John's, St., Jerusalem.

Clermont, council of, ii. 43; articles agreed on at, *ib.*

....., Ralph I., count of, his position at the siege of Acre, ii. 360.

....., Simon de, slain at Gaza, iv. 25.

....., Simon de, taken prisoner at the battle of Walcheren, v. 437, 438.

....., Gauthier, count of; *v.* Chatillon.

Cletus, ordained by St. Peter at Rome, i. 107; Pope, i. 115; martyred, i. 116.

Cleveland (Clivelande), laid waste by Malcolm III., vi. 371.

Cleves, Thierri V., count of, joins William of Holland against Margaret of Flanders, vi. 253.

Clifford, Walter de (third baron), one of the associated barons in 1233, iii. 247; exiled and his lands seized by Henry III., *ib.*; surety for Senena, wife of Griffith of Wales, iv. 318; accused of ill-treating the king's messenger and compelling him to eat the letters, v. 95; submits to the king's mercy and is let off with a fine, *ib.*

Clifton, Beds, legacy of Æthelgifu at, vi. 13.

Clodesindis, St., i. 265.

Clodius, king of the Franks, i. 180.

Clothaire I., besieges Saragossa, i. 242; dies, i. 247.

..... II., i. 253.

Clothall, Herts, land at, appropriated to the cellarer's cattle at St. Alban's, vi. 46.

Clovesho, council of, i. 340.

Clovis I., king of the Franks, slays Alaric II., i. 216; his conquests, *ib.*; his victory over the Germans, i. 218; his speech in the battle, *ib.*; his wife Crotildis, *ib.*; baptized by St. Remigius, *ib.*; slays Regnacarius, i. 219; his gifts to Rheims, i. 229; made consul by Anastasius, i. 231.

..... II., king of the Franks, i. 283; receives St. Fursey honourably, *ib.*; exposes the body of St. Denis and becomes mad, i. 292.

... . III., king of the Franks, i. 312.

Cluny, the church dedicated by Innocent II., ii. 157; extortions by John from the guardians of the towns of the order, ii. 530; interview of Innocent IV. and Louis IX. at, iv. 484, 504, 523; Pope Gelasius II. dies at, vi. 108.

....., abbats of:

Peter the Venerable, Henry de Blois sends his treasures out of England by, ii. 210.

Hugh, intercedes for Richard with the emperor Henry VI., ii. 396; a surety for Philip II., and his possessions seized by Richard, ii. 417.

Hugh VI., captured by Frederick II. on his way to the council in 1241, iv. 125, note; his presents to the Pope at Lyons, iv. 419, 428; made bishop of Langres, iv. 428; receives a grant of a tenth from his order on his departure from Lyons from the Pope, iv. 489; his reception of the Pope, *ib.*; the Pope's share in the extortion, *ib.*

William of Pontoise, comes to England to visit the order, v. 243; his castles seized in his absence and he is forced to return, *ib.*

Cnut, left by Swegen at Gainsborough in charge of the fleet, i. 489; elected king on Swegen's death by the Danes, i. 491; forced to fly by Æthelred, i. 492; his ravages in Lindsey, *ib.*; flies with his fleet and lands at Sandwich, *ib.*; mutilates the English hostages, *ib.*; flies to Denmark and increases his forces, *ib.*; after arranging matters in Denmark returns to England and lands at Sandwich, i. 493; met by Edmund Ironside, who is forced to retire, *ib.*; Eadric makes his submission to, *ib.*; with Eadric crosses the Thames at Cricklade, and ravages Mercia and Warwickshire, i. 493, 494; besieges London, but finds it impregnable, i. 494; invades Mercia again, *ib.*; lays waste Northumbria, *ib.*; makes peace with Uthred, *ib.*; has Uthred and Thurcytel killed, *ib.*; makes Eric earl of Northumbria, *ib.*; returns to his ships with great plunder, *ib.*; elected king by the greater part of the kingdom, i. 495; besieges London again, *ib.*; passage of his ships, *ib.*; forced to retire by the citizens, *ib.*; defeated by Edmund Ironside at Pen Selwood, *ib.*; battle of Sherstone, *ib.*; after the battle again goes to his ships and besieges London, i. 496; sends Eadric to make peace deceitfully with Edmund, *ib.*; defeated at Brentford and flies to his ships to waste Kent, i. 497; defeated at Otford and flies to Sheppey, *ib.*; plunders Mercia, *ib.*; battle of Assandun, *ib.*; his loss in the battle, *ib.*; meets Edmund at Deerhurst, i. 498; their single combat in the isle of Olney, *ib.*; divides the country with Edmund, i. 499; sole king on Edmund's death, i. 500; divides the country into four portions, *ib.*; puts Eadric to death, *ib.*; banishes the royal family of England, i. 501; tries to have Eadwig put to death, *ib.*; sends Edmund's sons to Sweden to be murdered, *ib.*; his sons, i. 502; on the death of Ælgifu marries Emma, *ib.*; by her advice pays and sends back the Danish fleet, *ib.*; goes to Denmark in 1019 and winters there, *ib.*; returns and holds a gemot at Cirencester, *ib.*; outlaws Æthelweard, *ib.*; by the advice of Emma and others founds the monastery of St. Edmundsbury, i. 503; makes Guy the first abbat and removes the priests thence, *ib.*; his liberality to it, *ib.*; founds churches on the sites of his battles, especially Assandun, *ib.*; banishes Turkil and Eric, *ib.*; after the gemot at Oxford in 1022 has the laws of Edward the Elder translated into Latin, i. 504; translates St. Ælfheah's body to Canterbury, *ib.*; endeavours to reconcile the English and promises good laws, *ib.*; his expedition

Cnut—*cont.*
against the Swedes, *ib.*; honours the English for Godwine's prowess, i. 505; returns after his victory, *ib.*; his gifts to Winchester by Emma's advice, *ib.*; visits Glastonbury and offers a pall on Edmund's tomb, *ib.*; his attempt on Norway, *ib.*; expels Olaf and reduces Norway, i. 506; returns to England and exiles Hakon, *ib.*; his visit to Rome and grants from Pope John XIX., i. 507; his letter from Rome, i. 508; gifts of the emperor, *ib.*; complains of the extortion practised on his archbishops on going for the pall, *ib.*; orders all church dues to be paid and justice to be practised by all sheriffs, &c., *ib.*; on his return invades Scotland and defeats Malcolm II., i. 509; founds St. Benet Holme, *ib.*; makes a road from Ramsey to King's Delf, *ib.*; his gifts to monasteries and the poor, *ib.*; makes Swegen king in Norway and Harthacnut in Denmark, *ib.*; dies at Shaftesbury, *ib.*; story of the sea, *ib.*; buried at Winchester, i. 510; had founded St. Benet Holme in Norway, v. 42; had founded St. Benet Holme in Norfolk, *ib.*

Cnut IV., king of Denmark, rumour of his intended invasion of England, ii. 4; (son of Swend) lands with Osbeorn, but is defeated, ii. 5; his aid asked for by Ralph of Wader, &c., ii. 13; attempts to invade England with Hakon, but abandons the attempt and goes to Flanders, *ib.*; slain by his own people, ii. 25.

Cobham, John de, judge in the suit between Westminster and St. Alban's, vi. 175.

Coeson (called Oxan), taken by the crusaders, ii. 65.

Codex, the, quoted, iv. 38; v. 325.

Codicote (Herts), (Cudicote, Cuthingeoton), manor of St. Alban's in, iv. 51, 52; charter granting it to St. Alban's, vi. 19.

Coel (Coillus), succeeds Marius, i. 114; his joy in his son Lucius, i. 120.

Coel, duke of Colchester, rises against Asclepiodotus, i. 148; makes peace with Constantius, *ib.*; his death, *ib.*

Coenred (Kenredus), king of Mercia, i. 320; vision of a soldier of his family, i. 321; goes to Rome and becomes a monk, i. 322, 324.

Coenred (Kenredus), king of Northumbria, i. 328; dies, *ib.*

Cogniac (Coinnacum), castle of, surrendered by Hugh de Lusignan to Louis IX., iv. 215, 216.

Coilanbar, prince of; *v.* Baalbek.

Coinage, new, in 975, i. 467; in 1158 ii. 215; in 1180, ii. 315; in 1181, ii. 317; regulations of Louis IX. as to the reception of the English coinage in France in 1247, iv. 608; very much clipped by the Jews, *ib.*; debased by the Flemings, iv. 632; proposed change in, iv. 633; corruption of, in 1248, v. 15; proclamation respecting, *ib.*; the Jews, Caursins, and Flemish wool merchants the authors of the corruption, v. 16; orders of Louis IX. respecting, *ib.*; distress in consequence of the changes in, v. 18; description of the new coinage of 1248, *ib.*; privilege respecting, granted to Richard of Cornwall, v. 19.

Coiners, punished at Winchester in 1124, ii. 151; mutilated by Henry I. in 1125, ii. 152; writ of Henry III. against, vi. 150.

Colchester (Coleecstria), besieged and taken by Edward the Elder, i. 444; its walls restored and a garrison placed in it, *ib.*; plundered by the barons on their way to London in 1216, ii. 664; Walter Suffield, bishop of Norwich, dies at, v. 638; the castle given by Henry III. to Guy de Rochford, v. 725.

....., archdeacon of, Ralph de Hauterive (Altaripa), dies at Acre, ii. 370.

Coldingham (Coludesburh), St. Æthelthritha takes the veil at, i. 301; Ebba, abbess of, *ib.*; Ebba, abbess of, heroism of, on the invasion of the Danes, i. 391.

Colevile (Colleville), William de (second baron), his castle of Biham committed by John to William, earl of Albemarle, ii. 641; excommunicated, ii. 644; taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln, iii. 22.

....., Robert de (third baron), excommunicated, ii. 644.

....., Roger de, seized by Fawkes de Breauté in the forest of Wabridge, iii. 12.

....., Henry de, those sworn to arms to appear before, vi. 255; writ to, on the same subject, vi. 256.

Colevize, a village in Saxony, legend of dancers in the churchyard of, i. 484.

Colgrin, leader of the Saxons, reduces the north part of Britain, i. 233; defeated by Arthur at the Duglas, i. 234; regrets making peace, i. 235; lands at Totness and besieges Bath, *ib.*; slain by Arthur, i. 236.

Colingeham, William de, refuses to do homage to Louis in Sussex and makes a stand against him, ii. 655.

Colne, river, the Danes at, i. 430.

Cologne, slaughter of the Jews in, by the crusaders, ii. 54; portents seen in the province in 1217, iii. 14; a body of crusaders from, lands at Lisbon and takes Alcazar, iii. 32; the empress Isabella reaches, on her way to the emperor, iii. 321; account of her reception at, iii. 322; the bodies of the Magi at, iv. 276; the Béguines increase in, iv. 278; v. 194; Richard and Sanchia go to, after their coronation, vi. 366, 369.

....., Franciscan convent in, G., warden of, sends on a letter on the Tartars to the duke of Brabant, vi. 83.

....., St. Peter's church, fire at, in 1248, v. 35.

....., archbishops of:

The archbishop an elector to the empire, iv. 455, note; his title, v. 604; the chief elector to the kingdom of Germany, *ib.*; has to crown the king at Aachen, *ib.*

Cologne, archbishops of—*cont.*

Herebert, absolves the dancers in the churchyard of St. Magnus, i. 484; his personal appearance and appointment to the see by the emperor Henry II., i. 485; his rebuke of a young man on his death bed and prophecy of his own death, i. 486.

Anno II., mediates between Alexander and Cadalous, ii. 4.

Reginald von Dassel, had taken the side of Octovianus against Alexander III., ii. 233; comes to England for Matilda, *ib.*; the altars at which he had celebrated overthrown, *ib.*; Robert, earl of Leicester, refuses him the kiss, *ib.*; had been excommunicated by Pope Alexander III., *ib.*; letter of Henry II. to, ii. 239.

Philip von Heinsberg, comes to England to visit St. Thomas of Canterbury, ii. 319; invited to London by Henry II., *ib.*; his reception in London and at St. Paul's, *ib.*; hospitality of Henry II. to, ii. 320.

Henry von Molenarken, sent by Frederick II. to conduct the princess Isabella to him, iii. 319; his feast with Henry III. at Westminster, iii. 320; embarks with her at Sandwich, iii. 321; lodges her in one of his palaces, iii. 323; accompanies her to Worms, *ib.*

Conrad von Hochenstadt (Hohenstadt, Hochstaden), writes to Henry III. respecting the Tartars, iv. 111; captured by Frederick II.'s partizans on his way home from Rome, iv. 188; had conspired against him, *ib.*; released, but does not keep his promises, *ib.*; elects Henry Raspe to the empire, iv. 495; the Pope writes to, for this, iv. 545; his consent, *ib.*; aids the papal party in the war in Germany against Frederick II., iv. 548; a relation of William, count of Holland, iv. 624; aids the legate

Cologne, archbishops of—*cont.*
Conrad von Hochenstadt—*cont.*
against Conrad, iv. 634; warns Conrad not to follow his father's steps, iv. 653; endeavours to have William of Holland crowned at Aachen, v. 17; on being kept out of Aachen besieges it, *ib.*; takes it, v. 25, 26; crowns William of Holland king of Germany, v. 26; the custody of the see of Mentz given to, by the Pope, v. 74; his energy against Frederick and Conrad, *ib.*; the Pope gives him the abbey of Wolsa, *ib.*; his privileges and oppressions of the church, *ib.*; joins William of Holland against Margaret of Flanders, vi. 253; sends letters to Richard of Cornwall with the offer of the crown of Germany, v. 601; his letter with the account of the election, vi. 341; comes to England on the matter, v. 624; does homage to Richard, v. 625; Richard gives him 500 marks and a mitre, *ib.*; his speech on putting it on, v. 626; returns to Germany to prepare for Richard, v. 627; crowns him at Aachen, v. 640; vi. 368, 369; Richard follows his counsels, v. 641; had made no mention of Alfonso's claim, v. 657.

Coloman, king of Hungary, defeats a party of crusaders at Meseburg (Ovar), ii. 54.

Coloman, king of Galicia or Illyria, slain by the Tartars, iv. 114; vi. 79.

Colonna, John de (cardinal tit. S. Prassede), with Peter of Courtenay in his expedition to Greece, v. 65; captured by Theodore of Epirus, v. 65; well treated and released, *ib.*; appointed by Gregory IX. to examine John, elect of Canterbury, iii. 219; his letter to the legate Otho on the state of the Roman court, iii. 445; interview of, with Pope Gregory IX. respecting his breach

Colonna, John de—*cont.*
of truce with Frederick II., iv. 59; becomes an enemy of the Pope in consequence, *ib.*; elects Geoffrey of Milan Pope, iv. 165; his castles and palace destroyed by the Romans, and he imprisoned, iv. 168; joins in the letter respecting the church and Guilden Morden (vacante sede), iv. 250; dies, iv. 287; a great promoter of the quarrel between the Pope and emperor, *ib.*

Colorno (Colnirium), vi. 146.

Columba (Columbanus, Columkille), St., comes to Britain from Ireland, i. 247; dies, i. 257; reverenced in the north of Scotland, v. 89.

Colwich (Colewich), abbat Paul of St. Alban's dies at, ii. 34.

Comanians the (Cumani), conterminous to the Scythians, iv. 109, note; conquered by the Tartars, iv. 113; confederate with the Tartars, attack the king of Hungary by the emperor's machinations, iv. 120; defeated by Conrad and Enzio, iv. 131; believed by the Jews to be of the 10 tribes, *ib.*; cannot hold their own against the Tartars, vi. 76, 77; some of them in the Tartar army, vi. 82; called Values, *ib.*

Comestor, Peter, quoted, iv. 77, 78.

Comets, in 541, i. 241; in 677, i. 299; in 729, i. 332; in 868, i. 391; in 891, i. 428; in 906, i. 438; in 976, i. 469; in 1066, i. 542; in 1104, ii. 126; in 1106, ii. 132; in 1110, ii. 138; in 1113, ii. 140; in 1114, ii. 141; in 1146, ii. 178; in 1223, preluding the death of Philip II., iii. 77; in 1240, iv. 4.

Cominges (Covenæ), Bernard IV., count of, joins Pedro II. against S. de Montfort, ii. 566.

Commodus, associated in the empire, i. 127; has the record of debts at Rome burnt, *ib.*; in the Marcomannic war, *ib.*; sole emperor, i. 128; the German war, *ib.*; his infamous character, *ib.*; puts many senators to death, i. 129;

Commodus—*cont.*
puts his own head on the Colossus, *ib.*; strangled, i. 130.
Comnenus, Isaac, emperor of Cyprus; *v.* Isaac Comnenus.
Commenus, Theodore Angelus, despot of Epirus, captures John of Colonna, v. 65; releases him, *ib.*
Como (Cumea), the Paterines in, iv. 271.
....., Hubert, bishop of, sent by Gregory IX. to Frederick II. respecting the Lombards, iii. 589.
Compiègne (Compendium), Robert Fitz Walter and Saher de Quinci imprisoned at, by Philip II., ii. 482; Louis VIII. knighted at, by his father, ii. 524; the English hostages in 1216 sent to, ii. 648.
Compostella, the Tartars pretend they desire to make a pilgrimage to, iv. 276; privileges obtained for pilgrims to, by John Mansel, v. 397.
....., bishops or archbishops of:
Peter Suares, defeats the Saracens in 1184, ii. 320.
John Arias Suares, hostility of, to Frederick II., iv. 540.
Comyn (Cumin), David, one of those who send the charter of the king of Scotland for confirmation to the Pope, iv. 384.
....., Richard, a party to the treaty between Alexander II. and Henry III., iv. 382; one of those who send it for confirmation to the Pope, iv. 383.
.....,Walter, earl of Menteith, fortifies castles in Galloway and Lothian against Henry III., iv. 380; had received Geoffrey Marsh and other enemies of Henry III., *ib.*; a party to the treaty between Alexander II. and Henry III., iv. 382; one of those who send it for confirmation to the Pope, iv. 384; dies by a fall from his horse, v. 724; the news brought to Henry III. at St. Alban's, *ib.*
Conan, meets Maximianus and is defeated, i. 169; makes peace with him, *ib.*; Britanny given to him by Maximianus, i. 172; sends to Dionotus, king of Cornwall, for wives for his soldiers, i. 173.
Conan—*cont.*
Conan, Aurelius, succeeds Constantine, king of the British, i. 243; his reign, *ib.*; dies, i. 249.
Conan of Britanny, joins the crusade under Robert of Normandy, ii. 59; his position at the battle of Antioch, ii. 86.
Conan IV., count of Britanny; *see* Britanny, counts of.
Conceptions, the three, celebrated in Armenia, iii. 161.
Conche, mother of St. Patrick, i. 180.
Concordius, martyred at Spoleto, i. 124.
Conisborough (Cuningeburc), Hengist flies to, i. 220; taken by Aurelius Ambrosius, i. 221.
Coniscliffe (Cunesclive, Kenesclive, Kuneclife, Kunescliva), Eadwulf slain at, i. 350; letters, writs, &c., connected with the suit respecting the advowson, vi. 326-331, 346, 347, 352, 376–382.
Connaught (Comnat, Cunnoch, Cunnoth), Roderic, king of, refuses to meet Henry II., ii. 284.
....., Aedh, king of, rises in Ireland to expel the English, iii. 196; his capture and imprisonment, iii. 197.
....., Felim O'Connor, prince of, comes to Henry III. to complain of John de Burgh, iv, 57, 58, satisfied by the king and returns, iv. 58.
Connor, bishop of, Adam, abbat of Wardon, iv. 227; one of a commission appointed by bishop Grosseteste in the affair of the abbat of Bardney, iv. 247; letter to, from certain cardinals (vacante sede), respecting the church of Guilden Morden, iv. 250; dies at Wardon iv. 390.
Conon, Pope, i. 306.
Conrad I., emperor, i. 442.
..... II., emperor, i. 505; his reception of Cnut at Rome, i. 508.
..... III., emperor, succeeds Lothaire, ii. 166; takes the cross at the preaching

Conrad III.—*cont.*
of St. Bernard, ii. 180; his march and arrival at Constantinople, *ib.*; goes into Bithynia and pitches at Chalcedon, *ib.*; reaches Licaonia, *ib.*; misled by his guides, *ib.*; attacked by Noureddin, sultan of Iconium, ii. 181; escapes, reaches Nice, and then returns to Constantinople, *ib.*; sails to Acre, and then goes to Jerusalem, *ib.*; his reception by king Baldwin III., *ib.*; determines to besiege Damascus, ii. 182; his prowess in the battle before Damascus, *ib.*; returns home in consequence of the treachery there, ii. 183, 184; dies, ii. 188; legend belonging to the emperor Henry III. told of him, ii. 189.
..... IV., son of Frederick II., elected king of Rome and heir of the kingdom of Jerusalem, iii. 579; offered by Frederick II. as a hostage to the Pope, iii. 579, 595; arrangement for the restitution of his rights, iii. 580, 595, 597, 632; his father proposes to send him to Palestine, iv. 27; in command of the army against the Tartars, iv. 107; the dukes of Austria, Saxony, and Bavaria with him, *ib.*; writes to his father respecting the Tartars, iv. 114; with Enzio, defeats the Tartars and Comanians, iv. 131; guards the ways to Rome and tortures to death the friars whom he captures, iv. 278; sent by his father against Henry Raspe, iv. 545; his defeat, *ib.*; defeats the Milanese, iv. 609; defeats Henry Raspe, iv. 610, 611; his cruelty to the captives, iv. 611; all Germany submits to, on the death of Henry Raspe, vi. 133; legates sent to various countries against him by the Pope, iv. 612; flies to his father in Italy, iv. 634; prevents William of Holland from entering Aachen, iv. 653; exhorted by cardinal Ottaviano and the archbishop of Cologne not to follow in his father's footsteps, *ib.*; his answer, *ib.*; besieges Aachen, iv. 654; his party grows weaker, *ib.*; had married a daughter of the duke of Bavaria, v. 17, 26; prevents the coronation of William of Holland at Aachen, v. 17; promises aid to Aachen, *ib.*; the guard left by him in Aachen defeated, v. 26; attempts to recover Aachen, v. 27; his defeat, *ib.*; rejoins Frederick II., *ib.*; activity of the archbishop of Cologne against, v. 74; defeats William of Holland, v. 90; imprisons his prisoners closely at Naples and Palermo on Frederick's death, v. 200; the prisoners given to his brother Henry sent to, *ib.*; his opposition to the Pope, *ib.*; his birth and courage and general favour, *ib.*; the papal candidates for the empire, v. 201; left heir by his father to the empire and the kingdom of Sicily, v. 217; excommunicated by Pope Innocent IV., v. 248, 255; still under the sentence, v. 256; had seized the greater part of the empire with Sardinia, Sicily, Apulia, and Calabria, without the assent of the Roman church, *ib.*; his popularity, v. 259; preaching against him ordered by Innocent IV., v. 260; his general favour, v. 284; poisoned, M. Paris hopes by no one of the Roman court, *ib.*; escapes with difficulty, *ib.*; this said to be done by a papalist, though against the Pope's knowledge, *ib.*; fear of his vengeance, *ib.*; his favour increases, *ib.*; the Pope refuses to make him emperor lest he should follow his father's steps, *ib.*; his popularity, v. 301; the Pope desires to marry him to one of his relations, *ib.*; his narrow escape from the poison, *ib.*; the Pope accused of this, *ib.*; failure of the attempts at peace, *ib.*; said to have been unjustly excommunicated, *ib.*; advises Richard of Cornwall to refuse the crown of Sicily, v. 361; prospers in Apulia, v. 412; reduces Capua and Naples, *ib.*; his life threatened by John the Moor, *ib.*; a thorn in the eye of Innocent IV., v. 417; his destruction of

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the walls and fortifications of Naples, *ib.*; not prosperous afterwards, v. 418; accused of poisoning his brother Henry, v. 448; this false, *ib.*; his love for him and grief at his death, *ib.*; his answer to the Pope's accusation of this, *ib.*; his quarrel with the Pope, *ib.*; hatred of the Pope for him, *ib.*; the Pope's charges against him, v. 448, 449, 459; his answers, vi. 299–304; the Pope's wish to excite Henry III. against him, v. 449, 459; money sent by Henry III. to aid the Pope against him, v. 458; his grief at this, and thanks to Richard of Cornwall for refusing Sicily, *ib.*; his illness, misery, and death, v. 460; joy of the Pope, *ib.*; had defeated the papal army, v. 471; Lucera had been a refuge for him, v. 474; his shield of arms, vi. 471.

Conrad, gives the habit of religion to St. Elizabeth, iii. 51.

Constance, daughter of William I., marries Alan, count of Britanny, ii. 21.

Constance, daughter of Philip I., marries Bohemond I. of Antioch, ii. 137.

Constance, daughter of Bohemond II., has the principality of Antioch secured to her by Baldwin II., ii. 157; marries Raymond of Poitou, ii. 158.

Constance, daughter of Louis VI., obtained by Stephen for his son Eustace, ii. 170; wife of Raymond V. of Toulouse, ii. 215.

Constance of Castile, marries Louis VII., ii. 210; receives Henry II. at Paris, ii. 215.

Constance of Britanny, daughter of Conan and Margaret, married to Geoffrey Plantagenet, ii. 244, 245; their children, ii. 325, 661 *n.*; gives up Arthur to Philip II., ii. 453.

Constance, daughter of Roger I., king of Sicily, marries Tancred, ii. 410; (mother of Frederick II.) insult to, at Faenza, iv. 99.

Constans, emperor, i. 162.

Constans, son of Constantine, king of Britain, i. 183; made a monk by his father, *ib.*; made king by Vortigern, i. 184; murdered by Vortigern's stratagem, i. 185.

Constans II., son of the younger Heraclius, Heraclonas and Martina sent to, i. 281; emperor, i. 282; becomes a Monothelite, *ib.*; exiles Pope Martin I., and persecutes the orthodox, i. 288; wishes to make Rome the seat of empire, but is opposed by the people of Constantinople, i. 294, 295; his offerings at Rome, i. 295; strips the Pantheon and returns to Constantinople, *ib.*; murdered, *ib.*

Constantia, sister of Constantine, baptized, i. 160.

Constantia, daughter of Constantine, baptized, i. 160.

Constantina, daughter of the archbishop of Athens; *v.* Athens, archbishop of.

Constantine, birth of, i. 148; king of Britain, i. 154; emperor, i. 155; sole emperor, *ib.*; goes to Rome against Maxentius, *ib.*; takes three uncles of his mother to Rome, i. 156; expels Maxentius and restores the proscribed persons, *ib.*; rules in peace, *ib.*; persecutes Pope Silvester, i. 158; his leprosy *ib.*; his vision, *ib.*; baptized and healed by Silvester, *ib.*; gives liberty to the Christians, and builds churches, *ib.*; summons the council of Nice, i. 159; prepares an army against the barbarians *ib.*; his vision of the cross and victory, *ib.*; makes a baptistery at Rome, i. 160; builds a basilica for SS. Peter and Paul, and surrounds their bodies with brass, *ib.*; builds the churches of S. Croce in Gerusalemme and S. Agnese, *ib.*; summons a council of Jews to dispute with Pope Silvester, *ib.*; his buildings of churches, &c., i. 161; builds a mausoleum for his mother, *ib.*; builds Constantinople and makes it the seat of empire, *ib.*; gives up Rome to SS. Peter and Paul, *ib.*;

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orders the pagan temples to be shut, i. 162; dies, *ib.*
Constantine II., emperor, i. 162; persecutes St. Athanasius, i. 163; favours Arius, *ib.*; takes the relics of SS. Andrew and Luke to Constantinople, i. 164 (see note [2]).
Constantine III., made Augustus by Heraclius, i. 268.
Constantine IV., puts Mezentius to death, i. 295; emperor, *ib.*; restores the destroyed churches and endeavours to overthrow the Monothelites, *ib*; dies, i. 308.
Constantine V., emperor, i. 338; his cruelty, i. 338, 362; his friendship with Anastasius, *ib.*; anger of the citizens of Constantinople, *ib.*; dies, i. 349; had put Pope Stephen II. to death, i. 362.
Constantine VI., emperor with Irene, i. 350; sole emperor, i. 354; blinds many whom he suspects, i. 362.
Constantine, the tyrant, taken and slain at Arles by Constantius, i. 177.
Constantine, Pope, i. 321, 322; grants privileges to bishop Egwin for Evesham, i. 324; his resistance to Philippicus, *ib.*
Constantine, sent into Britain by Aldroenus, i. 182; lands at Totnes, defeats the enemy, and is made king, *ib.*; his children, i. 183; slain by a Pict, i. 184.
Constantine, succeeds Arthur, i. 242; defeats and puts to death the sons of Modred, *ib.*; dies and is buried at Stonehenge, i. 243.
Constantine III., king of Scots, submits to Edward the Elder, i. 445; subdued by Æthelstan, i. 447; rebels, but is forced to submit to Æthelstan, and to give his son as a hostage, i. 449; invites king Anlaf over, i. 451; defeated at Brunanburh by Æthelstan and Edmund, *ib.*
Constantine Fitz Athulf; *v.* Fitz Athulf.
Constantine, nephew of Constantine Fitz Athulf, hanged with him, iii. 73.
Constantinople, built by Constantine and made the seat of empire, i. 161; the Roman nobles removed to, i. 162; called Rome, i. 164; pestilence in, in 540, stopped by the celebration of the feast of the Purification, i. 240, 241; the fifth general council held at, i. 244; vi. 461; had been the head of all churches before Rome, i. 263; pestilence in, in 746, i. 339; embassy from, to Charles the Great, i. 368; many take the cross against, in 1237, iii. 469, 470; collection in aid of the empire, iv. 564, 565.
....., emperors of; *v.* Baldwin I. and II.; Courtenay.
....., patriarchs and bishops of:
Macedonius, founds the sect of the Macedonians, i. 167.
Acacius, endeavours of Anastasius to restore him prevented by the Romans, i. 226; dies, *ib.*
Anthimus, refusal of Pope Vigilius to recall him, i. 243; seduces Justinian from the faith, i. 244; Theodora orders Pope Vigilius to recall him, *ib.*; had been degraded by Pope Agapetus, *ib.*
Eutychius confuted by St. Gregory i. 250; his death, *ib.*
John IV., brings the holy coat to Jerusalem, i. 255; usurps the title of Universal Patriarch, i. 257; dies, *ib.*
Cyrus, exiled by Philippicus, i. 324.
John VI. put in his place, *ib.*
Anastasius, friendship of Constantine V. for, i. 338; dies, i. 339.
Gervase II. or Maximus, at the fourth Lateran council, ii. 631.
Germanus II., his errors, iii. 446, 447; his desire for the unity of the church, iii. 447; his letter to Pope Gregory IX., iii. 448–455; his letter to the cardinals, iii. 455–460; answer of Pope Gregory IX., iii. 460–466; second letter of Gre-

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gory IX. to, iii. 466–469; his excommunication of Pope Gregory IX., iii. 518, 519; his opposition to Pope Gregory IX., iii. 628.
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Constantius, sent into a province by Diocletian, i. 146; marries Theodora, i. 147; his wars with the Germans in Gaul, *ib.*; sent against Coel, and makes peace with him, i. 148; crowned emperor and marries Helen, *ib.*; dies at York, i. 154.
Constantius II., emperor, i. 162; banishes bishops Lucifer and Eusebius, i. 165; banishes Hilary, i. 165, 166; banishes Pope Liberius, i. 166; dies, *ib.*
Constantius III., made master of the soldiers by Honorius, i. 177; takes and slays Constantine the tyrant at Arles *ib.*; expels the Goths from Narbonne, i. 178.
Constitutio de duabus dietis, iv. 514; vi. 201, 214, 215, 222, 231, 282, 305, 308.
Contona (either Compton-Dando or Coston), near Bristol, St. Wulfric born at, ii. 205.
Contz (Cons), Dodo de, begins his crusade with Godfrey, ii. 55.
Copinus, a Jew of Lincoln, confesses to the murder of the boy Hugh, v. 517, 518; promised his life, but kept in prison by John of Lexinton, v. 518; anger of the king at the promise, *ib.*; his statement respecting the other Jews of England, v. 519; executed, *ib.*
Coquet (Koket), isle of, Northumberland, hermit in, vi. 247.
Coradin (Malek-el-Moaddham); *v.* Damascus, soldans of.
Corbaran (Kerboga), fear of the crusaders that he will come to the relief of Antioch, ii. 77; Sensabolus applies to, after
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its fall, ii. 80; requires the citadel to be placed in his hands, *ib.*; advances to Antioch, *ib.*; defeats the crusaders in a skirmish, *ib.*; besieges the crusaders in Antioch, *ib.*; battle offered him by the message of Peter the Hermit, ii. 85; his arrangement of the battle and names of his leaders, ii. 86; his defeat and flight, ii. 88.
Corbueil (Corbolium, Curbolium, Curbala), William de Braose dies at, ii. 532; William of Necton escapes to, ii. 537.
....., D. de, one of Louis's ambassadors to Rome in 1216, letter of, giving an account of his proceedings, ii. 656.
....., William de; *v.* Canterbury, archbishops of.
Cordelia, daughter of Leir, story of, i. 31–33.
Cordova (Corduba), captured by Ferdinand III. of Castile, iii. 334, 367, 384; v. 193; Lucan born at, iii. 367, note [2], 384; bishops and churches established in, iii. 384; defeat of the Saracens at, by Ferdinand III., iii. 529; the Gascons sell their wine at, v. 277; threatened by the Saracens in 1258, v. 694.
....., king of, slain, iii. 33, note.
Corfe castle, murder of Edward at, i. 470; Peter of Pontefract imprisoned in, by John's orders, ii. 535, 547; many of the nobles taken at Rochester castle imprisoned in, by John, ii. 626; fortified by John against Louis, ii. 656.
Corinæus, joins Brutus, i. 20; Corineia, *i.e.*, Cornwall, called after him, i. 22; makes Locrinus marry his daughter, i. 24; dies, *ib.*
Cork (Chore), Dermot MacCarthy, king of, does homage to Henry I., ii. 284.
Corn, price of, in 1222, iii. 74; in 1255, v. 536; in Richard's company in 1257, v. 628; in London in 1258, v. 673, 701, 702, 728.
Cornelius Pope, i. 140; translates the bodies of SS. Peter and Paul, *ib.*

Corneto, part of the crusading fleet in 1217 winters at, iii. 32.

Cornhill, Henry or Reginald of [*v.* vol. ii. 533, note[1]], sheriff of Kent, goes with the chancellor Longchamp to Dover, ii. 381; expels the Canterbury monks by John's orders, ii. 516; his cruelty, *ib.*; advises John to pillage the religious orders, ii. 531; one of John's evil counsellors, ii. 533; not one of the confederates in 1215, ii. 588.

....., Henry of; *v.* London, St. Paul's, deans of.

Cornwall, derivation of the name, i. 22; reduced by Ecgberht, i. 370; limits of the diocese of, i. 438; seat of the see, *ib.*; plundered by the Danes in 981, i. 471; tin mines in, iv. 151.

....., dukes of; *v.* Cador, Gerlois.

....., bishops of:

Herstan [an error], consecrated by Plegmund at Canterbury, i. 438.

Lyfing; *v.* Worcester, bishops of.

Leofric, i. 518.

Ealdred, subscribes Æthelred's charters, vi. 17, 20.

Cornwall, William de Mortain (second earl of), apparition of William II. to, ii. 113; exiled by Henry I., makes war on him in Normandy, ii. 126; joins Robert of Normandy at Tinchebrai, ii. 132; taken prisoner, *ib.*; condemned to perpetual imprisonment, ii. 133.

....., Reginald de Dunstanville (third earl) dies, ii. 296.

....., Henry Fitzcount (fifth earl), not one of the confederate barons in 1215, ii. 587.

....., Richard, son of John (sixth earl), *v.* Richard, earl of Cornwall.

....., Edmund (seventh earl), son of Richard, goes to Germany with his father and mother, vi. 366; lands at Dover, v. 735, 736.

Coronata, letter of Frederick II. dated from, iv. 176.

Corte nuova, battle of, iii. 407–410, 442–444.

Corvinus (called Carvinus) Messala, death of, i. 90.

Cosham, Æthelred ill at, i. 493.

Cottenham, Stephen, rector of, lawsuit against, vi. 170.

Couey (Courcy, Cuesci, Curci, Cusey, Cuszi), Engelram III. de, his alliance with Henry III. and war with the counts of Champagne and Flanders, iii. 195; a chief enemy of the king of England, iv. 359; account of his death, iv. 360, 361; had persecuted Clairvaux, iv. 361.

....., John de, his son (lord of Chimai), gives aid and counsel to the Scots, iv. 361.

....., Mary de, his daughter, married to Alexander II. of Scotland, iii. 530; iv. 359; returns home after his death, v. 265; her dowry, v. 265, 266; gifts to, from Henry III., v. 265; present at the marriage of Alexander III., v. 266; her pompous way of travelling, v. 267; her friendship with Philip Luvel, v. 270; Alexander III. complains to Henry III. of her leaving him, v. 271.

....., Raoul II. de (eldest son of Engelram III.), slain in Egypt, v. 158; his shield of arms, vi. 471.

Courcelles (Curceles), castle of, taken by Richard, ii. 447; Philip II. advances to its relief, ii. 448; his defeat near, *ib.*

Courcy; *v.* Couey.

Courtenay (Curtenai, Curtiniacum), Jocelyn de, attacks Charran with Bohemond, ii. 129; his capture, *ib.*; released, ii. 137.

....., Peter de, emperor of Constantinople, expedition of, to recover Greece, v. 65.

....., Robert de, emperor of Constantinople, dies, iii. 145.

....., Robert de, with Eustace the monk at the sea fight off Dover, iii. 28, note; his alliance with Henry III. and war with the counts of Champagne and Flanders, iii. 195.

....., Philip de, takes the cross, iv. 490;

Coutances, the people of, submit to Geoffrey of Anjou, ii. 174.

....., bishops of:

St. Laudo, i. 280.

Geoffrey, joins the conspiracy against William II., ii. 26; plunders Bath and Berkeley and takes the spoil to Bristol, *ib.*

..... Walter of; *v.* Lincoln, bishops of.

Coventry, the monastery founded and enriched by Leofric, i. 526; Leofric buried there, *ib.*; legend of Godgifu's freeing the town from a tax, *ib.*; the see of Chester removed to, by Robert Peche, ii. 158; the monks expelled by Robert Marmion, ii. 177; the monks expelled and secular clerks introduced by bishop Hugh de Nonant, ii. 380; his repentance for this, ii. 444; their cause pleaded at Rome by Thomas, one of them, *ib.*; Pope Innocent III. grants his petition and orders archbishop Hubert to restore them, ii. 445; this done by the archbishop who makes Joibert prior, *ib.*; quarrel of the monks with the Lichfield canons as to the election of the bishop settled, iii. 145; the prior always to vote first, *ib.*; the monks elect W. de Raleigh bishop, iii. 531; execution of the attempted assassin of Henry III. in 1238 at, iii. 498.

....., bishops of; *v.* Lichfield.

....., priors of:

Joibert, a Norman, placed there by archbishop Hubert, ii. 445; had held the three priories of Daventry, Wenlock, and Coventry, *ib.*; is also made prior of Bermondsey, *ib.*

Roger of Wootton elects William of Montpelier bishop, iv. 171; received by St. Alban's in the consequent troubles, iv. 172.

William de Brithwauton, the woods of Roger de Montalt sold to, v. 98.

....., precentor of, William of Montpelier elected bishop by the Coventry monks, iv. 171.

Cozenis (Kaukab), castle of, restored to the Christians in 1241, iv. 142.

Crachale, John de; *v.* Bedford, archdeacons of.

Crassus, succeeds Gabinius in Syria, i. 70.

Craucumbe (Crauecumbe, Croucumbe), Godfrey de, one of the followers of the 25 barons, ii. 605; proctor for John at Rome against archbishop Langton, ii. 633; returns and reports his news to John, ii. 635; sent by Henry III. to seize Hubert de Burgh, iii. 227; seizes him in a chapel and drags him to London, iii. 228; recalled to the king's favour, iv. 191.

....., Geoffrey de, accusation of, against Hubert de Burgh, vi. 74.

Craystoke (Creestoc, Creister, Kreestoc), *i.e.*, Greystoke, William de, his suit with St. Alban's respecting the advowson of Coniscliffe, vi. 326, 328, 346, 352, 377.

Crediton (Cridia), limits of the diocese of, i. 438, 448.

....., bishops of:

Eadulf, i. 438; ordained by Plegmund, *ib.*; dies, i. 448.

Æthelgar, i. 448; dies, i. 458, 469; subscribes Æthelgifu's will, vi. 14.

Ælfwold, i. 469; made bishop by St. Dunstan's advice, i. 458; subscribes Æthelred's charters, vi. 20, 24.

Lyfing, letter of Cnut sent by, i. 508; made bishop of Worcester, i. 512; dies, i. 518.

Leofric, i. 518.

Crema, John de, cardinal legate, comes to England, goes through it, and holds a council in London, ii. 151, 152; his scandalous conduct, ii. 152.

Cremona, Frederick II. at, in 1239, iii. 564, 596; opposition of Milan to, iii. 632; an elephant displayed at, in honour of Richard of Cornwall, iv. 167; the citizens on Frederick's side at the siege of Parma, v. 14; defeated and their carrochio taken by the Parmesans, v. 14; vi. 147; with Enzio defeated by the

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....., bishop of, Homobon Medalbertus, present at the interview between Frederick II. and the Papal Commissioners, iii. 552.
....., Gilbert of, lends money to the Pope for the Sicilian affair, v. 583.
Creodda (Credda), first king of Mercia, i. 250, 252; dies, i. 253.
Crepin, William, constable of Dangu castle, surrenders it to Richard, ii. 441.
Crescens Cincius, betrays Justin to martyrdom, i. 124.
Crescentio, castle of, in Rome, held by the brothers of the anti-pope Anacletus II., ii. 157.
Crescentio, Gregory, cardinal, legate from Innocent III. to Frederick II on the affairs of Sicily, iv. 448.
Cressy (Creissi, Cresi, Gressei), Roger de (second baron), one of the confederate barons in 1215, ii. 585; excommunicated by Innocent III., ii. 643, 644; his lands ravaged by John, ii. 665; taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln, iii. 22; his shield of arms, vi. 471.
....., John de, his son, excommunicated by Innocent III., ii. 643.
Crete, the Jews in, deceived by a diabolic appearance, i. 180.
Crevequor, Hamo de, his shield of arms, vi. 471.
Cricklade (Crikkela, Krikelade), Cnut and Eadric cross the Thames at, i. 493; apparition of St. Wulstan to Robert, bishop of Hereford, at, ii. 43.
Cridia, *i.e.* Kerry, *q.v.*
Cridiosus, king of Albania, opposes Cæsar's landing, i. 72.
Criol, Bertram de, warden of Dover, dies, v. 576.
Crispin, William, wounds Henry I. in battle, ii. 147; taken and imprisoned by Henry I., *ib.*
Croatia, Bartholomew made anti-pope in, by the Albigeois, iii. 78.
Crœsus, king of Lydia, i. 53.
Crook (Crocus), Reginald, one of Fawkes's soldiers, slain in the battle of Lincoln, and buried in Croxton abbey, iii. 23.
Cross, the, sign of, seen by Constantine, i. 159; used by him as a standard, *ib.*; discovery of, at Jerusalem by Helen, i. 159,160; carried into Persia by Chosroes, i. 268; restored to Jerusalem by Heraclius, *ib.*; a portion found at Rome by Pope Sergius I. and annually exhibited, i. 313; seen on men's garments in 790, i. 353; a portion of the true, made known to the crusaders by Syrus, a citizen of Jerusalem, ii. 104; this carried to the battle of Ascalon, *ib.*; taken by Saladin at the battle of Hittin, ii. 328, 375, 378; to be returned by the terms of the treaty for the surrender of Acre, but this not done, ii. 374; taken by the patriarchs with the crusading army in 1217 from Acre, iii. 9; had been cut in two before the battle of Hittin, and only part lost in the battle, iii. 9, 10; offered to be restored by Coradin in his terms of peace, iii. 53; vision of, at Bedum, Dockum, and elsewhere, in 1217, iii. 15; vision of, near Uxbridge, in 1227, iii. 127, 130; bought and brought to Paris by Louis IX., iv. 90.
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Crowmarsh (Craumerse) castle besieged by Henry, duke of Normandy, ii. 191; treaty that Stephen should raze it, *ib.*
Croxley (Crokele, Crokesle, Crokesleia), the abbat of St. Alban's does service for, vi. 376.
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....., Richard de; *v.* Westminster, abbats of.
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John to, on his death bed, ii. 669; Reginald Crook buried in, iii. 23; aqueduct between it and Barney, vi. 87.
....., abbat of, Adam, hears John's confession and communicates him, ii. 668; asks him where he will be buried, *ib.*; a skilled physician, *ib.*; buries John's entrails and prepares his body for burial, *ib.*
Croydon (Croidene, Croindene), letters of archbishop Boniface dated at, vi. 225, 265; letter of Henry of Lexinton dated at, vi. 267.
....., Stephen of, his outrage on Eustace of Lynn, vi. 223; excommunicated, vi. 225.
Croyland (Chorilande, Croilondia, Crulandia) abbey, St. Guthlac dies at, i. 324; destroyed by the Danes, i. 393; Waltheof buried at, ii. 14, 19; plundered by John, ii. 667; wickedness perpetrated at, by Savary de Mauléon, *ib.*; the abbat's corn burnt by John, *ib.*; injuries done to, by Thomas de Muletun, iv. 49.
....., abbats of:
Henry, dies, iii. 372; had restored the church, *ib.*
Thomas of Wells, dies, v. 465.
Ralph de Marisco, amount required from, for the Sicilian affair, v. 584.
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Crucifix, seen in the air, v. 191; Pope Gregory IX.'s, given to St. Alban's, v. 299.
Crul, William, son of William and Eustachia Crul, cures by, at Stone in Kent, v. 302; they cease after a time, v. 303.
Crundale, John de, ring given to St. Alban's by, vi. 383.
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....., children's, made in 1213, headed by a French boy, ii. 558.
Culworth, William de, one of the collectors of the fortieth in 1232, letter of instructions to, iii. 230.
Cumbra, put to death by Sigebert of Wessex, i. 342; his swineherd murders Sigebert, *ib.*
Cumbrians, the, submit to Edward the Elder, i. 439; spoiled and given to Malcolm I. by Edmund, i. 455; quieted by Eadred, i. 456.
Cumhyre (Cumira, Kemer), in Radnorshire, stratagem of Llewellyn near, iii. 202; Henry III. threatens to burn, but is bought off for 300 marks, iii. 203; letter of Innocent IV. to the abbat respecting David of Wales, iv. 398.

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Cunedagius, i. 33.
Cunimund, king of the Gepidæ, slain by Alboin, i. 243, 248.
Curlevache, Simon, citizen of Leicester, money extorted from, by S. de Montfort, iii. 479.
Cursac, emperor of the East, taken and blinded by Alexius, ii. 407.
Cursac, emperor of Cyprus; *v.* Isaac Comnenus.
Curson (Curcun, Curzun), Robert de, Ivo of Narbonne accused of heresy before, iv. 270; preaches in France against the Caursins, v. 404; arrives at Damietta, iii. 40.
Cutha, brother of Ceawlin, his battle with Æthelberht, i. 247.
Cuthbert, St.; *v.* Lindisfarne, bishops of.
..... (Cudbehr), duke, subscribes Offa's charters, vi. 4, 8; subscribes Ecgfrith's charters, vi. 10.
Cuthburga, founds Wimborne abbey, i. 329, 435; had married Ecgfrith of Northumbria, but separated from him, i. 329; sister of Ini, i. 331, 435.
Cuthred, gifts of Cenwealh to, i. 283.
Cuthred, king of the West Saxons, i. 337; his war with Æthelbald, *ib.*; in conjunction with Æthelbald defeats the Welsh, i. 338; his victory over Æthelhun, i. 340; his victory over Æthelbald at Burford, i. 341; his battle with Æthelbald at Seckington, *ib.*; dies, *ib.*
Cuthred, set over Kent by Cenwulf of Mercia, i. 365; present at the dedication of Winchcomb, *ib.*; dies, i. 370.
Cuthred, son of Harthacnut, sold by the Danes as a slave to a widow at Wintringham, i. 415; vision of St. Cuthbert respecting, *ib.*; made king [at York], *ib.*; grants privileges to St. Cuthbert, *ib.*
Cuthwin, slain at Fretherne, i. 250.
Cuulcu, St. Patrick sold to, i. 224.
Cwithelm (Quichelmus), dies, i. 254.
Cwithelm (Cwichelm), associated with Cynegils in the kingdom of the West Saxons, i. 265, 273; slays Siward and Sebert (wrongly called Cynegils's brother), i. 272; sends Eumer to murder Eadwine, i. 273; defeated by Eadwine, *ib.*; his death at Qwichelmeshlawe, i. 274.
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Cyneburh (Kinedrida), sister of Æthelred of Mercia, i. 320; her relics venerated at Peterborough, *ib.*
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Cynegils (Kinegils), king of the West Saxons, i. 263; associates his son Cwichelm in the kingdom, i. 265; slays Siward and Sebert, i. 272; his battle at Cirencester with Penda, i. 275; baptized by St. Birinus, i. 279; received by Oswald from the font, *ib.*; is to marry Oswald's daughter, *ib.*; makes Dorchester an episcopal see, *ib.*; dies, i. 281.
Cynehard (Kinehardus), brother of Sigebert of Wessex, exiled by Cynewulf, i. 351; slays Cynewulf, *ib.*; slain and buried at Repton, i. 352.
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Dersingham (Norfolk), land at, obtained for Binham by R. de Parco, vi. 85; memorandum respecting the debts of Binham at, vi. 89, 90.
Dertford, the barons advance to, in order to relieve Rochester, but return thence to London, ii. 624; Isabella begins her journey to the sea at, iii. 320.
Derwent, the, victory of Vortimer at, i. 192; attempted murder of Eadwine at, i. 273.
Desiderius, captured by Charles the Great at Pavia, i. 347.
Despencer, Geoffrey (sixth baron), dies, v. 245; his shield of arms, vi. 472.
....., Hugh (seventh baron), returns to England from Germany, v. 653.
Deusdedit, Pope, i. 265; his decrees as to sponsors, *ib.*
Deutherus, an Arian bishop, miracle with respect to his heretical way of baptizing, i. 230.
Devizes castle (Divisæ), extorted from Roger, bishop of Salisbury, by Stephen, ii. 170; fortified by John against Louis, ii. 656; Hubert de Burgh imprisoned in, iii. 234; vi. 73; his escape from, iii. 249, 250; in the charge of Peter de Rievaulx, vi. 73.
Devon, Baldwin de Redvers, second earl of, seizes Exeter against Stephen, ii. 165; the Isle of Wight taken from, *ib.*; exiled by Stephen, *ib.*
....., Baldwin de Redvers, seventh earl of, knighted and made earl of Devon by Henry III. at Winchester, iv. 1; made lord of the Isle of Wight, *ib.*, note; had been in the guardianship of

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Dewyme, Puncard de, goes with S. de Montfort to Palestine, iv. 44, note.
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Diceto, Ralph de, his *Imagines historiarum* referred to, ii. 337; his friend William builds a chapel at Acre in honour of St. Thomas of Canterbury, ii. 360.
Die, Hysoard (Hyscard), count of, one of the first crusaders, ii. 47; his position at the battle of Antioch, ii. 86.
Dieppe, the county of Albemarle subdued by Philip II. as far as, ii. 402; granted by Philip to the church and archbishop of Rouen, ii. 440.
Dimilioch, Gorlois slain at, i. 228.
Dingas, Andrew, his prowess at the siege of Berkhampstead castle, iii. 6.
Diocletian, emperor, i. 145; slays Aper, *ib.*; conquers Carinus, i. 146; makes Maximianus Cæsar and sends him into Gaul, *ib.*; puts gems on his garments and shoes, i. 147; slays Achilleus at Alexandria, *ib.*; his persecution of the Christians, i. 148, 156; lays down his power, i. 154.
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Dionysius, his hierarchy translated by John Scotus, i. 416; letter of Pope Nicholas I. on the translation to Charles le Chauve, i. 417.
Diva, John de, sent into England by Pope Alexander IV., v. 568, 681, 722; acts as legate, v. 590; animates the abbey of St. Alban's when under interdict, *ib.*
....., William de, a soldier of the family of the bishop of Lincoln, slain at the siege of Newark, iii. 33.
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Dodo, brother of Pepin, puts St. Lambert to death, i. 314; his death, *ib.*; the body thrown into the Meuse, *ib.*
Doisnell, Robert, signs a charter of Henry I. for Eudo, vi. 40.
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Hugh and Peter, sent by Gregory IX. to Germanus, archbishop of Constantinople, iii. 467.
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Jordan, prior, drowned, iii. 390; his body recovered and buried, iii. 391; fragrance arising from it, *ib.*
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Philip, prior, converts the patriarch of the Eastern Jacobites, iii. 396; his letter to the Pope on this, *ib.*
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the see of Lincoln, iv. 155; reduced by the Mercians, and the see removed to Winchester, i. 282; the see removed to Lincoln, ii. 20.
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St. Birinus, ordained by Asterius bishop of Genoa, i. 279; sent to England by Honorius I. and baptizes Cynegils, *ib.*; his body removed to Winchester, i. 282.
Agilbert, i. 284; ordains St. Wilfrid i. 292, 294; leaves England and made bishop in France, i. 293, 294.
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Celdulf dies, i. 352.
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Halard (Alchard, Alheard), said to be appointed guardian of the kingdom against the Danes by Alfred, i. 433; witnesses a charter, vi. 12.
Kenulfus (Ceolwulf), consecrated by Plegmund at Canterbury, i. 438.
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Eadric, dies, i. 509.
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Wulfwi, witnesses the charter granting Studham to St. Alban's, vi. 31; his speech on the dedication of the church of Studham, *ib.*
Remigius of Fécamp, appointed by William I., ii. 20; removes the see to Lincoln and builds the church there, *ib.*; accomplishes this in spite of the archbishop of York, *ib.*; his personal appearance and character, *ib.*

Dordrecht (Durdrech), Richard of Cornwall reaches, vi. 367.
Doris (called Dosis), wife of Herod, divorced by him, i. 77.
Dorsetshire, the men of, go against the Danes with Æthelhelm, i. 377.
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Douai, Eudes de, sent to Rome by the university of Paris against the Dominicans, v. 598.
....., Peter de, France put under an interdict on account of his capture, ii. 458.
Dover, affray at, between the citizens and Eustace, count of Boulogne, i. 520; the castle sworn to William by Harold, i. 529; St. Martin's church at, built by Withred and Suihard, i. 311; the castle held by Walkelin Maminot against Stephen in 1138, but surrendered to the queen, ii. 167; archbishop Geoffrey of York imprisoned in, ii. 372; ill-treatment of Longchamp at, ii. 381, 382; John summons all who owe him military service to meet at, ii. 539; many assemble there, *ib.*; meeting of John and Pandulph at, ii. 540; meeting of the barons there with them, ii. 541; second meeting, when John resigns his crown to the Pope, ii. 544; John's charter of submission dated from, ii. 545; John sails to, from the Isle of Wight to go to the siege of Rochester castle, ii. 621; John at, when Louis lands in Thanet, ii. 653; John leaves, and puts it in charge of Hubert de Burgh, ii. 654; the only spot in Kent not reduced by Louis, ii. 654, 655; Louis rebuked by his father for not taking, ii. 664; siege of, by Louis, *ib.*; defence of, by Hubert de Burgh, *ib.*; the barons go to Louis at, ii. 665; Alexander II. of Scotland does homage to Louis at, ii. 666; long and vain siege of, by Louis, ii. 667; his attempt to induce Hubert de Burgh to surrender it, iii. 3, 5; the siege raised, iii. 5; sea fight off, iii. 26–29; Hubert de Burgh commands its defenders never to
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....., prior of, Richard, elected archbishop of Canterbury, ii. 287.
....., Richard of, dies, s.p.m., iv. 492.
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....., Robert III., count of, captured by John at Nantes, ii. 577 ; his alliance with Henry III. and war with the counts of Champagne and Flanders, iii. 195.
....., John, count of, takes the cross, iv. 490 ; dies in Cyprus, v. 93, 169.
....., Philip de ; *v.* Beauvais, bishops of.
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Driencourt castle, taken by Louis VII., ii. 288.
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Drouhedale, William de, the strongest advocate in England for William of Montpelier for the see of Coventry, dies, iv. 423.
Druids, Cæsar's account of, vi. 102.
Duay ; *v.* Douai.
Dublin, John receives the submission of more than 20 Irish princes at, ii. 529, 530.
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John Cumin, at the coronation of Richard, ii. 348.
Henry of London, one of the witnesses to John's charter of submission, ii. 545 ; on John's side at Runnymede, ii. 589 ; named in Magna Charta, ii. 590 ; letters patent of, given as security to the clergy for the performance of Magna Charta, ii. 604.
Luke, chaplain of Hubert de Burgh, had been intruded by him into the see, v. 531 ; his only friend at his fall, iii. 222, 229 ; induces the king
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to allow Hubert some delay, iii. 226 ; intercedes for him, iii. 229 ; blind for several years, v. 531 ; his death, *ib.*
Ralph of Norwich, elected, but quashed, v. 560.
Fulk de Saundford (called Basset, *see* the note), established in the see, v. 591 ; at the parliament in Lent, 1257, v. 625 ; his steward, W. de Gorham, in Ireland during the Welsh war, vi. 375.
Dubricius ; *v.* Chester.
Dubslane and two other Irishmen, visit king Alfred, i. 428.
Duda, killed in battle by the Danes, i. 376.
Duglas, battle of the, i. 234.
Dunbar and March, Patrick, earl of, endeavours to put Walter Biset to death for the murder of Patrick, earl of Atholl, iv. 200, 201 ; a party to the treaty between Alexander II. and Henry III., iv. 382 ; one of those who sent it for confirmation to the Pope, iv. 383 ; dies while on pilgrimage with St. Louis, v. 41 ; his injuries to Tynemouth, *ib.*
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Dunblane, Clement, bishop of, a Dominican, surety for Alexander II. in his treaty with Henry III., iv. 382 ; (called bishop of Stratherne) urges on Alexander II. against Owen of Argyle, v. 89.
Duncan II., son of Malcolm III. of Scotland, hostage in the court of William II., ii. 33 ; expels Donald VII. by the aid of William II., and becomes king, *ib.*
Dune, Roger de, letters patent of Henry III. directing him to decide in the suit between St. Alban's and Geoffrey de Childewike, vi. 233.
Dunkeld, Geoffrey, bishop of, surety for Alexander II. in his treaty with Henry III., iv. 382.
Dunmail (Dunwallon) of Cumbria, his sons blinded by Edmund, i. 455.

Dunnington (Dunintona), a fortress belonging to John de Lacy, levelled by John's orders, ii. 639.

Dunstable, Henry I. keeps Christmas, 1122–3, at, ii. 149 ; certain merchants of, met by Robert Mercer in his vision of St. Alban, ii. 303 ; archbishop Langton and his suffragans meet at, in 1214, ii. 571 ; John at, in 1215, ii. 636 ; the French army goes to, on its way to the relief of Mountsorrel castle, iii. 16 ; the army arrives and spends the night at, iii. 17 ; the justices itinerant at, in 1224, iii. 84 ; Fawkes de Breauté sends a band to seize the justices at, *ib.* ; corporation of armed men assembled at, in 1245, against the nuncio Martin, iv. 420 ; proposed tournament near, forbidden by Henry III., iv. 633 ; meeting of the bishops at, against archbishop Boniface, v. 225 ; ordination at, in 1258, by archbishop Boniface, v. 719 ; settlement of the Dominicans in, v. 742 ; injuries done to the priory by them, *ib.*

....., Richard de Morins, prior of, one of the arbiters between the bishop of London and the abbat and convent of Westminster, iii. 75 ; one of the persons appointed to absolve the Canterbury monks in 1241, iv. 103.

....., Algar of, beerseller, miracle respecting, ii. 306.

....., Cecilia of, cured of dropsy by the relics of St. Amphibalus, ii. 305.

Dunstanville, Walter de, one of the followers of the 25 barons, ii. 605.

Dunster castle, held by William de Mohun against Stephen, ii. 167.

Dunwallon of Strathclyde, does homage to Eadgar, i. 466 ; one of eight kings who row Eadgar on the Dee, i. 467.

Dunwich (Dommoc, Domne, Domnia, Dunewicum), put to ransom by the barons in 1216, ii. 664.

....., bishops of :

Felix, i. 275 ; made bishop by archbishop Honorius, i. 276 ; had converted Eorpwald, i. 275 ; dies, i. 285.

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Thomas, i. 285 ; dies, *ib.*

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Bisi, at the council of Hertford, i. 296 ; on his illness, the diocese divided into two, Dunwich and Elmham, i. 297.

Acca, i. 297.

Hathelac, i. 336.

Tidfert, subject to Lichfield, i. 345.

Weremund dies, i. 401.

Ælfhun subscribes Offa's charter, vi. 4 ; subscribes Ecgfrith's charters, vi. 9, 10.

The see transferred to Elmham, i. 401.

Durand, endeavours at Northampton to make John give way, but fails, ii. 531 ; returns to France, ii. 532.

Durazzo (Durachium), ii. 55, 56, 57 ; besieged by Bohemond I., ii. 137.

Durham, St. Cuthbert translated to, i. 476 ; peace between Stephen and David, king of Scots, made at, ii. 164 ; palace of the bishops of, in London, iii. 484 ; the castle, one of the defences against the Scots, iv. 87 ; the abbey of Tynemouth compelled to contribute to the building of the cathedral, v. 10 * ; Henry III. prays at the shrine of St. Cuthbert, v. 507 ; the money placed there by the bishops of Durham and Ely, seized by him, v. 508 ; injuries of John de Baillol to, v. 528.

....., bishops of :

Aldhun (Alchun), goes to Normandy with Emma and her children, i. 490 ; long vacancy of the see after his death, i. 503.

Edmund, story of his election, i. 503, 505 ; dies, i. 518.

Eadrec, i. 518.

Æthelric, resigns his see and goes to Peterborough, i. 525 ; accused of treason against William I., ii. 5 ; taken at Peterborough and sent to Westminster, *ib*

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8; dies at Westminster, ii. 8; his burial, *ib.*
Æthelwine (Egelwin), discovers the body of St. Oswine at Tynemouth, i. 532; outlawed, ii. 5, 6; excommunicates the invaders of church property, ii. 6 (*see* note [4]); flies to Scotland, *ib.* (*see* note [3]); rises against William I., ii. 7; submits, *ib.*; imprisoned by William, *ib.*; ravages of Malcolm in Northumbria in his time, vi. 371.
Walcher, buys the earldom of Northumbria from William I., ii. 14; his extortion, *ib.*; account of his murder, ii. 15; ravages of Malcolm in Northumbria in his time, vi. 371.
William de S. Carilefo, had been made justiciary by William II., ii. 26; joins the rising in favour of Robert, *ib.*; allowed to go free by William and goes to Normandy, ii. 28; ravages of Malcolm in Northumbria in his time, vi. 371.
Ranulph Flambard, appointed by William II., ii. 111, 118; imprisoned by Henry I., ii. 118; escapes and goes into Normandy, *ib.*; excites Robert against Henry, *ib.*; at the consecration of Thomas, archbishop of York, ii. 136; at the dedication of St. Alban's, ii. 142; vi. 37; dies, ii. 156; had given permission to St. Godric to settle at Finchale, ii. 268; witnesses charters of Henry I., vi. 38, 39.
Geoffrey, chancellor, ii. 159.
William de S. Barbe, dean of York, ii. 178; dies, ii. 188.
Hugh de Pusac, nephew of Stephen, consecrated by Pope Anastasius IV., ii. 203; present at the settlement between Lincoln and St. Alban's, ii. 219; at the council of Tours with the archbishop York, ii. 222; William, king of Scots, marches through his lands, ii. 289; appeal that the election to York should should not be made in his absence, ii. 348; buys the royal ville of Sedgefield and the earldom of Northumberland from Richard, ii. 352; jest of Richard while giving him the sword of the earldom, *ib.*; gives the king 1,000 marks to be justiciary, *ib.*; prophecy of Godric as to his death, *ib.*; his death, *ib.*; made guardian of the Northern part of the kingdom by Richard, ii. 355; extent of his jurisdiction, *ib.*; had been made justiciary by Richard solely that he might extort money from him, *ib.*; does not agree with the chancellor (Longchamp), *ib.*; dies, ii. 411; had pronounced John guilty of treason to Richard, ii. 651.
Philip of Poitiers, sent by Richard to Rome to defend his cause against the archbishop of Rouen, ii. 438; consecrated at the Lateran by Pope Celestine III., ii. 442; appeals without success against John being crowned in archbishop Geoffrey's absence, ii. 455; dies, ii. 520; one of John's evil counsellors, ii. 533.
Richard de Marisco, advises John to pillage the religious orders, ii. 531; chancellor, and one of John's evil counsellors, ii. 533; the Cistercians pillaged by John, by his advice, ii. 581; signs the letter of John giving freedom of election to sees, abbeys, &c., ii. 610; v. 544; sent abroad by John to raise forces for him, ii. 613; made bishop through Guala's influence, iii. 43; his consecration, *ib.*; his quarrel with his monks, iii. 61; his threats, iii. 62; accused at Rome by the monks, *ib.*; letter of Pope Honorius III. to the bishops of Salisbury and Ely to inquire into his conduct, *ib.*; his appeal to the Pope, iii. 63;

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Richard de Marisco—*cont.*
goes to Rome, *ib.*; sent back by the Pope to have the question settled in England, iii. 63, 64; the quarrel not settled till after his death, iii. 64; his death at Peterborough, iii. 111; buried at Durham iii. 112; his epitaph, *ib.*; warning to him by the apparition of king John to a monk of St. Alban's, iii. 112, 113; debt of the church under him, iv. 260, note [6]; letter of Pope Honorius III. to, on the king's coming of age, vi. 70.
Luke, chaplain of the king, offered to the monks by the king, but refused by them, iii. 113.
William Scot, archdeacon of Worcester, elected and presented to the king, iii. 113; the king objects to him, and the king and monks both send to Rome, iii. 113, 114; the election quashed, iii. 145.
Richard le Poore, bishop of Salisbury, elected, iii. 145; ordered by the Pope to make inquiry into the outrages against Roman clerks, iii. 218; dies, iii. 391; had freed the church from the debt which Richard de Marisco had left on it, *ib.*; had removed the church of Salisbury to a better site, *ib.*; founded the nunnery of Tarrant, and gave it to the queen, iii. 392, 479; chooses his sepulchre there, iii. 392; account of his death, *ib.*; *v.* Salisbury, bishops of.
Thomas of Melsanby, prior, elected by the monks, iii. 392; resigns the election, iv. 61, 86; the king tries to have Peter d'Acqua Blanca or Boniface elected, iv. 61.
Nicholas of Farnham, leaves Paris after the riots of 1229, iii. 168; present at the examination of the heretick at Cambridge in 1240, iv. 33; his election, iv. 86; had studied

Durham, bishops of—*cont.*
Nicholas of Farnham—*cont.*
at Paris and Bologna, iii. 168; iv. 86; his knowledge and character, iv. 86; had been employed as confessor and counsellor by the king and queen, *ib.*; this due to Otho and the bishop of Carlisle, iv. 87; his unwillingness to accept the see, having refused that of Coventry, *ib.*; speech of Grosseteste to, persuading him to accept it, *ib.*; agrees, is accepted by the king and confirmed, *ib.*; consecrated at St. Oswald's, Gloucester, by the archbishop of York, iv. 134; the king and queen present, *ib.*; his profession of obedience to the archbishop of York, *ib.*; his prognostic, iv. 135; had been physician to the king and queen, iv. 158; comes to London and reconciles the king to Walter Marshal, *ib.*; acts as go-between in the espousals of Margaret, daughter of Henry III., and Alexander of Scotland, iv. 192; appointed by the Pope to relax the excommunication of bishop Grosseteste, if the convent of Canterbury will not do it, iv. 258; cured of an illness by the hairs of St. Edmund's beard, iv. 330; makes a composition with St. Alban's respecting Tynemouth, iv. 609; the agreement, iv. 615; ill, and so not at the parliament in February 1248, v. 5; injuries done by, to the church of Tynemouth, v. 8; despises the remonstrances of the abbat of St. Alban's, v. 8, 9; compels Tynemouth to contribute to the fabric of Durham cathedral, v. 10 *; forbids certain vicars to pay their due pension to Tynemouth, v. 11 *; peace made, but he still attacks the privileges of Tynemouth, v. 11; letter of Henry III. to, in its defence, v. 12; resigns his see with the Pope's leave, v. 53; three manors

Durham, bishops of—*cont.*
Nicholas of Farnham—*cont.*
(Hoveden, Stockton, and Easington) assigned to him by the archbishop of York and the bishops of London and Worcester, v. 53, 54, 650; the king seizes the possessions of the see, v. 54; the king attempts to obtain it for Æthelmar de Valence, v. 55; speech of the convent refusing, *ib.*; consequent threat of the king, *ib.*; his example induces Grosseteste to think of resigning, v. 186; attempt to deprive him of his portion of the revenues, v. 212; speech of the Pope to those who went to him for this purpose, *ib.*; testimony of the bishop of Bath, *ib.*; his accusers defeated, *ib.*; the money deposited by him at Durham seized by Henry III., v. 508; this restored, *ib.*; dies at Stockton-on-Tees, v. 650; extortions of the king from the see at his death, *ib.*; had told Matthew Paris the story of Simon of Tournay, ii. 477.
Walter of Kirkham, consecrated at York by the archbishop of York, v. 83; attempt of his adherents to deprive his predecessor of his portion of the revenues, v. 212; disgrace on him for this, *ib.*; at the parliament of 1253, v. 373, 375; joins in the excommunication of the violators of Magna Charta, v. 375; not at the parliament in Jan. 1254, v. 423; conducts the funeral of archbishop Gray to York, v. 496; makes peace with John of Baillol, v. 528; summoned before the king's court, but refuses to come, v. 675; his palace on the Thames occupied by S. de Montfort, v. 706; had given two portions of the church of Hartburn for the support of the hospitalities of St. Alban's, vi. 317, 319, 320, 321, 322; letters, writs, &c., respecting his claim to the
Durham, bishops of—*cont.*
Walter of Kirkham—*cont.*
advowson of Conisclifle, vi. 326-332, 346, 347, 376-382; writ of, to the sheriff of Sedbergh, vi. 328; writ of Henry III. to, in defence of St. Alban's, vi. 340; suit with St. Alban's before the chancellor, vi. 343; writs summoning him in the matter of the men of Carlbury and Morton, vi. 347, 352, 376-382, 393, 394; they had been distrained by him, vi. 329, 330, 331, 376, 378, 379, 381, 393, 394; outrage by his bailiffs at Morton, vi. 380; letter from St. Alban's to, on the debts of the bishop of Hereford, and the abbey's absolution by Rustand, vi. 382; letter of the abbat of St. Alban's to, offering to make peace, vi. 395.
....., archdeacon of, Robert de Cortuna, dies at Rome, v. 534.
....., priors of:
Ralph Kerneth, refuses to show the instruments of the monastery to bishop R. de Marisco, iii. 61; applies to the king for license to elect to the see on the death of R. de Marisco, iii. 113.
Thomas of Melsanby, elected bishop, but resigns, iv. 61; *see* under Bishops.
Bertram of Middleton, disgrace of, for his attempt to deprive the late bishop Nicholas of Farnham of his portion of the revenues of the see, v. 212; payment required from, for the Sicilian affair, v. 583; refuses to consent to this, v. 584.
....., monks of, four die at Rome in 1240, iv. 61; their stand against the papal exactions, v. 634; absolved by a papal letter from their interdict, v. 635.
....., R. of, monk of Kelso; *v.* Kelso.
....., William of, leaves Paris after the riots of 1229, iii. 168; dies at Rouen

Durham—*cont.*
on his return from the Roman court, v. 91 ; had been rector of Wearmouth, *ib.*

E.

Eabbe, aids Wulfhere against Oswiu, i. 291.
Eadbald, king of Kent, succeeds Æthelberht, and returns to idolatry, i. 265 ; converted by Lawrence, i. 267 ; recalls Mellitus and Justus, *ib.* ; receives them with honour, *ib.* ; his answer to Eadwine about his sister, i. 273 ; his reception of Paulinus and Æthelburga, i. 278 ; invites Paulinus to take charge of Rochester, *ib.* ; dies, i. 280.
Eadbald, son of Æthelwulf, i. 377.
Eadberht, aids Wulfhere against Oswiu, i. 291.
Eadberht of Sussex, defeated and slain by Ini, i. 329.
Eadberht, king of Northumbria, i. 337 ; his genealogy, *ib.* ; imprisons bishop Cynewulf in Bamborough, i. 340 ; besieges St. Peter's, Lindisfarne, *ib.* ; resigns and becomes a monk, i. 342 ; the eighth king who had done this, *ib.*
Eadberht, king of Kent, i. 344 ; dies, i. 340.
Eadberht (Heaberht), duke, witnesses Offa's charters, vi. 4, 8.
Eadbriht Pren, king of Kent, i. 362, 363, 368, note [1] ; carried off by Cenwulf of Mercia, i. 362, 365 ; freed by Cenwulf at the dedication of Wincheombe church, i. 365 ; said to succeed Ecgfrith, son of Offa, i. 368, note.
Eadburh, daughter of Offa, marries Beorhtric, i. 353, 354, note [3] ; poisons him, i. 368, 369, 385 ; her interview with Charles, i. 369 ; her wretched end, *ib.* ; consequent position of the queen in Wessex, i. 385.
Eadburh, mother of Ealhswyth, i. 391.
Eadflæd, daughter of Edward the Elder, a nun, buried at Wilton, i. 436.
Eadgar, son of Edmund, i. 454, 456 ; prophecy of peace during his reign, i. 454 ; the Mercians and Northumbrians make him king, i. 460 ; the country divided between him and Eadwig, *ib.* ; restores St. Dunstan, *ib.* ; makes St. Dunstan bishop of London, i. 461 ; on Eadwig's death the kingdom united under him, i. 462 ; makes Brithelm retire from Canterbury that Dunstan may be archbishop, *ib.* ; his good rule under Dunstan's teaching, *ib.* ; restores churches and builds more than 40 monasteries, *ib.* ; agrees to Oswald's being made bishop of Worcester, *ib.* ; orders St. Æthelwold to change secular clerks for monks at Winchester i. 463 ; his wives and children, *ib.* ; puts monks at Newminster and Middleton, and appoints the abbats, *ib.* ; puts nuns at Romsey, and makes St. Merwinna abbess, i. 464 ; establishes monks in Exeter, and makes Sideman abbat, i. 465 ; orders the bishops to substitute monks for seculars throughout England, *ib.* ; has Newminster dedicated, i. 466 ; crowned at Bath, *ib.* ; his punishment of the inhabitants of Thanet, *ib.* ; receives at Chester the oath of fidelity of eight subject kings, *ib.* ; rowed by them on the Dee, i. 467 ; his fleet, *ib.* ; his careful inspection of the country, *ib.* ; his new coinage, *ib.* ; Kenneth, king of Scotland, brought to him by bishop Alfsi and earl Eadulf, *ib.* ; gives up Lothian to Kenneth, i. 468 ; dies and is buried at Glastonbury *ib.* ; had nominated Edward as his successor, i. 469 ; makes Ælfheah abbat of Deerhurst, i. 488 ; gives the fair of St. Ives to Ramsey, v. 699 ; subscribes Æthelgifu's will, vi. 14.
Eadgar, son of Æthelred, subscribes Æthelred's charters, vi. 20, 23.

Eadgar, son of Edward son of Edmund Ironside, i. 501 ; comes home with his father from Hungary i. 526; left under king Edward's charge on his father's death, *ib.* ; some persons in his favour as king on Edward's death, i. 537 ; his right to the crown, *ib.* ; leaves England, ii. 2, 4 ; endeavours to go into Hungary with his mother and sisters, ii. 2 ; driven on the coast of Scotland, *ib.* ; the lawful heir to the throne, ii. 2, 4 ; joins Swend's sons and Osbeorn, hoping to seize William, ii. 5 ; they capture York and ravage the country, *ib.* ; defeated by William, *ib.* ; makes his peace with William and submits, *ib.* ; flies to Scotland, and breaks his oath, ii. 6, 7 ; goes to Normandy, and is received and pensioned by William, *ib.*

Eadgar, son of Malcolm III. and Margaret, ii. 2 ; becomes king of Scotland, *ib.* ; dies, ii. 134.

Eadgar, duke, subscribes Offa's charter, vi. 8.

Eadgifu, wife of Edward the Elder, i. 436 ; speech of Dunstan to, i. 456.

Eadgifu, daughter of Edward the Elder, marries Charles le Simple, i. 421 ; erroneously said to marry Otho I., i. 436.

Eadgyth, daughter of Edward the Elder, erroneously said to marry Sihtric, i. 436, 446 (*v.* Sihtric) ; married to Otho I., i. 451, note [7].

Eadgyth, abbess of Wilton, daughter of Eadgar and Wulfthryth, i. 463.

Eadgyth, daughter of Godwine, marries Edward the Confessor, i. 517 ; sent to Wherwell by Edward, i. 521 ; received back again and restored to her dignity, i. 522 ; her accomplishments, i. 537 ; treatment of, by Edward, *ib.* ; agrees to the grant of Studham to St. Alban's, vi. 30; dies at Winchester and is buried at Westminster, ii. 13.

Eadhild, daughter of Edward the Elder, erroneously said to marry Charles le Simple, i. 436 ; marries Hugh, count of Paris, i. 447.

Eadmund ; *v.* Edmund.

Eadnoth, subscribes Æthelred's charter, vi. 12.

Eadnoth, abbat, subscribes Æthelred's charters, vi. 20, 24.

Eadred, son of Edward the Elder, i. 436 ; crowned at Kingston, i. 456 ; reduces Northumbria, and receives the homage of the king of Scots, *ib.* ; gives two bells to York, *ib.* ; receives homage from the king of Cumberland, *ib.* ; his love for St. Dunstan, *ib.* ; wishes to make St. Dunstan bishop of Winchester, *ib.* ; the Northumbrians rebel against, i. 457 ; lays waste Northumbria and burns Ripon, i. 458 ; the Northumbrians submit, *ib.* ; imprisons Wulstan, archbishop of York, *ib.* ; sends for St. Dunstan on his illness, i. 459 ; revelation of his death to St. Dunstan, *ib.* ; buried at Winchester, *ib.*

Eadred, son of Æthelred II., subscribes Æthelred's charter, vi. 23.

Eadred, abbat of Lindisfarne, removes the body of St. Cuthbert from Lindisfarne, and wanders with it seven years, i. 408 ; vision of St. Cuthbert to, respecting Cuthred, i. 415 ; directions to, as to the peace of St. Cuthbert, *ib.*

Eadric, king of Kent, his battle with Hlothære, i. 306 ; succeeds Hlothære, i. 307 ; dies, i. 308.

Eadric Streona, made earl of Mercia by Æthelred II., i. 480 ; his character, *ib.* ; murders Æthelstan at Shrewsbury, i. 481 ; with Æthelred in London till the Danish tribute was paid in 1011, i. 483 ; Gunhilda, with her husband and child, committed to, by Æthelred, i. 487 ; murders them, i. 487, 488 ; goes into Normandy in charge of Emma and her children, i. 490 ; advises Æthelred to murder several of the Danish chiefs at Oxford, i. 492 ; murders Sigeferth and Morkere, *ib.* ; his treason against Edmund Ironside, i. 493 ; submits to Cnut with 40 ships, *ib.* ; crosses the Thames with Cnut, and ravages Mercia and Warwickshire, i. 493, 494 ; fights on the

Eadric Streona—*cont.*
Danish side at Sherstone, i. 495; his stratagem causing the loss of the battle of Sherstone, i. 496; by Cnut's direction goes to Edmund and promises fidelity, *ib.*; his treachery at the battle of Assandun, i. 497; advises the English and Danes that Cnut and Edmund decide the war by single combat, i. 498; sends his son to murder Edmund, i. 500; deprived of the earldom of Mercia, *ib.*; put to death by Cnut, *ib.*; different accounts of this, i. 501.

Eadric, sent by Harthacnut to dig up the body of Harold I., i. 513.

Eadric, subscription to charters by various persons of the name of, vi. 14, 24, 27, 30.

Eadsbyrig, built by Æthelflæd, i. 443, note [3].

Eadulf (Aldulf, Ealdwlf), king of East Anglia, i. 291, 302.

Eadulf, said to be appointed by Alfred guardian against the Danes in Sussex, i. 433.

Eadulf, earl of Northumbria, brings Kenneth to Eadgar, i. 467.

Eadulfinctun sold to Leofric, abbat of St. Alban's, by Æthelred II., vi. 22.

Eadwald, subscribes a charter, vi. 12.

Eadward; *v.* Edward.

Eadwenna, mother of St. Godric, ii. 264; goes with him to Rome, ii. 265.

Eadwig, son of Edmund, i. 456; succeeds Eadred, and is crowned at Kingston by archbishop Odo, i. 459; his behaviour on his coronation day, *ib.*; reproof of him by St. Dunstan and bishop Cynesige, i. 459, 460; induced by Ælgifu to banish Dunstan, i. 460; deserted by the Mercians and Northumbrians, *ib.*; his folly, *ib.*; the country divided between him and Eadgar, *ib.*; separated from Ælgifu by archbishop Odo, i. 461; dies and is buried at Winchester, i. 461, 462.

Eadwig (Eadwi), attacks the Danes at Ipswich, i. 482.

Eadwig, son of Æthelred, attempted to be put to death by Cnut, but saved by Æthelweard, i. 501; subscribes Æthelred's charters, vi. 20, 23.

Eadwine, king of Deira, expelled by Æthelfrith, i. 254; his exile with Redwald, i. 255, 267, 274; restored, i. 255, 274; his prowess at the Idle, i. 267; reigns over Bernicia and Deira, *ib.*; becomes a Christian, i. 268; his power, *ib.*; marries Æthelburga, i. 273; Cwichelm sends Eumer to murder him, *ib.*; birth of his daughter, *ib.*; his victory over Cwichelm, *ib.*; account of his vision and baptism by Paulinus, i. 274; builds a church of stone in York, i. 275; erects fountains on the roads, *ib.*; safety of the country in his time, *ib.*; converts Eorpwald, *ib.*; his war with Cædwalla, i. 276; his astrologer, *ib.*; defeated and slain by Cædwalla at Hæthfeld, i. 277; his head buried at York, *ib.*; he buried at Streneshale (Whitby), i. 295.

Eadwine, son of Edward the Elder, i. 436; passed over as king, i. 450; story of his being drowned by Æthelstan, i. 449, 450; his body brought to Witsand and buried, i. 450.

Eadwine, son of Burhed, witnesses a charter, vi. 31.

Eadwine, brother of Morkere, earl of Northumbria, forces Tostig into Scotland, i. 537; leaves England, ii. 2, 4; flies to Scotland, ii. 2; rises against William, ii. 7; in the isle of Ely, *ib.*; submits, *ib.*

Eadwold, king of East Anglia, i. 291, 311.

Eadwold, slain in the battle between Æthelwold and Edward, i. 437.

Ealdfrith (Ælfrith), son of Oswiu, persuades Peada to become a Christian, i. 285; had married Kineburga, Peada's sister, *ib.*; with Oswiu in the battle against Penda on the Aire, i. 290; a

Ealdfrith—*cont.*
great friend of St. Wilfrid, i. 292; gives him a monastery at Ripon, *ib.*; requests Agilbert to ordain St. Wilfrid, *ib.*; present at the controversy about Easter at Whitby, i. 293; sends Wilfrid to France to be consecrated bishop of York, i. 294.

Ealdfrith (Alhfridus), king of Northumbria, though illegitimate, i. 300, 305; banishes St. Wilfrid, i. 311; ordered by the Pope to restore him, *ib.*; refuses, i. 312; dies, i. 312, 320; St. Adamnan sent to, i. 318; had been married to Cuthburga, but separated (called Ecfridus), i. 329.

Ealdgyth, wife of Sigeferth, sent to Malmesbury by Æthelred on her husband's death, i. 493; marries Edmund Ironside, *ib.*; her children, i. 499.

Ealdred (Alchred), king of Northumbria, i. 344; dies (this an error), i. 347; deposed and goes first to Bamborough and then to Kinoth, king of the Picts, i. 350; dies, *ib.*

Ealdred (Aldred), son of Ealdulf, expelled from Bamborough by Æthelstan, i. 447; his submission, *ib.*

Ealdulf, general of Æthelred of Northumbria, slain by Æthelwold and Herebert, i. 349.

Ealhhere, subscribes Offa's charter, vi. 8.

Ealhhere (Alcherus), defeats the Danes at Sandwich, i. 379.

Ealhmund, duke, subscribes Offa's charter, vi. 8.

Ealhswyth (Alswitha), daughter of Æthelred, ealdorman of the Gainas, marries Alfred, i. 390, 391, 405; had built the monastery of Winchester, i. 437; dies, *ib.*

Eandred, king of Northumbria, i. 370; made tributary by Ecgberht, i. 375; dies, i. 378.

Eanflæd, daughter of Eadwine, born, i. 273; her baptism, *ib.*; goes to Kent with Paulinus, i. 278; erroneously called mother of Æthelwald, i. 287.

Eanfrith, son of Æthelfrith and Acca, i. 253; succeeds Eadwine in Bernicia, i. 278; had been baptized, but apostatizes, *ib.*; slain by Cædwalla, *ib.*

Eanich; *v.* Eohrich.

Eanwulf, defeats the Danes at the Parret's mouth, i. 379; conspires against Æthelwulf, i. 385.

Earconberht, king of Kent, deprives his brother of his kingdom and succeeds Eadbald, i. 280; destroys idols in England, *ib.*; his queen and children, *ib.*; dies, i. 288, 294.

Eardbert (Hearbert, Heardbert), duke, witnesses Offa's charters, vi. 4, 8; witnesses Ecgfrith's charters, vi. 9, 11.

Eardulf, king of Northumbria, i. 363; his victory over Wadæ at Billingeho (Langs), i. 365; Alhmund slain by his order, i. 367; expelled, i. 370.

Earmenred, son of Eadbald, king of Kent, deprived by his brother, i. 280; his sons, *ib.*; their murder, i. 288.

Earmund, William de S., his outrage on Eustace of Lynn, vi. 223; excommunicated, vi. 225.

Earthquake, in 20, i. 92; in 110 at Antioch, i. 119; in 132 at Nicopolis and Cæsarea, i. 122; in 168, i. 127; in 822 in Saxony, i. 373; in 974 in England, i. 467; in 1076, ii. 16; in 1081, ii. 18; in 1113 near Antioch, ii. 141; in 1117 in Lombardy, ii. 143; in 1133 in England, ii. 159; in 1165 in Ely, Norfolk, and Suffolk, ii. 233; in 1186, ii. 326; in 1244 at Paphos and Lamia, iv. 346; in 1247 in London, iv. 603; in 1248 in Maurienne, v. 30, 46; in 1248 in England, v. 46, 192; in 1250 in the Chilterns, v. 187, 192, 198.

Earthulf, subscribes Æthelred's charter, vi. 12.

Easington, manor of, given to bishop Nicholas of Durham on his resignation, v. 54, 650.

East Anglia; *v.* Anglia, East.

East Saxons, beginning of the kingdom of, i. 238; *v.* Essex.

Easter, disputes between the Spaniards and French on, i. 248; controversy on, settled by Oswiu, i. 293; discussed at Hertford, i. 296; St. Adamnan brings the Irish to the right observance of, i. 318; St. Aldhelm's book against the Britons on, i. 322; on April 25, in 1204, ii. 489; notes of, in 1239, iii. 522; on its own day (27th March), in no quinquagenary year till 1250, v. 197.
Eastry (Astreic), i. 289.
Easwine; *v.* Æswine.
Ebba, abbess of Coldingham, i. 301.
....., abbess of Coldingham, i. 391.
Ebert, son of Earconberht and Sexburga, i. 280.
Ebion, heresy of, i. 117.
Eboli (Ebulo), Marino de, his victory at Spello over the conspirators against Frederick II., iv. 574.
Ebraucus, son of Mempritius, reign of, i. 26; builds Eboracum, *ib.*; builds Alclud and Edinburgh, *ib.*; sends his daughters into Italy, i. 26, 27.
Ebroin, his persecution of St. Leodegar, i. 313.
Ecga (Eggen), general of Æthelred of Northumbria, slain by Æthelwold and Herebert, i. 350.
Ecgberht, king of Kent, succeeds Earconberht, i. 288, 294; is persuaded to put his cousins Æthelberht and Æthelred to death, i. 288.
Ecgberht, king of Wessex, banished by Beorhtric, i. 353; succeeds Beorhtric, i. 369; his power, *ib.*; reduces Cornwall, i. 370; reduces North Wales, *ib.*; wastes the whole of Wales, *ib.*; defeats Beornwulf at Ellandune, i. 374; sends an expedition to conquer Kent and Sussex, *ib.*; the East Anglians submit to, *ib.*; reigns from the Humber to the Channel, *ib.*; slays Ludecan of Mercia, *ib.*; expels Wiglaf, *ib.*; defeats and drives from his kingdom Swithed, king of Essex, *ib.*; invades Northumbria and puts Eandred under tribute, i. 375; subdues the Welsh, *ib.*; allows Wiglaf to hold
Ecgberht—*cont.*
the kingdom of Mercia under tribute, *ib.*; defeated by the Danes, i. 376; defeats them and the Welsh, *ib.*; erroneously said to defeat them a second time, *ib.* (*see* note [4]); dies, and is buried at Winchester, i. 377; subscribes Offa's charter, vi. 3.
Ecgberht, reigns in Northumbria under the Danes, i. 390; expelled, and takes refuge with Burhed of Mercia, i. 407; dies, *ib.*
Ecgberht, king of Northumbria, succeeds Ricsig, i. 409.
Ecgberht, son of Æthelred II., subscribes Æthelred's charter, vi. 20, 23.
Ecgberhti petra, *i.e.* Brixton, *q. v.*
Ecgfrith, succeeds Oswiu in Northumbria, i. 296, 302; quarrels with St. Wilfrid, i. 299; defeats Wulfhere and obtains Lindsey, *ib.*; his battle with Æthelred of Mercia, i. 301; had married St. Æthelthritha, *ib.*; his request to St. Wilfrid, *ib.*; invades and ravages Ireland, i. 305; invades the Picts against Cuthbert's advice, *ib.*; his death, *ib.*; his genealogy, i. 306; attempt of Beorht to avenge him, i. 318; his gift of land to Benedict Biscop for a monastery, i. 319; avenged by Beretfrid, i. 322.
Ecgfrith, crowned king of Mercia in Offa's lifetime, i. 352; succeeds Offa, i. 362, 363, 368, note [1]; his gifts to St. Alban's, i. 364; vi. 1, 5; would have restored its lost privileges to Canterbury, i. 364; dies, i. 362, 364; his charters giving lands to St. Alban's, vi. 8, 10; his signatures to charters, vi. 3, 7, 9, 10.
Ecgfrith, king of Kent, i. 362.
Ecgric, succeeds Sigeberht in East Anglia, i. 279; attacked by Penda, i. 287; forces Sigeberht from his monastery to aid him in the battle, *ib.*; slain by Penda, *ib.*
Ecgwin, concubine of Edward the Elder, i. 436, 449; mother of Æthelstan, i. 449.

Eclipse of the sun, in 14, i. 91; in 539, i. 240; in 664, i. 294; in 686, i. 307; in 695, i. 313; in 734, i. 333; in 848, i. 380; in 1124, ii. 151; in 1133, ii. 159; in 1140, ii. 173; in 1178 [an error], ii. 301; in 1181, ii. 317, in 1191, ii. 373; in 1207, ii. 520; in 1230, iii. 195; in 1239, iii. 539; in 1241, iv. 169; two eclipses in three years, iv. 346; v. 192; in 1256, v. 539; this total at Toledo, *ib.*

..... of the moon, in 686, i. 307; in 752, i. 341; in 760, i. 344; in 880, i. 414; in 1110, ii. 137; in 1114, ii. 141; in 1117, ii. 143; in 1121, ii. 149; in 1135, ii. 161; in 1204, ii. 488; in 1207, ii. 520; in 1208, *ib.*; seen at Damietta in 1218, iii. 35; in 1230, iii. 200; in 1248, v. 20; in 1255, v. 503.

Edenham (called Tenham), in Lincolnshire, pillaged by William, earl of Albemarle, iii. 60.

Edessa, name and account of, ii. 66; formerly called Rages, *ib.*; submits to Baldwin I., *ib.*; given up to Tancred till Baldwin, count of Edessa, should be released, ii. 129; captured by Zengui on Fulk's death, ii. 176; letter of our Lord to Abgarus preserved at, *ib.*; recovered by the Christians and again lost, *ib.*

....., Baldwin, count of; *v.* Baldwin II., king of Jerusalem.

Edgefield (Egelfeld, Egesfeud, Eggebelde, Eggesfeld), Norfolk, land, mills, &c. at, obtained for Binham by R. de Parco, vi. 85; appropriation of the mill, vi. 91.

....., Alice of, lawsuit of R. de Parco with, vi. 80.

....., Roger of; *v.* Binham.

Edinburgh (Edeneburc, Castrum puellarum), founded by Ebraucus, i. 26; arrival of Reginald of Bath at, v. 501; the young king and queen of Scotland at, v. 505.

Edmund, St., crowned king of the East Angles by Humbert, bishop of Elmham, at Bures, i. 386, 399, 413; his reception

Edmund, St.—*cont.*

of Regnar Lodbrog, i. 393; his punishment of Berno for murdering Lodbrog, i. 395; falsely accused to Hinguar and Hubba by Berno of the murder, *ib.*; at Hellesdon, i. 396; message of Hinguar to him, *ib.*; consults Humbert bishop of Elmham, *ib.*; his answer to Hinguar, i. 397; defeated at the battle of Thetford, *ib.*; goes to Hellesdon, i. 398; his martyrdom, *ib.*; story of the discovery of his head, i, 400; his body found incorrupt and translated from Hoxne to St. Edmundsbury, i. 400, 503; avenged at Cynwith, i. 410; Bederichesworthe given for the monastery by king Edmund, i. 455; intention of Swegen to burn the monastery, i. 491; the cause of Swegen's death, *ib.*; guardian of the English crusading fleet, ii. 365.

Edmund I., son of Edward the Elder and Eadgifu, i. 436; his share in the battle of Brunanburh, i. 451; succeeds Æthelstan, i. 452; influence of Dunstan on him, who is afterwards removed, *ib.*; his miraculous escape while hunting, *ib.*; goes to Glastonbury and makes Dunstan abbat, i. 453; on hearing of Anlaf's invasion, meets him at Leicester, *ib.*; the kingdom divided between him and Anlaf, *ib.*; expels Anlaf and Reginald from Northumbria, i. 454; monarch of England, *ib.*; takes Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, and Stamford from the Danes, and reduces Mercia, *ib.*; his wife Ælgifu and son Eadgar, *ib.*; receives Anlaf and Reginald from the font, and adopts Reginald as a son, *ib.*; gives Bederichesworthe to St. Edmund, i. 455; reduces Cumberland, deprives Dunmail's sons of sight, and gives the country to be held by Malcolm I., *ib.*; account of his death at Mickleberih (Pucklechurch), *ib.*; buried at Glastonbury, i. 456; his sons, *ib.*; had begun the abbey of Newminster, i. 466; subscribes Æthelgifu's will, vi. 14, note [2].

Edmund Ironside, born, i. 471; his mother, i. 471, 493 ; marries Ealdgyth, i. 493 ; invades the country that had been Sigeferth's and Morkere's, and reduces it, *ib.* ; advances to meet Cnut in Wessex, *ib.* ; obliged to retire in consequence of Eadric's treason, *ib.* ; collects an army to defend Mercia, but the Mercians will not join without Æthelred and the London citizens, i. 494 ; sends to his father to join him and attack Cnut, *ib.* ; goes to Northumbria, *ib.* ; wastes Staffordshire and Shropshire, *ib.* ; joins his father in London, *ib.* ; elected king by the Londoners, i. 495 ; reduces Wessex, *ib.* ; defeats Cnut at Pen-Selwood, *ib.* ; battle of Sherstone, *ib.* ; his prowess, *ib.* ; would have won but for Eadric's treason, i. 496 ; Eadric promises fidelity to, *ib.* ; frees the Londoners and puts the Danes to flight to their ships, *ib.* ; crosses the Thames at Brentford and gives them battle, *ib.* ; defeats Cnut at Otford, i. i. 497 ; battle at Assandun, *ib.* ; his prowess there, *ib.* ; treachery of Eadric, and loss of the English in the battle, *ib.* ; pursues Cnut into Gloucestershire and meets him at Deerhurst, i. 498 ; single combat with Cnut in the isle of Olney, *ib.* ; divides the kingdom with Cnut, i. 499 ; his wife and children, i. 499, 537; his murder by Eadric, i. 499, 500; buried at Glastonbury, i. 500 ; visit and offering of Cnut to his tomb, i. 505 ; subscribes Æthelred's charter, vi. 20, 23.

Edmund, son of Eadgar and Ælfthryth, i. 463 ; dies, i. 465.

Edmund, son of Edmund Ironside, and Ealdgyth, i. 499 ; sent by Cnut to Sweden to be murdered (erroneously called Eadwine), i. 501 ; sent by the king of Sweden to Stephen (called Solomon), king of Hungary, *ib.*

Edmund, son of Henry III. and Alienora, born, iv. 406 ; crosses from Portsmouth with his mother and lands at Bordeaux, v. 447; the kingdoms of Sicily and Apulia accepted for him by Henry III., iv. 458, 680 ; styled king by his father, iv. 458, 515, 530 ; endeavours of the Pope to secure these kingdoms for, v. 459, 499 ; invested with the kingdoms by the bishop of Bologna, v. 499, 515, 520, 681, 722 ; all hope of success in this at an end, v. 547 ; Henry III. borrows money for it, v. 595 ; shown by his father to the parliament in 1257 in an Apulian dress, v. 623 ; money paid to the king for, v. 637 ; condition of the affair of Sicily, vi. 412, 413 ; embassy for his business sent into England, v. 722 ; the barons exhorted by the Pope to show fidelity to, vi. 416.

Edmund, son of Henry III.—*cont.*

Edmund, son of Richard of Cornwall ; *v.* Cornwall, earls of.

Edmundsbury, St. (Beodricesworthe, Badericheswrthe, Bedericheswrthe), St. Edmund translated to, i. 400 ; given to St. Edmund by Edmund I., i. 455 ; the monastery founded by Cnut on the advice of Emma and others, i. 503 ; dedicated by archbishop Ægelnoth, i. 508 ; the territory plundered by Eustace, son of Stephen, ii. 190 ; the nobles of Leicester escape to, ii. 289 ; reverence for, as an asylum, *ib.* ; passed by the earl of Leicester and his army, ii. 290 ; Henry II. collects his army at, in 1174, ii. 294 ; 57 Jews massacred at, in 1190, ii. 358 ; Richard goes to, on his return, ii. 403 ; meeting of the barons at, in 1214, when the charter of Henry I. is produced, ii. 582, 583 ; Hubert de Burgh at, iii. 226 ; his wife there, iii. 226, 271 ; the abbey sends to Rome to obtain milder visitors in the visitation of 1232, iii. 239 ; Henry III. at, in 1234, iii. 271 ; some of the St. Alban's monks appointed to visit, v. 259 ; danger to, from a suit about the manor of Mildenhall, v. 297 ; charter of Henry III. to Westminster dated from, v. 304 ; Henry III. ill at, for three weeks to the great discomfort of the

Edmundsbury, St.—*cont.*
abbey, *ib.*; a refuge for the afflicted, v. 413; archdeacon Lupus of Lincoln goes to, *ib.*; many deaths at, in the summer of 1257, v. 660; the Franciscans force themselves into, against the will of the abbey, v. 688, 695, 742; contract of marriage of Richard de Clare at, vi. 64.
....., abbats of:
Guy, i. 503.
Sampson, had made an aqueduct, ii. 533; dies, *ib.*
Hugh, made bishop of Ely, iii. 164.
Richard de Insula, ordered by the Pope to make inquiry into the outrages against Roman clerks, iii. 218; vi. 72; goes to Rome to obtain milder visitors in 1232, iii. 239; dies while abroad, *ib.*; his gift to St. Alban's, vi. 390.
Henry, spokesman of the abbats in their appeal to the king in 1240, iv. 36; one of those appointed in 1244 on the part of the barons to consider the king's demands, iv. 362; excused by the Pope from attendance at the council of Lyons on account of illness, iv. 413, 414; dies, v. 40; extortions of the king during the vacancy, *ib.*
Edmund de Walpole, elected, *ib.*; some monks go to the Pope for confirmation, *ib.*; the election rejected, but afterwards the Pope confirms it, and demands 800 marks, *ib.*; two of the monks die at Lyons and Dover on their return, *ib.*; takes the cross, v. 101, 196; bad example of this, v. 101; done through adulation, v. 196; not able to protect the archdeacon of Lincoln, v. 413; is to preside at the chapter of Benedictines at Oxford in 1249, vi. 185; letter of Innocent IV. to, on appeals, vi. 211; the abbat of Westminster acts for, at Osney in 1252, vi. 217; dies, v. 609; epigram on his seal, *ib.*, note.
Simon de Luton, prior, v. 609; gains his cause at Rome at great cost, and returns home, v. 652, 661, 662, 695; opposition to the Franciscans, v. 688, 695; his excessive grief at their introduction, v. 688; the privilege he obtained at Rome defeated by the clause *non obstante*, v. 688, 695; sent by the barons to meet Richard, king of Germany, on his proposed return to England, v. 732.
....., William of; *v.* Alban's, St., monks of.
Ednevet Vaughan, father of Howel bishop of St. Asaph, swears on the cross for David in his charter to Henry III., iv. 322, 323.
Edward the Elder, son of Alfred, i. 405; learns the Psalter in his youth, *ib.*; king of England, i. 435; collects an army against Æthelwold, *ib.*; goes to Bath and encamps at Wimborne, i. 436; orders the nun seized by Æthelwold to be restored to Wimborne, *ib.*; builds and restores towns and cities, *ib.*; his wives and family, *ib.*; attacks Æthelwold, pursues him into East Anglia, and between the dykes of St. Edmund fights with and slays him, i. 437; withdraws from the field and makes peace with the Danes at Ittingford, *ib.*; reduces the rebels, especially the London and Oxford citizens, *ib.*; holds a council in Wessex, i. 438; reduces Essex, East Anglia, Mercia, and Northumbria, and receives the homage of the Scots, Cumbrians, and people of Galway, i. 439; attacks the rebellious Danes in Northumbria, *ib.*; defeats the Danes at Wodensfeld, i. 440; keeps London and Oxford in his own hands on Æthelred's death, *ib.*; builds Hertford and Witham, *ib.*; redeems bishop

Edward the Elder—*cont.*
Cameleac from the Danes, i. 443; fortifies Buckingham, *ib.*; builds Maldon, i. 444; builds and fortifies Towcester and Wigmore, *ib.*; defeats the Danes and slays the jarls Togleas and Mannan, *ib.*; takes Colchester and puts the Danes in it to the sword, *ib.*; relieves Maldon and restores the walls of Huntingdon and Colchester, *ib.*; the Danes submit, *ib.*; restores and garrisons Thelwall and Manchester, i. 445; sends Ælfwyn into Wessex, *ib.*; his buildings at Nottingham and Bakewell, *ib.*; submission of Constantine III., king of Scots, Reginald, the Danish king of Northumbria, and the king of Galway, (Strathclyde), *ib.*; his power, i. 446; dies at Fearndun (Farringdon) and is buried at Winchester, *ib.*; account of his meeting with Ecgwin, i. 449; had built Romsey abbey, i. 464; his laws accepted by English and Danes in 1022 at Oxford, and ordered by Cnut to be translated into Latin, i. 504.

Edward the Martyr, son of Eadgar and Ælflæd, i. 463; elected king and crowned by archbishops Dunstan and Oswald, i. 468; attempts of Ælfthryth against, i. 469; allows her and Æthelred to rule all things, *ib.*; account of his murder at Corfe castle, i. 469, 470, 488; his burial at Warham, i. 470; miracles at his tomb, *ib.*; buried again at Shaftesbury, *ib.*

Edward the Confessor, son of Æthelred and Emma, i. 474; sent into Normandy by Æthelred, i. 490; remains in Normandy safe from Cnut, i. 501; well received by Harthacnut, i. 514; elected king in London, i. 517; crowned at Winchester by archbishops Eadsige and Ælfric, *ib.*; his pedigree, *ib.*; seizes his mother's treasures, *ib.*; gives her a sufficiency and bids her live at Winchester, *ib.*; marries Eadgyth, *ib.*; collects a fleet at Sandwich against Magnus, king of Norway, *ib.*; remits

Edward the Confessor—*cont.*
Danegeld, i. 519; receives William of Normandy, i. 520; the followers of Eustace fly to him at Gloucester after the affray at Dover, i. 521; rising of Godwine and his sons, *ib.*; collects an army against them, *ib.*; refuses to surrender Eustace, *ib.*; orders them to appear before him, *ib.*; banishes Godwine and his sons, *ib.*; imprisons Eadgyth at Wherwell, *ib.*; collects an army in London to meet Godwine on his return, i. 522; peace made and their honours restored to Godwine and his sons, *ib.*; brings back and restores Eadgyth, *ib.*; promises good laws and justice and banishes the Normans, *ib.*; deceived by Stigand, *ib.*; the head of Rhys brought to, at Gloucester, i. 523; keeps Easter at Winchester in 1054, *ib.*; his behaviour at the death of Godwine, *ib.*; gives Godwine's earldom to Harold, *ib.*; sends Siward against Macbeth, *ib.*; gives Scotland to Malcolm III. to be held under him, *ib.*; gives the earldom of Northumbria to Tostig, i. 524; exiles Ælfgar, *ib.*; collects an army against the Welsh at Gloucester, and sends Harold against them, *ib.*; restores Ælfgar to his earldom, *ib.*; refuses to transfer the see of Ramsbury to Salisbury, *ib.*; vision of bishop Brihtwold respecting, i. 525; sends Aldred, bishop of Worcester, to bring to England Edward, son of Edmund Ironside, i. 526; said to have sent Harold to bring William to England as his heir, i. 529; sends Harold against Griffith in Wales, i. 530; the Welsh promise tribute to, *ib.*; Griffith's head sent to, by Harold, i. 531; the Welsh swear fidelity to, *ib.*; a hunting seat built for, in Wales by Harold, i. 533; his prediction from the quarrel of Harold and Tostig, *ib.*; exiles Tostig, i. 534; confirms Morkere in the earldom of Northumbria, *ib.*; holds his court at Christmas 1065 at West-

Edward the Confessor—*cont.*
minster, and dedicates the church, *ib.*; his prophecy of future troubles, &c., i. 534, 535; dies and is buried at Westminster, i. 535; the line of Cerdic ends with him, *ib.*; legend of his vision of the seven sleepers, *ib.*; his chastity, i. 536; reasons for his behaviour to his wife, i. 537; allows the Worcester clergy to elect whom they please bishop, ii. 39; his tomb decorated by William I., ii. 42; translated by archbishop Thomas in the presence of Henry II., ii. 221; his sword, Curtein, carried before Henry III. at his coronation in 1236, iii. 337; privileges of his festivals in England, iii. 418; new shrine for, built by Henry III., iv. 156; v. 195; his feast kept at Westminster in 1248 by Henry III., v. 28; in 1249, v. 47; in 1250, v. 94; in 1252, v. 324; in 1253, v. 395; in 1257, v. 649; in 1258, v. 661; his feast kept by the bishop of Ely and the abbats of Westminster and Waltham in 1252 in the king's absence in Scotland, v. 270; his charter to the abbat of Ramsey for a market at St. Ives, v. 297; love of Henry III. for, *ib.*; had left England to William, v. 606; this void of effect because without the assent of the baronage, v. 607; subscription to Æthelred's charter, vi. 20, 23; subscription to Ægelwine's charter, vi. 28; agreement to the grant of Studham to St. Alban's, vi. 30; agreement to Wulf's charter to St. Alban's, vi. 32; miracle of, in the case of Thomas of Savoy, vi. 93.

Edward, son of Edmund Ironside and Ealdgyth, i. 499, 537; ii. 209; sent by Cnut into Sweden to be murdered, i. 501; sent by the king of Sweden to [Stephen], king of Hungary, *ib.*; marries Agatha, sister of the king of Hungary, *ib.*; their children, *ib.*; Aldred, bishop of Worcester, sent by Edward the Confessor to bring him and his family to England, i. 526; comes with his son Eadgar, and his daughters Margaret and Christina, *ib.*; dies in London and leaves his children under Edward's charge, *ib.*

Edward, son of Edmund Ironside—*cont.*

Edward, son of Henry III. and Alienora [afterwards Edward I.], born at Westminster, iii. 539; congratulations of the Londoners, *ib.*; "catechized" by the bishop of Carlisle, *ib.*; baptized by the legate Otho, *ib.*; confirmed by archbishop Edmund, *ib.*; his name given by the king, *ib.*; exactions of the king on the occasion, iii. 539, 540; fealty sworn to, by the wardens of the Cinque ports and London citizens, iv. 9; visited at Windsor by Thomas, count of Flanders, iv. 20; proposal for a marriage between him and a daughter of the duke of Brabant, iv. 623, 645; his illness in London, iv. 639; his father desires the prayers of the religious near London, *ib.*; prayers for him at St. Alban's, *ib.*; his recovery, *ib.*

In 1251, Henry III. insists on presents for, v. 199.

In 1252, Gascony given to, by his mother's influence, v. 291, 313; the Gascons accept him gladly, v. 314; his gifts to them, *ib.*; his gifts to the shrines at St. Alban's, v. 320; vi. 390; Geoffrey of Langley enters his service, v. 340.

In 1253, on finding that Gascony is under his government, Alfonso X. lays claim to it, v. 365; committed to the charge of Richard of Cornwall and the queen while his father is in Gascony, v. 383; watches the ships sailing away, *ib.*; grief at his father's departure, *ib.*; returns to his mother, v. 388; proposal for him to marry the sister of Alfonso X., v. 397; had had Gascony given to him, *ib.*; Alfonso asks to see him, *ib.*; fears of his father at first, *ib.*; he is sent for, v. 398; Ireland promised to, by

Edward, son of Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1253—*cont.*
his father, v. 399; is to be sent against Theobald II. of Navarre, vi. 284; arrangement for his marriage with Alienora of Castile, vi. 285.
In 1254, rumours of his intended marriage, v. 424; sent for, to Gascony by Henry III., v. 445; vi. 283; quarrel between the people of Yarmouth and Winchelsea respecting the ships prepared for him, v. 446; sails from Portsmouth with the queen and arrives at Bordeaux, v. 447; goes to Alfonso X., v. 449; received honourably and marries Alfonso's sister at Burgos, v. 450; knighted by Alfonso, *ib.*; delight of his father at receiving him, *ib.*; Gascony, Ireland, Wales, Bristol, Stamford, and Grantham given to, by his father, *ib.*
In 1255, his annual income, v. 488; remains in Gascony, v. 489; joy of Henry III. at the marriage with Alienora of Castile, v. 509; Henry III. had diminished his own income for him, v. 510; arrival of his wife in England, v. 513; returns from Gascony, v. 527; his reception in London, *ib.*
In 1256, complaints of the Gascon merchants to, v. 538; his complaint to Henry III., *ib.*; grief of Henry III. at this, *ib.*; increases his followers and rides about with 200 horses, v. 539; at the tournament at Blythe, v. 557; the Londoners expect to be taxed for his needs, v. 568; meets the king in London, v. 574; at the banquet given by John Mansel, v. 575; Henry, brother of Alfonso X., comes to, for help, *ib.*; his men attacked by the Welsh, v. 592; flies to his uncle Richard, v. 593; his trouble and expense in Wales in vain, *ib.*; Geoffrey of Langley has to make amends for his losses, *ib.*;
Edward, son of Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1256—*cont.*
ill conduct of his followers at Wallingford, *ib.*; his errors put down to youth, v. 594; the Welsh not afraid of him, *ib.*; his followers worse than those of Louis, v. 594, 598; called lord of Wales, v. 597; goes in vain to his father, mother, and uncle for help against the Welsh, *ib.*; atrocious instance of his cruelty, v. 598; fear of him as to the future, *ib.*
In 1257, had had the wardship of the lands of William of Cantelupe, v. 612, 621; compelled to retreat by the Welsh, v. 613; complains to his father of the Welsh, v. 614; answer of Henry III., *ib.*; the Welsh continue their slaughters, v. 633; threatens to bring the Irish against them, *ib.*; mocked by the Welsh, v. 640; proposes to resign Wales to them, *ib.*; cruelty of his agents in Wales, v. 646; Llewellyn offers peace, provided he has not to submit to him, but only to the king, v. 648; his marriage with Alienora part of the treaty with Alfonso X., v. 658.
In 1258, his lands ravaged by the Welsh, v. 664; gives his manors in charge to William de Valence, v. 679; fears of him for the future, *ib.* swears to the demands of the barons at Oxford, v. 696, 697; begins to draw back from this, v. 697; the Welsh offer 300 marks to, for peace, v. 727; his promises to the barons, vi. 401; infatuated by his Poitevin relations, vi. 403; the barons exhorted by Pope Alexander IV. to show fidelity to, vi. 416.
Edward, son of Malcolm III., his bones found at Tynemouth, v. 633; vi. 370; slain by the river Alne by Morell, vi. 371.
Edward, St., William of; *v.* Alban's, St., monks of.
Edward, gift of a horse to, by Wulf, vi. 32.

Effrem of Edessa, dies, i. 170.
Egbrith, slain by Arthur, i. 242.
Eglingham, in Durham diocese, assigned to the cost of victuals in the abbey of St. Alban's, v. 667.
....., vicar of, vi. 393.
Egog, river of, vi. 75.
Egremont castle, reduced by Simon de Montfort and submits to Henry III., v. 104, 209; its situation, v. 209; a refuge for the Gascon robbers, v. 338.
Egypt, corn of, iii. 52.
....., sultans of; *v.* Cairo.
Eiglaf, king of Sweden, compelled to submit to Cnut, i. 504.
Eilric, a Dane, made king by the Northumbrians, i. 457; expelled by the Northumbrians, i. 458; slain on Steinmor by Macon, *ib.*
Elafius, slain by Arthur, i. 242.
Eldad, bishop of Gloucester, i. 221.
Eldol, earl of Gloucester, his prowess against the Saxons, i. 195; slays Hengist, i. 221.
Eleanor; *v.* Alienora.
Eleazar, descendants of, i. 22.
....., put to death by Antiochus, i. 67.
....., high priest of the Jews, i. 93; removed, *ib.*
Elephant, an, sent to Frederick II. in Palestine, iii. 179; displayed at Cremona in 1241 in honour of Richard of Cornwall, iv. 167; sent to Henry III. in 1255 by Louis IX., v. 489.
Eleutheria, passed by the crusaders, ii. 94.
Eleutherius, martyred, i. 117.
Eleutherius, Pope, i. 129; sends Fagan and Duvian to king Lucius, *ib.*; his regulations about food, i. 130.
Eli, i. 22, 23.
Elidurus, king of the Britons, i. 60; his stratagem to restore his brother, *ib.*; succeeds him, i. 61; defeated and imprisoned in London by his brothers, *ib.*; restored again, *ib.*
Elizabeth, St., mother of St. John the Baptist, i. 78; her relationship to the Blessed Virgin, i. 79.
Elizabeth, St., of Hungary, v. 192, 439; death of her husband Louis, landgrave of Thuringia, iii. 37; account of, iii. 51; her husband takes the Cross by her advice, *ib.*; receives the habit of religion from Conrad after her husband's death, *ib.*; her mother, *ib.*; miracles of, iv. 82; v. 195; her husband, father, and mother, iv. 82, 451, note.
Elizabeth, daughter of Otho II. of Bavaria, married to Conrad, son of Frederick II., v. 17, 26.
Ellandune (Allington), battle of, i. 374.
Elle; *v.* Ælla.
Ellesmere (Englesmere), land of, surrendered by David to Henry III., iv. 322.
Elmham, the see translated to, from Dunwich, i. 401; names of the bishops, *ib.*
....., bishops of:
Bedwin, i. 297.
Eadbert, i. 336.
Halard (Ealcheard), subject to the see of Lichfield, i. 345; subscribes Offa's charter, vi. 4.
Humbert, consecrates St. Edmund, i. 386, 399; his advice to St. Edmund, i. 396, 397; martyred, i. 399.
Arlgar, dies, i. 503.
Alwine, i. 503.
Ælfric dies, i. 512, 517.
Stigand, i. 512, 517; ii. 6; ejected, i. 512; bishop of Winchester, i. 518; *v.* Canterbury, archbishops of.
Grimketel, i. 512; holds Selsey and Elmham together, *ib.*; ejected, *ib.*
Egelmar, the see bought for, by Stigand, i. 512.
Elne, bishops of:
Raimond de Villa longa, goes with S. de Montfort to the relief of Muret, ii. 566.
Walter, letter of Peter de Montaigu to, on the condition of the crusaders in Egypt, iii. 64.

Elne, S. Amand sur l', monastery of, i. 371.
Elstow (Helnestue), the abbess of, removes St. Paul's sword from his image on hearing of the destruction of St. Paul's, Bedford, but restores it after Fawkes's punishment, iii. 87.
Elvey (Elwy), the, charter of David of Wales signed in the alder grove near, iv. 322.
Ely, isle of, ravaged by the Danes, i. 393 ; rising against William I. in, ii. 7 ; attacked by William I., *ib.* ; causeways and bridges made in, by William I., *ib.* ; ravaged by Walter Buc and the Brabançons and by the earl of Salisbury, ii. 645 ; great storm in, in 1234, iii. 303 ; earthquake in, in 1165, ii. 233.
....., abbey of, made into an episcopal see by Henry I., ii. 136 ; Cambridgeshire given to it, *ib.* ; the cathedral despoiled by William earl of Salisbury, and others, ii. 645 ; dedicated by bishop Hugh Northwold, v. 322 ; the fair stopped by Henry III. during the fair of Westminster in 1248, v. 29, 331 ; the bishop's complaints of this in vain, v. 29.
....., abbat of, Richard, degraded for simony by St. Anselm, ii. 123 ; goes to Rome with St. Anselm and is restored, ii. 124 ; dies, ii. 136.
....., bishops of :
Hervey, ii. 136 ; dies, ii. 159.
Nigel, ii. 159 ; banished by Stephen, ii. 171.
Geoffrey Ridel, archdeacon of Canterbury, ii. 287 ; consecrated by archbishop Richard, ii. 295 ; dies intestate, ii. 348 ; a portion of his property confiscated, *ib.* ; its great amount, *ib.*
William Longchamp, appointed bishop at Pipewell, ii. 351 ; consecrated, *ib.* ; made guardian of the kingdom by Richard, ii. 355 ; extent of his jurisdiction, *ib.* ; has the king's seal and the Tower, *ib.* ; does not agree with Hugh, bishop of Durham, *ib.* ; consecrated at Lambeth, ii. 356 ; appointed legate by Clement III. in England and Ireland at Richard's request, ii. 358 ; his exactions, ii. 359 ; letter of Richard requiring obedience to him, ii. 362 ; amount paid to the Pope for his appointment as legate, ii. 364 ; holds a council at Westminster, ii. 367, 370 ; surrounds the Tower with a moat, ii. 369 ; his power and pride, *ib.* ; style of his letters, *ib.* ; his habits, ii. 370 ; his letter to the sheriff of Kent respecting archbishop Geoffrey, ii. 372 ; his soldiers seize and imprison archbishop Geoffrey in Dover castle, *ib.* ; this outrage the cause of his subsequent fall, ii. 373 ; consecrates Robert Fitz Ralph bishop of Worcester at Canterbury, ii. 379 ; letter of Richard to William Marshal and others respecting him, *ib.* ; meeting of the nobles at Loddon Bridge against him, ii. 380 ; all who had committed or shared in the outrage on archbishop Geoffrey excommunicated, *ib.* ; his fear of John, *ib.* ; his entreaty for a meeting near Windsor, the bishop of London to give security, *ib.* ; flies to London and takes refuge in the Tower, *ib.* ; some of his soldiers resist John and slay Roger de Planes, ii. 381 ; at the meeting o the nobles in the chapter house of St. Paul's, *ib.* ; accusations of his avarice, *ib.* ; deposed from his office and swears to resign his castles and the Tower, *ib.* ; crosses the Thames at Bermondsey, *ib.* ; gives his brothers Henry and Osbert as hostages till the castles are surrendered, *ib.* ; at Canterbury lays down the Cross of legateship, and takes up the Cross of pilgrimage, *ib.* ; had been legate for a year and a half to the

Ely, bishops of—*cont.*
William Longchamp—*cont.*
injury of the church, *ib.*; goes to Dover with the bishop, of Rochester and sheriff of Kent, *ib.*; tries to escape in female disguise, *ib.*; discovered, illtreated, and imprisoned, ii. 382; escapes to Normandy without having resigned his castles, *ib.*; intercedes with the emperor that Richard may be brought before him, ii. 396; brings the news of the ransom required for Richard to England, with letters from the king and emperor, ii. 398; sent by Richard to Rome to defend his cause against the archbishop of Rouen, ii. 438; dies at Poictiers and is buried at N. D. du Pin, *ib.*
Eustace, dean of Salisbury, consecrated at Westminster by archbishop Hubert, ii. 446; ordered by the Pope to threaten John with an interdict, ii. 521; goes to John and endeavours in vain to induce him to give way, *ib.*; pronounces the interdict, ii. 522; leaves England secretly, *ib.*; remains abroad, living in luxury, ii. 523; ordered by the Pope to publish the sentence of excommunication on John, ii. 526; hesitates through fear, *ib.*; goes to the Pope to beg his aid against John, ii. 535; returns with Pandulf, ii. 536; returns from Rome into France and publishes the sentence against John, ii. 537; John promises to receive him, ii. 541; amount paid to, by John for his losses, ii. 543, 574, 575; returns and meets John at Winchester, ii. 550; blesses William, abbat of St. Alban's, ii. 583; a surety for John's good faith in his promise to grant the charter of liberties, ii. 584; a party to John's charter of freedom of election, ii. 608; v. 542; dies at Reading, ii. 585; account of his interview with Philip II. as to John's having a safe conduct to go to his court on the question of Arthur's death, ii. 658.
John, abbat of Fountains, consecrated at Westminster, iii. 58; holds an inquiry into the miracles of St. Hugh of Lincoln, *ib.*; letter of Pope Honorius III. to, directing him to inquire into the conduct of the bishop of Durham, iii. 62; summons the bishop to appear before him, but he appeals to the Pope, iii. 63; the bishop and the monks of Durham sent back from Rome to have the question settled before him, iii. 63, 64; dies, iii. 93.
Geoffrey of Burgh, archdeacon of Norwich, iii. 93; consecrated at Westminster, *ib.*; dies and is buried at Ely, iii. 164.
Hugh Northwold, abbat of St. Edmundsbury, elected and presented to the king, iii. 164; consecrated at Canterbury by Henry, bishop of Rochester, iii. 190; directed by the Pope to investigate the character of John of Hertford, elect of St. Alban's, iii. 308, 316; excuses himself, iii. 317; sent by Henry III. to bring Alienora of Provence to England, iii. 335; is to go with Richard of Cornwall to the congress of Vaucouleurs, iii. 393; letters sent to, by Gregory IX. respecting Guilden Morden church, iv. 250; excused from attendance at the council of Lyons, iv. 414; his lawsuit with Richard de Parco respecting the church of Westley, vi. 88; at the parliament in 1248, v. 5; at Westminster to keep the feast of St. Edward, v. 29; complains to the king of the stoppage of Ely fair, *ib.*; gives the church of Dereham to Robert Passelew,

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William de Mandeville (third earl), goes to Jerusalem, ii. 300; dies, ii. 351; dies at Rouen, ii. 353.
Geoffrey Fitz-Piers (fourth earl), letter of Richard to, respecting the chancellor, ii. 379; made justiciary by Richard in place of archbishop Hubert, ii. 447; goes into Wales to assist William de Braose in castle Maud, *ib.*; defeats the Welsh, *ib.*; sent by John to England to obtain the fealty of the English, ii. 453; at Northampton, induces all to swear fealty to John, *ib.*; his baker punished for breaking the assize of bread, ii. 480; executor of John's rapacity in lay affairs, ii. 483; named as one of John's evil counsellors, ii. 533; one of the witnesses to John's charter of submission, ii. 546; the affairs of the kingdom entrusted to, by John, ii. 551; at the council of St. Alban's to restore the liberties of the kingdom, *ib.*; his death, ii. 544, 558; his character, ii. 558; joy of John at his death, ii. 559; speech of Richard to, as to his reverence for the prelates, iii. 215.
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Geoffrey de Mandeville—*cont.*
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William de Mandeville (sixth earl), one of the confederate barons in 1215, ii. 585; excommunicated by Pope Innocent III., ii. 643; reduces Essex and Suffolk to Louis, ii. 655, 656; his banner captured at the siege of Berkhampstead, iii. 6; dies, iii. 121; s.p.m., iv. 491; his shield of arms, vi. 474.
....., Maud, countess of, his sister, court at St. Alban's to divorce her from her husband, iii. 210.
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Estrildis, made queen by Locrinus, i. 24; put to death by Gwendolen, *ib.*
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Ethandune (Heddington?), Alfred at, i. 413.
Etrépagny (Stirpineium), castle of, burnt by Henry, duke of Normandy, ii. 187.
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Eudoxia, wife of Theodosius II., removes the relics of St. Stephen from Jerusalem, i. 183.
Eudoxius, Arian bishop, baptizes Valens, i. 168.
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Eumer, sent by Cwichelm to murder Eadwine, i. 273; put to death, *ib.*
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Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea, writes the life of Pamphilus, i. 154; dies, i. 165; had lapsed into Arianism, but recovered *ib.*; his chronicle quoted, i. 362, 375, 537, margin; his record of the letter of Abgarus and our Lord's answer, ii. 176.
Eusebius of Vercelli, expelled by Constantius and slain by the Arians, i. 165.
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Eusebius, St., translation of, by permission of Pope Nicholas I., i. 389.
Eustace, son of Stephen, does homage to Louis VI., ii. 166; Constance, daughter of Louis VI., obtained for, by his father, ii. 170; meets Geoffrey of Anjou and Henry with Louis VII. at Arques, ii. 184; homage sworn to, in England, ii. 186; joins Louis VII. in his attempt to strip Henry of his possessions, *ib.*; plunders the territory of St. Edmund, ii. 190; dies suddenly, *ib.*; buried at Faversham, ii. 190, 204.
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Eutichianus, Pope, i. 142; martyred, i. 143.
Eutyches, condemned at Chalcedon, i. 191; his heresy, *ib.*; refuted by Alamandus, i. 230.
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Evaristus, Pope, i. 119.
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Evesham, abbey of, founded and privileges obtained for, by St. Egwin, i. 324; gifts of Leofric and Godgifu to, i. 526; the church dedicated, iii. 638.
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Roger Norreys, prior, deposed from Canterbury, made abbat by Richard, at the request of archbishop Baldwin, ii. 354; deposed by the legate Nicholas, bishop of Tusculum, ii. 544.
Ralph, prior of Worcester, appointed by the legate, ii. 544.
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Thomas of Gloucester, iv. 287; letter of, enclosing a letter of Pope Innocent IV. to dispense with certain statutes of the order, vi. 290.
Evreux (Ebroicæ), taken by Rollo, i. 441; taken by Philip II. and committed by him to John, ii. 402; arrangement respecting, between Philip II. and John, ii. 461; given by Philip to John and by John to Louis on his marriage, ii. 462.
....., bishop of, St. Taurinus, i. 116.
....., count of, Simon de Montfort, taken prisoner by Louis VII. at Albemarle, ii. 288.
Exempt abbats, forced to go to Rome for confirmation, v. 638.
Exeter (Exonia), besieged by Vespasian, i. 106; besieged by Penda, i. 277; the Danes winter at, in 877, i. 409; part of their army remains at, *ib.*; besieged by Alfred, i. 410; attacked by the Danes of Northumbria and East Anglia, i. 430; monks placed in, by Eadgar, i. 465; besieged by the Danes in 1001, but they are beaten off by the citizens, i. 479; held against Stephen by Baldwin de Redvers, ii. 165; taken by Stephen, *ib.*
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Robert of Chichester, dies, ii. 210.
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Bartholomew, consecrated by Walter, bishop of Rochester, ii. 216; story of him and a certain priest, ii. 216, 217; present at the settlement between Lincoln and St. Alban's, ii. 219; letter of Pope Alexander III. directing him to absolve bishop G. Foliot, ii. 264; suspended by the Pope for taking part in the young king's coronation, ii. 277; his sermon in Canterbury cathedral at the reconciliation of the church after the archbishop's murder, ii. 284.
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Henry, archdeacon of Stafford, elected, ii. 531.
Simon of Apulia, dean of York, consecrated at Canterbury, ii. 581; dies, iii. 82.
William Brewer, consecrated by archbishop Langton, iii. 90; begins his crusade in 1227, iii. 127; joins in the letter of patriarch Gerold, iii. 128; in Palestine when Frederick II. arrives, iii. 160; besieged in his house by Frederick II., iii. 185; the princess Isabella committed to his care by Henry III., iii. 320; accompanies her to Worms, iii. 324; message sent from the emperor by him to Henry III., *ib.*; sent back to England by the emperor, *ib.*; his crusade with bishop Peter des Roches, iii. 489; dies, iv. 397.
Richard le Blond, chancellor of Exeter, consecrated at Reading, iv. 491; at the parliament of 1253, v. 373, 375; joins in the excommunication of the violators of Magna Charta, v. 375; dies, v. 616.

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....., Philip of, chief counsellor of Richard of Cornwall, present at the discovery of the tomb of St. Alban, v. 608.
Eynesford (Ainesford, Eineford), the church given by archbishop Thomas to one Lawrence, ii. 222; he is expelled by the lord of the manor, William, who is excommunicated by the archbishop, *ib.*
....., William of, captured in Rochester castle and imprisoned at Corfe, ii. 626.
Eynsham (Egnesham, Heinesham), taken by Ceawlin, i. 249; witness of the abbey to a charter, vi. 30.
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Fabian, Pope, i. 138; miracle at his consecration, *ib.*; his regulations as to chrism, i. 139; martyred, *ib.*
Faeder, tax gatherer to Harthacnut, slain, i. 514.
Faenza (Faventia, incorrectly called Feoga), letter of Frederick II. dated from, iv. 68, 129; siege of, by Frederick II., iv. 74; progress of the siege, iv. 98; the women entreat for mercy, iv. 99; this refused, *ib.*; the citizens had formerly endeavoured to slay Frederick, *ib.*; their insult to his mother, *ib.*; they offer to submit, if allowed to leave the city, iv. 99, 100; this refused, iv. 100; their despair, *ib.*; taken, iv. 106; length of the siege, *ib.*; Frederick's clemency to the citizens, iv. 108; letter of Frederick after the siege, iv. 119; great sums spent on the siege, iv. 123; Frederick's account of its surrender, iv. 126, 127; its capture foretold by the Sibyl, 130.
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Falaise (Falesia), fortified by Henry I., ii. 150; surrendered by Robert of Gloucester to Theobald of Blois, ii. 165; besieged by Geoffrey of Anjou, ii. 169; surrendered to Geoffrey by Waleran de Mellent, ii. 173; peace between Henry II. and William, king of Scots, made at, ii. 296; Arthur sent to, by John, ii. 479; interview between Arthur and John at, *ib.*
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....., Nicholas of, leaves Paris after the riots of 1229, iii. 168; *v.* Durham, bishops of.

Faro (Far), the, of Messina, crossed by Richard, ii. 367.
Farringdon (Farnduna, Farenduna), Edward the Elder dies at, i. 446; Robert of Gloucester defeated at, by Stephen, and the town taken, ii. 177.
Fasanella, Pandulf of, conspires against Frederick II., iv. 570.
....., Richard of, taken in Capaccio, and mutilated by order of Frederick II., iv. 575.
....., Robert of, taken in Capaccio, and mutilated by order of Frederick II., iv. 575.
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Fécamp (Fiscannum, Fischamnum), Richard I. of Normandy buried at, i. 477; Robert I. summons the nobles to meet at, and proclaims William his heir, i. 507; Cicely, daughter of William I., takes the veil at, ii. 14.
Felicitas, St., martyred, i. 125.
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....., John de, legate, comes to England and holds a council at Reading, ii. 495; leaves England with much money, *ib.*
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Ferté-Bernard, la (Feritas Bernardi), interview between Philip II. and Henry II. at, ii. 339; taken by Philip II., ii. 340.

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Fiesco, Beatrice, niece of Pope Innocent IV., married to Thomas of Savoy, v. 255, 302; vi. 442; her dowry, v. 255, note [3]; he obtains Turin by her, vi. 442.

....., William, cardinal tit. S. Eustachii, nephew of Pope Innocent IV., leads the Pope's army against Apulia, v. 430; defeated, v. 430, 474, 500; his death, v. 430, 474, 534.

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Finan, bishop, baptizes Sigeberht, king of the East Saxons, i. 284; ordains Ceadda, *ib.*; baptizes Peada, i. 285; succeeds St. Aidan at Lindisfarne, i. 287.

Finatus, proctor of Henry III. at Rome, letter of Henry III. to, on the affairs of the church of Hartburn, vi. 322.

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Fiorentino, Frederick II. desires to be buried at, vi. 523.

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Fitz-Alan (of Clun), William (second baron), holds Shrewsbury castle against Stephen, ii. 167.

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....., Walter, one of those who send the charter of the king of Scotland for confirmation to the Pope, iv. 384.

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Fitz-Athulf, Constantine, citizen of London, hanged in spite of the terms of the treaty between Henry III. and Louis, iii. 31; his riot and threats against the abbat of Westminster, iii. 72; his cry *Montjoie*, as a partisan of Louis, *ib.*; seized by Hubert de Burgh, iii. 73; his trust in the treaty between Henry and Louis for his safety, *ib.*; taken by Fawkes de Breanté across the Thames and hanged in spite of his offering a large sum for his life, *ib.*; his death a pretext for Louis refusing to give up Normandy, iii. 73, 77; Hubert de Burgh accused by the citizens of his death, iii. 223; his death charged against Henry III., iv. 206.

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....., Roger, one of the followers of the 25 barons, ii. 605.
Fitz-Bertold, Walter, his firmness in the battle before Damietta, iii. 49.
Fitz-Count, Brien, Matilda's arrival announced to, at Wallingford by Robert, earl of Gloucester, ii. 171; makes a special prison for William Martel who is put under his charge at Wallingford, ii. 174; Matilda escapes to, from Oxford, ii. 175.
Fitz-Fulk, Ralph, serves on a jury, iv. 52.
Fitz-Geoffrey, John, added to the counsellors of Henry III., iii. 383; sent by Henry III. to Otho to forbid anything at the council of St. Paul's against the royal crown and dignity, iii. 417; sent by Henry III. to the prelates to induce them to consent to his demands, iv. 365; one of the messengers sent to Lyons in 1245, to complain of the Roman exactions, iv. 420; made justiciary of Ireland by Henry III., iv. 488; confers a benefice on one of his clerks, v. 708; the clerk murdered by the servants of Æthelmar, elect of Winchester, v. 708; vi. 409; complains to the king, v. 708; the king entreats him not to bring the charge against Æthelmar, *ib.*; postpones his charge, but afterwards brings it against the Poitevins, v. 709; joins in the letter to Pope Alexander IV. against the Poitevins, vi. 405; injuries done to, by Æthelmar of Winchester, vi. 409; dies at Guildford, v. 724; Henry III. has a mass celebrated for, *ib.*
Fitz-Gerard, Robert, his position at the battle of Antioch, ii. 86.
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Fitz-Hugh, John, not one of the confederates in 1215, ii. 588; named in Magna Charta, ii. 590.
Fitz-John, Eustace, holds Melton castle against Stephen, ii. 167.
....., Philip, one of the confederates in 1215, ii. 585; excommunicated, ii. 644.
....., John, steward of Richard of Cornwall, dies, iv. 175.
....., Roger (de Baillol), his death at a tournament, v. 92; the wardship of his son given by Henry III. to William de Valence, *ib.*; his widow Ada desires to buy the wardship, *ib.*; the boy's name Robert (?), *ib.*; his gift to St. Alban's, vi. 390; his shield of arms, vi. 470.
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Fitz-Nicholas, Ralph, one of John's messengers to the emperor of Morocco, ii. 559; Isabella, sister of Henry III., committed to his care, iii. 320; steward of the king's household, removed from his office by Henry III., iii. 363; recalled to the king's favour, iv. 191; sent by Henry III. to Louis IX. at Fontenay, iv. 202; his interview with Louis IX., iv. 203; brings back the message to Henry III., iv. 205; his valour at Saintes, iv. 213; sent by Henry III. to the prelates to induce them to consent to his demands, iv. 365; one of the messengers sent to Lyons, in 1245, to complain of the Roman exactions, iv. 420; takes the Cross, v. 101; dies, v. 616; witness against Hubert de Burgh, vi. 74; his shield of arms, vi. 472.
Fitz-Nicholas, Robert, and his wife Felicia, suit of, respecting the advowson of Amwell, vi. 299.
Fitz-Osbern, Emma, daughter of William Fitz-Osbern, married to Ralph of Wader, ii. 12; account of the marriage, *ib.*; besieged in Norwich castle and forced to leave England, ii. 13.
Fitz-Osbert, William (with the beard), apparition of St. Thomas of Canterbury to, when in a storm with the crusading fleet, ii. 365; his riot in London, ii. 418; flies to the church of St. Mary le Bow, *ib.*; dragged out by order of archbishop Hubert, ii. 419, 446; imprisoned in the Tower, ii. 419; dragged thence to the elms in Smithfield and hanged, ii. 419, 446; a martyr for the cause of the poor, ii. 419.
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Fitz-Ralph, Humphry, joins Bohemond on his crusade, ii. 57.
Fitz-Ranulph, Thomas, one of those who send the charter of the king of Scotland to the Pope for confirmation, iv. 384.
Fitz-Richard, Roger, succeeds Tancred as prince of Antioch, but is to resign if Bohemond demands it, ii. 140; summoned by Baldwin to his assistance against Mendue, ii. 141; killed in a battle with the Turks, ii. 148; witnesses a charter of Henry I., vi. 40.
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Fitz-Roger, Richard, of Chilham, dies, s.p.m., iv. 492.
Fitz-Urse, Reginald, one of the murderers of archbishop Thomas, ii. 280 ; robbery by, ii. 281 ; excommunicated by the Pope, ii. 283 ; remains a year at Knaresborough, *ib.*
Fitz-Walter, Robert (third baron), surrenders Vaudreuil to Philip II., ii. 482 ; imprisoned by Philip at Compiègne, *ib.* ; suspected by John of treason, and escapes to France, ii. 534, 544 ; John promises to receive, ii. 542 ; castle Bainard destroyed by John, ii. 544 ; John's hatred of him, ii. 565 ; one of the confederate barons in 1215, ii. 585 ; made chief of the barons' army, ii. 586 ; his standard bearer slain, *ib.* ; one of the 25 barons, ii. 605 ; his letter to W. of Albini respecting the tournament at Stamford, ii. 614 ; exclamations of the besieged in Rochester castle against him for deserting them, ii. 624 ; excommunicated by Innocent III., ii. 643 ; R., his chaplain, excommunicated, ii. 644 ; sent by the English barons to offer the crown to Louis, ii. 648 ; reduces Essex and Suffolk to Louis's obedience, ii. 655, 656 ; asks Louis for the wardship of Hertford castle, iii. 5 ; this refused, iii. 6 ; one of the leaders of the army sent to the relief of Mountsorrel castle, iii. 16 ; reconnoitres the royal army on its approach to Lincoln, iii. 20 ; speech of the count of Perche and the marshal of France to, *ib.* ; taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln, iii. 22 ; arrives at Damietta, iii. 41 ; dies, iii. 334 ; his shield of arms, vi. 472.
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Flaminia, episcopal sees in, vi. 452.
Flamstead (Flamstude, Fleamstede) church, Herts, one of the spoilers of Redbourne church taken to, iii. 16 ; the cross stolen at Redbourne recovered by the priest of, iii. 17 ; vacant at the death of Richard de Thony, v. 298 ; given by the queen to her chaplain William, a clerk of St. Alban's, in return for Kimble, *ib.* ; this presentation annulled by the king, *ib.* ; its value, *ib.* ; given by the king to his clerk, Hertold, a Burgundian, *ib.* ; Hertold excommunicated by bishop Grosseteste, and the church put under an interdict, v. 299 ; charter granting lands at, to St. Albans, vi. 21.
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Charles, son of Cnut IV. of Denmark, ii. 148; murdered at Bruges, ii. 153.
William, son of Robert of Normandy, the counts of Anjou and Flanders swear to give Normandy to, ii. 143; leads the first line in the battle between Louis VI. and Henry I., ii. 147; made count of Flanders by Louis VI., ii. 153; puts to death the murderers of Charles, *ib.*; his energy and threats against Henry I., ii. 153, 154; Louis VI. prevented by Henry I. from aiding, ii. 155; invaded by Thierry of Alsace, *ib.*; defeats him, *ib.*; wounded at Eu (an error for Alost), *ib.*; dies, ii. 156.
[Theobald, assists Louis VII. to fortify Chaumont against Henry II., ii. 216; put to flight thence by Henry II., *ib.* This is Theobald V., count of Blois, who is confused with Thierri, count of Flanders, Wendover foisting "comitis Flandrensis" into the paragraph taken from Diceto.]
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Philip of Alsace, leaves Louis VII on the death of his brother Matthew, count of Boulogne, ii. 288; swears to give England to the young king Henry, ii. 291, 292; sends 318 soldiers to England, who land at Orwell and make Hugh Bigod their leader, ii. 292; their return home, ii. 294; besieges Rouen with Louis VII. and the young Henry, ii. 295; gives up the young king's cause and persuades the sons to submit to their father, *ib.*; his messengers come to Henry II. at Westminster, ii. 299; goes to Jerusalem, ii. 300; comes to England to visit St. Thomas of Canterbury, ii. 319; met by Henry II. and invited to London, *ib.*; his reception in London and at St. Paul's, *ib.*; hospitality of Henry II. to, ii. 320; present at the interview between Henry II. and Philip II. in 1188, ii. 330; takes the Cross, *ib.*; the Flemings to have green crosses, *ib.*; goes to Saumur to make peace between Henry II. and Philip II., ii. 342; receives Richard in Flanders, and goes with him to Normandy, ii. 355; dies while going with Philip II. to the Holy Land, ii. 372, 376; his lands coveted by Philip II., ii. 376.
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Jane, puts to death her father Baldwin as an impostor, iii. 90; v. 437; Henry III. at St. Alban's hears of her death, iv. 402; his alms and services for her soul, *ib.*; had no hope of offspring, v. 435; her death, *ib.*
Ferrand (erroneously called Philip), refuses to follow Philip II. in his invasion of England, ii. 547; his treaty with and faithfulness to John, *ib.*; ordered to leave Philip's court, ii. 548; Philip swears to seize Flanders, *ib.*; Philip invades Flanders, *ib.*; sends to John for aid, *ib.*; defeat of Philip's fleet, ii. 548, 549; Philip leaves Flanders ii. 549; is one of the leaders of John's army in Flanders, ii. 578; his position at the battle of Bouvines, ii. 579; v. 637; taken prisoner and carried off in chains, ii. 581; his release demanded by the French nobles on the death of Louis VIII., iii. 118; war of several French nobles against, iii. 195.
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Frederick V., duke of Suabia, son of Frederick I., dies at Acre, ii. 370.

Frederick, son of Henry son of Frederick II. and Constance, the duchy of Austria left to, by Frederick II., v. 217; Conrad accused of poisoning him, v. 449; vi. 302.

Freisach, in Carinthia, Ivo of Narbonne at, iv. 272.

Freising, Conrad von Toelz and Hohenburg, bishop of, sent by Frederick II. to the council of Lyons, iv. 542.

Frejus (Forulensis), Bertrand de St. Laurent, bishop of, sent into Toulouse to demand the surrender of the heretics, ii. 557.

Freteval (Fertevallis, Fracta vallis), peace made at, between Louis VII. and Henry II., ii. 218; meeting between Louis VII., Henry II., archbishop Thomas, and others at, ii. 275; Philip II. at, ii. 406.

Fretherne (Frithenleia), battle of, i. 250.

Frethewulf, king in Bernicia, i. 247; dies, i. 249.

Friars of the Penance of Jesus Christ (saccati), come to London, v. 612, 621; show a letter from the Pope, v. 612.

Frideswide, St., legend of, ii. 139; her monastery, *ib.*; *v.* Oxford.

Friesland, the people of (Frisones), converted by St. Wilfrid, i. 300; St. Willibrord sent to preach to, i. 313; bring relief to the besiegers of Acre, ii. 336; their position at the siege of Acre, ii. 360; a band of crusaders from, land at Lisbon and take Alcazar, iii. 32; feat of arms of one on the landing of the crusaders in Egypt, iii. 35; their prowess at the siege of the tower of Damietta, iii. 36, 37; feat of one with a flail in the assault, iii. 38; escape in the storm before Damietta, iii. 42; their deeds in the siege, iii. 44, 48; in 1238 abandon the herring trade in fear of the Tartars, iii. 488; part of the country taken by Waldemar II., iv. 92; v. 193; their land laid waste by the Tartars, iv. 109; floods of the sea in 1251, and great loss of life, v. 240; ill-treated by, and lay snares for, William of Holland, v. 439; attacked by him, v. 442; their escape, *ib.*; account of, v. 550; details of the death of William of Holland by, *ib.*

Frigento, the see kept vacant by Frederick II., iii. 534.

Frigidernus, defeats Alaric and becomes an Arian, i. 168.

Frithegist, treason of, i. 476.

Frollo, slain by Arthur, i. 239.

Fronzac (Fransach, Franzacum) castle, surrendered to Simon de Montfort, and submits to Henry III., v. 104, 209.

Frost, severe, in 1076, ii. 16; in 1093, ii. 34; in 1149, ii. 184; in 1205, ii. 490; in 1234, iii. 263; in 1241, iv. 177; in 1246, iv. 551; in 1258, v. 674.

Fruit, failure of, in 1252, v. 278.

Frumentin, of Champagne, taken prisoner near Gisors, ii. 448.

Fulcher, of Orleans, killed at Nice, ii. 52.

Fulcireles (Foucheroses), abbey of, the quarrels in Poitou, Anjou, Britanny, and Touraine to be settled at, by the treaty of 1214, ii. 582.

Fulda, abbey of, pestilence and vision in, ii. 32.

Fulgentius, goes to Scythia and returns with an army to Britain, i. 133; besieges York, *ib.*; mortally wounded at York, *ib.*

Fulham (Fuleham, Fulenham), the Danes winter at, in 880, i. 414; a manor of the bishop of London, archbishop W. de Gray dies at, v. 495.

Fulk, king of Jerusalem; *v.* Anjou, Fulk V., count of.

Fulk, counts of Anjou; *v.* Anjou, counts of.

Fulk of Neuilly, his preaching in France, ii. 440; endeavours to extirpate usury, *ib.*; sends Eustace, abbat of Flai, to England, *ib.*

Fulk de Castro Novo; *v.* Castro Novo, Fulk de.

Furbie (Herbia), Richard at, ii. 378.

Furneis, Thomas de, surrenders Angers to Arthur, ii. 453; adheres to Arthur, *ib.*

Furnival, Gerard de (first baron), not one of the confederate barons in 1215, ii. 588; goes to Palestine with Simon de Montfort, iv. 44, note; dies, iv. 175; his shield of arms, vi. 473.

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Gabinius, makes Syria a Roman province, i. 70.
Gabius, slain by Belinus and Brennius, i. 59.
Gaddesden (Gatesdene, Gætesdena), left to St. Alban's by Æthelgifu, vi. 13; preserved to St. Alban's by Æthelric, vi. 15; a woman of, cured by the relics of St. Amphibalus, ii. 305.
....., John of; *v.* Gatesdene, John of.
Gaeta, part of the crusading fleet in 1217 incorrectly said to winter at, iii. 32.
Gaillard, Château; *v.* Andely.
Gaillon (Wailun), proposed conference between Richard, Philip II., and Baldwin IX., near, ii. 442; colloquy of John and Philip II. near, ii. 457, 461.
Gainsborough (Gainesburc), Swegen makes a station at, for his ships, i. 489.
Gaius, Pope, i. 143; martyred, i. 145.
Galba, proclaimed emperor in Spain, i. 109; his reign, i. 110; put to death by Otho, *ib.*
Galdemar, sent by Raymond of Toulouse to escort the Genoese pilgrims to Jerusalem, ii. 97.
Galen, the physician, i. 124.
Galerius, sent into a province by Diocletian, i. 146; defeated by Narses, i. 148; emperor, i. 154; dies, i. 155.
Galgano, Gregorio de, legate in Sicily for Innocent III., iii. 554; protector of Frederick II. in Sicily, iii. 569.
Galienus, joint emperor, i. 140; restores peace to the Christians, *ib.*; slain, i. 142.
Gallinicus, patriarch of Constantinople, blinded and sent to Rome, i. 321.
Gallo-Græcia, i. 58.
Galloway (Galeweia), submits to Edward the Elder, i. 439; the duke does homage to Edward, i. 445; disturbances in, iii. 364; barbarous custom of the chiefs, iii. 365; the rebels in, defeated by Alexander II., *ib.*; belongs to the earl of Winchester, v. 270.
....., Alan of, constable of Scotland, on John's side at Runnymede, ii. 589; named in Magna Charta, ii. 590; attempt to deprive his daughters of their inheritance, iii. 364; had married the daughter of Hugh de Lacy, *ib.*; his daughters the wives of Roger de Quinci, John of Baliol, and William, earl of Albemarle, iii. 365; their rights restored by Alexander II., *ib.*
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Gallura in Sardinia, Enzio, king of, iii. 587, 637; vi. 133.
Gallus, emperor, i. 139; slain, i. 140.
Gallus, Peter, bishop among the Paterines, iv. 272.
Gamaches (Games, Gymmeges), the castle taken by Richard, ii. 417; defeat of Philip II. by Richard near, ii. 447.
Gamel, Robert, son of, fine of, iii. 126.

Gami, king of Merida, brings Macemunt to the siege of Santarem, ii. 320; slain, *ib.*

Ganelon, archbishop of Sens, ii. 665.

Gannoc, Henry III. fortifies a castle at, iv. 481; Henry III. leaves, iv. 486; a thorn in the eye of the Welsh, *ib.*; money lent for its construction by Richard of Cornwall, iv. 487.

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Garlandia, Guy de, one of the first crusaders, ii. 47.

Garonne (Gyrunda), one of the leaders of the Pastoureaux drowned in the, v. 252.

Garpenvilla, David de, summoned for trespass in the warren of St. Alban's, iv. 50; process of the suit, iv. 51; the fine to be levied on his property, iv. 54.

Gascony (Wasconia), wonderful rain in, in 828, i. 375; heresy of one Henry in, ii. 188; Philip II. quitclaims his right in, to Richard, ii. 417; Albigensian heresy in, ii. 554; expedition of Richard of Cornwall in 1225 into, iii. 92; reduced by him, iii. 93, 111; embassy of the nobles to Henry III., iii. 164; Henry III. goes to, receives the homage of the nobles, and places the country in security, iii. 198; the seneschal of, in 1240, comes to Henry III. to speak of its danger, iv. 15; the people of, fortify themselves against the French, iv. 197; delay of Henry III. in 1242 in, iv. 229, 231; they care less for him, iv. 231; some rebel, iv. 236; these go to the monastery of Vérines, *ib.*; the townships in Poitou taken by their help restored to Louis IX., iv. 242; try to detain Henry III. in 1243, iv. 244; Nicholas de Molis appointed seneschal of, iv. 244, 255; Henry III. recalled after starting to quell a disturbance in, iv. 245; matters in, settled by Henry III., iv. 254; victory of Nicholas de Molis in, iv. 396; refused to Richard of Cornwall at the instance of queen Alienora, iv. 487; fear of Henry III. that

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tory of S. de Montfort over the opposing party, v. 315; discussion as to the affairs of, in 1252, v. 334; Henry III. thinks of going to, v. 335; his discussion with his nobles on the affairs of, v. 337, 338; claim of Alfonso X. to, v. 365; rumour of rebellion in, v. 368; proclamation of Henry III. in England in consequence, *ib.*; rising headed by Gaston de Béarn, v. 370; the wines of the merchants in England seized by Henry III., v. 371; Henry III. promises to go to, v. 379; their pleasure at the proclamation against S. de Montfort, *ib.*; their treason and deceit, *ib.*; Henry III. sails to, v. 383; Gaston de Béarn promises to give the country to Alfonso X., v. 388; had been given to Edward, v. 397; famine in the king's army in 1253, v. 398; famine in, in 1253, v. 409; exactions for the army in, from the Londoners, *ib.*; the vines cut down by Henry III., *ib.*; the Gascons regret Simon de Montfort, v. 410; their fear of him, v. 415; finding that Alfonso X. is reconciled with Henry III., and that S. de Montfort had arrived, they submit, v. 416; quitclaimed by Alfonso X. to Henry III., v. 450; given by Henry III. to Edward and Alienora, *ib.*; complaints of the wine merchants to Henry III. and Edward, v. 538; the merchants complain to Alfonso X. of Henry III., v. 585; Alfonso X. threatens to invade, v. 585; vi. 283, 287, 288; had been granted by Henry II. to Alfonso IX., v. 658; treaty between Henry III. and Alfonso X. respecting, *ib.*; charter given to, by Henry III., *ib.*; loss incurred by Henry III. from his conduct to Simon de Montfort there, v. 659.

Gascuil (Wascuil), Gilbert de, betrays Gisors to Philip II., ii. 402.

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....., John of, his information respecting the daughters of Raymond Berenger IV., count of Provence, iii. 335; knighted by Henry III., iv. 403; resigns his

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benefices, *ib.*; marries Hawise de Bruis, *ib.*; six manors given up to his wardship by the Canterbury monks, v. 503; the priory of Rochester puts itself into his hands, *ib.*; sent by Henry III. to Alfonso X., v. 585; his interview with him, *ib.*; quiets him, v. 586; sent to France to prolong the truce, v. 611, 620; despoils a boy, Roger, of his lands, v. 630.

Gaucer, William, his outrage on Eustace of Lynn, vi. 223; excommunicated, vi. 225.

Gaufridus (Galdric, afterwards bishop of Laon?), chancellor of William II., witnesses a charter, vi. 35.

Gaugi, Robert de, one of John's evil counsellors, ii. 533; at the siege of Mountsorrel castle, iii. 15; carries on a system of plunder and rapine, iii. 33; refuses to obey the king in restoring Newark castle to the bishop of Lincoln, *ib.*; besieged in the castle by the king and the earl Marshal, *ib.*; attempts to escape, but is forced back, *ib.*; makes terms with the bishop and is allowed to leave, iii. 34.

Gaul, bishops established in, by the Apostles, i. 103, 104.

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Gawayne; *v.* Walwen.

Gaywood, (Geiwude), a manor of the bishop of Norwich, William, bishop of Sabina, at, iv. 627.

Gaza (Gazara, Gazre), deserted by its inhabitants, taken and fortified by Richard, ii. 376; the sultans Malek-el-Kamel and Malek-el-Aschraf at, iii. 174; battle of, in 1240, iv. 25, 139; v. 108, 141; the prisoners taken at, released by Richard of Cornwall, iv. 140, 143, 144, 211; v. 108; the bones of the slain buried by him, iv. 144, 145; the sultan of Cairo refuses to surrender to the Christians, iv. 289; the entry into Palestine by, restored to the Christians, iv. 290; the Christian army at, iv. 308; occupied by the Kharismians, iv. 339; battle at, with the Kharismians,

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iv. 341 ; those in prison at Cairo released by the governor of Cairo, v. 140, 142 ; the prisoners taken since the battle to be released by the treaty with St. Louis, vi. 196 ; excepted from the treaty of 1252, vi. 206.

Gelasius I., Pope, i. 225.

..... II., Pope, ii. 143 ; vi. 108 ; forced to fly to France, vi. 108 ; dies, ii. 145 ; vi. 108 ; buried at Cluny (called Duscanum), vi. 108.

Geleia, (*i.e.*, Gelria, Gueldre), count of, not an elector to the empire, iv. 455, note ; *v.* Gueldre.

Gembloux, monastery of, founded by St. Wibert, i. 463.

Gemini, San, Richard, archbishop of Canterbury, dies at, iii. 206.

Gemona (Clemona), in Friuli, Ivo of Narbonne at, iv. 271 ; full of Paterines, iv. 272.

Gems, given to St. Albans, vi. 383.

Geneure (Genefre), Peter de, dies, v. 90 ; Matilda de Lacy given him by the king, v. 91 ; his children, *ib.* ; his shield of arms, vi. 473.

Geneviève, St., death of, i. 232.

Gengis Khan (Zingiton), lord of the Tartars, vi. 76, 77.

Gennadius, begins his chronicle, i. 174 ; ends it, i. 223.

Genoa (Janua), ships of, arrive to bring provisions to Antioch and pilgrims who are slaughtered by the Turks, ii. 73 ; the fleet arrives at Jaffa during the investment of Jerusalem, ii. 97 ; another fleet arrives at Jaffa, ii. 125 ; the fleet besieges Acre, ii. 129 ; the fleet besieges Byblus, ii. 137 ; pilgrims of, join king Guy in besieging Acre, ii. 335 ; capture Saladin's idol and take it to Tyre, ii. 338 ; position of the Genoese at the siege of Acre, ii. 360 ; Philip II. goes to, ii. 363 ; attack on Ceuta, iii. 366 ; the prelates at, on their way to the council in 1241, iv. 121 ; the Genoese

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are to conduct them, *ib.* ; their rebellion against the emperor, iv. 123, 127 ; the prelates start under their guidance, iv. 124 ; their defeat by the Pisans under Enzio, and capture of the prelates, iv. 125, 127, 128 ; v. 193 ; escape of Pope Innocent IV. to, iv. 354, 355 ; his reception at, iv. 356 ; his letters dated from, iv. 365, 399 ; Otho and other cardinals go to the Pope at, iv. 393 ; ships of, transport treasure and supplies to St. Louis at Damietta, v. 117 ; they guard his fleet there, v. 159 ; lend part of his ransom, v. 174, 434 ; their conspiracy against Louis IX., v. 207 ; he had refused to take certain of their soldiers with him, *ib.* ; his fear of them, v. 434 ; their quarrels in the Holy Land, v. 745.

....., Asterius, bishop of, ordains St. Birinus, i. 279.

....., podestà of ; *v.* Piacenza, Philip, viscount of.

Genorium, Vortigern retreats to, i. 196 ; prophecy of Merlin that he will be burnt there, i. 215 ; Vortigern burnt in, i. 216.

Geoffrey Plantagenet (Geoffrey V., count of Anjou), son of Fulk V. of Anjou, Anjou given him by his father, ii. 154 ; marries the ex-empress Matilda, i. 203 ; ii. 154 ; Matilda sent back to him by her father, ii. 157 ; acquires various castles in Normandy, ii. 165 ; his son William born, *ib.* ; flies from Stephen, ii. 166 ; demands England from Stephen, *ib.* ; his agreement with Stephen, *ib.* ; reduces Hiesmes and Bayeux, and besieges Falaise, ii. 169 ; W. de Mellent makes peace and resigns Montfort and Falaise castles, ii. 173 ; submission of all up to the Risle to, *ib.* ; English hostages given into his charge by Robert of Gloucester, ii. 174 ; will not go to England himself, but commits his son Henry to Robert of Gloucester, *ib.* ; takes various castles in Normandy, *ib.* ; Avranches and Cou-

Geoffrey Plantagenet—*cont.*
tances submit to, *ib.*; received by the citizens of Rouen and styled duke of Normandy, ii. 177; gives up Normandy to his son Henry against the orders of Louis VII., ii. 184; his quarrel with Louis VII., *ib.*; meets Louis VII. and Eustace son of Stephen at Arques and makes peace, *ib.*; dies at Château du Loir, *ib.*; had ceded the Vexin to Louis VII., ii. 187.

Geoffrey VI., son of Geoffrey Plantagenet and Matilda, count of Anjou, ii. 159; joins Louis VII. in his attempt to strip Henry II. of his dominions, ii. 186; sent against his brother, *ib.*; compelled to make peace with Henry, ii. 187; had expelled Hoel, count of Britanny, and taken Nantes, ii. 212; terms of peace with his brother Henry II., *ib.*; his death, ii. 215.

Geoffrey, son of Henry II. and Alienora, ii. 215; fealty sworn to him at Nantes by the bishops and barons of Britanny, ii. 263; count of Britanny, joins his brother Henry in his rebellion, ii. 286; does homage to his father at Le Mans, ii. 295; knighted by his father at Woodstock, ii. 301; at his father's request does homage to his brother Henry, ii. 318; dies and is buried at Paris, ii. 325; his wife Constance and their children, ii. 325, 661, *n.*

Geoffrey, a goldsmith, apparition of St. Thomas of Canterbury to, while in the crusading fleet, ii. 365.

Geoffrey of Monmouth; *see* Asaph, St., bishops of.

Geoffrey, a rioter in London, hanged with Constantine Fitz Athulf, iii. 73.

Geoffrey, a Templar, hated as one of the evil counsellors of Henry III., iii. 412; the seal given to, in 1238, iii. 495; pillages the Jews in 1239, iii. 543; deposed by the king, iii. 629; would not agree to the wool tax for Thomas, count of Flanders, *ib.*

George, St.; *v.* Lydda.

....., the bishop of, said to be slain in the battle with the Kharismians, iv. 301; his fate uncertain, iv. 342.

George, an Armenian bishop, comes to England and dies at St. Ives, v. 116, 340.

Georgians, the (Hyberi), agree with the Greek church, iii. 460.

Gerace, Basil III., bishop of, murdered by Frederick II., v. 64.

Geraint, king of Wales, defeated by Ini, i. 322.

Gerberoi, William I. thrown from his horse at, ii. 14.

Gerbert; *v.* Silvester II., Pope.

Geretrudis, enables Foillanus to found La Fosse, i. 283.

Gerinum, Great (Grandigerinum, Magnum Gerinum, *Jezreel*), the castle destroyed by Saladin, ii. 321; remains in the hands of the Babylonians, vi. 206.

....., Little, a town belonging to the Templars destroyed by Saladin, ii. 322.

Gerloc, daughter of Rollo and Popa, i. 441.

Germain-en-Laye, St., letters patent of Louis IX. dated from, iv. 652.

German, St., bishop of Auxerre, sent with Lupus into Britain to eradicate Pelagianism, i. 186, 356; holds a synod at St. Alban's and refutes the Pelagians, i. 186; his victory over the Picts and Scots, i. 187; goes again with Severus to Britain against the Pelagians, i. 189; excommunicates Vortigern, i. 190; dies at Ravenna, *ib.*; buried at Auxerre, *ib.*; his body brought through Vienne on the day of the dedication of St. Stephen's church, i. 191; his miracles and life, *ib.*; had placed the relics of many martyrs with those of St. Alban, i. 357.

German, St.; *v.* Paris, bishops of.

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German, abbat, subscribes charters of Æthelred, vi. 20, 27.

Germanicus, victory of, over the Germans, i. 92.

Germano, S., oath of Frederick II. at, iii. 148.
....., Richard de, land obtained from, for Binham, vi. 85.
Germany, electors to the kingdom of, v. 604; these named by Henry III. to Matthew Paris, v. 617; *see* iv. 455, note; episcopal sees of, vi. 454; the Germans invade Italy as far as Ravenna, i. 141; pass through Gaul, *ib.*
Gernun, William, sent abroad by John to raise forces for him, ii. 613.
Gerona, Berenguer de Castellbisbal, bishop of, his tongue cut out by James I., king of Aragon, iv. 578, 579.
Gersen (Goshen), land of, iii. 55.
Gertrude of Austria, refuses to marry Frederick II. while excommunicate, iv. 440, 474.
Gertrude of Meran, mother of St. Elizabeth, iv. 82, 451, note; doubtful sentence as to her murder, iii. 51.
Gervase, chancellor of London; *v.* London, St. Paul's.
Geta, elected emperor by the Romans, i. 133; slain, *ib.*
Geta (Geata), reverenced as a god by the pagans, i. 343, 403.
Gewis, genealogy of, i. 403.
Gewisa, daughter of Claudius, married to Arviragus, i. 100; mediates between Vespasian and Arviragus, i. 106.
Ghent (Gant, Gaunt), Baldwin de, slain before Nice, ii. 62.
....., Gilbert de; *v.* Lincoln, fourth earl of.
....., Henry de, escapes from Lambeth, v. 350.
....., Maurice de, the land on which Lincoln cathedral is built bought of, iv. 155.
....., Maurice de, one of the confederates in 1215, ii. 585; excommunicated, ii. 644.
....., castellan of, his shield of arms, vi. 473.
Gibilinum, excepted from the treaty of 1252, vi. 206.
Giffard, a soldier of Henry III., slain at the siege of Bedford castle, iii. 85, 89.
....., Alexander, the only survivor of the French sent as sick in boats to Damietta, v. 156, 168; vi. 196; his mother in attendance on queen Alienora, v. 156.
....., Hugh, tutor to the sons of Henry III., iv. 553; his sudden death, *ib.*
....., Osbert, taken by John at Rochester castle and imprisoned at Corfe, ii. 626; excommunicated, ii. 644; dies, s.p.m., iv. 491; his shield of arms, vi. 473.
....., Richard, taken by John at Rochester castle and imprisoned at Nottingham, ii. 626.
....., Walter, witnesses the charter of liberties of Henry I., ii. 117, 554.
....., William, surety for Alexander II., in his treaty with Henry III., iv. 382; a party to the treaty, *ib.*; one of those who send it to the Pope for confirmation, iv. 383.
Gilbert, earl (count of Eu), appointed guardian of William by Robert I. of Normandy, i. 507.
Gilbert, brother of Robert of Flanders, among the first to enter Jerusalem, ii. 100.
Gilbert, a monk of Louth, sent by abbat Gervase to Stephen to receive the gift of ground for an Irish abbey, ii. 203; Owen, the soldier of St. Patrick's purgatory, with him, *ib.*
Gilboa, mountains of, passed by the crusading army in 1216, iii. 10.
Gildas, his book on the victory of Aurelius Ambrosius, i. 130.
Gilerval, Fulk de, taken prisoner by Richard near Gisors, ii. 448.
Gillamurius, king of Ireland, captured by Arthur, i. 237.
Gilles (Giles), St., Richard of Cornwall goes to, iv. 46; the papal legates at, forbid Richard's proceeding on the crusade, *ib.*

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....., count of; *v.* Toulouse.
....., Poncius, abbat of, goes with S. de Montfort to the relief of Muret, ii. 567.
....., John de, message respecting the empress Isabella sent to Henry III. from Frederick II. by, iii. 324; made one of the king's counsellors, iii. 627; hears the confession of William Marsh before his execution, iv. 196; sent for by bishop Grosseteste in his last illness, v. 400; his speech to him respecting the friars, v. 400, 401; Richard de Clare committed to his care after being poisoned, v. 705; had cured Grosseteste, *ib.*
Gilling; *v.* Ingetlingum.
Gilloman, king of Ireland, endeavours to prevent the removal of Stonehenge from Kildare, i. 222; aids Pascentius against Aurelius Ambrosius, i. 226; his expedition into Wales, i. 227; slain by Uther Pendragon, *ib.*
Gisborne (Giseburna), Simon, prior of, amount required from, for the Sicilian affair, v. 584; refuses to pay it, *ib.*; stand made by the canons against this exaction, v. 634.
Gisela, daughter of Charles IV., marries Rollo, i. 441; dies, *ib.*
Gisors, interview between Pope Calixtus II. and Henry I. at, ii. 148; fortified by Henry I., ii. 150; obtained by Henry II. after the betrothal of his son Henry and Margaret of France, ii. 216; interview between Henry II. and Philip II. near, ii. 314, 330; demanded by Philip II. of Richard, ii. 346; Philip gives up his claim to, ii. 364; betrayed to Philip by Gilbert de Gascuil, ii. 402; the castle surrendered by Richard to Philip, ii. 417; defeat of Philip by Richard near, ii. 448; Philip's escape to, *ib.*; the bridge broken down, *ib.*; names of the prisoners taken, *ib.*
Glanville, Ranulf de, justiciary, deposed by Richard, ii. 351; reaches Tyre, ii. 366; dies, ii. 370.
Glappa, king of Bernicia, i. 247; dies, *ib.*
Glasgow, bishops of:
William de Bondington, a surety for Alexander II. in his treaty with Henry III., iv. 382.
William Wisehart, sent to England as ambassador, v. 740.
Glass, invention of, i. 92.
Glastonbury (Glastonia, isle of Avalon), Arthur taken to, i. 242; his bones discovered in, ii. 379.
....., abbey of, built and enriched by Ini, i. 331; visit of Æthelstan to, i. 447; story of Æthelflæd and the mead, i. 448; Edmund I. buried at, i. 456; Edgar buried at, i. 468; Edmund Ironside buried at, i. 500; visit of Cnut to, i. 505; his offerings, *ib.*; discord at, in 1257, v. 641.
....., abbats of:
St. Dunstan, appointed by Edmund, i. 453.
Sigar, made bishop of Wells, i. 473.
Thurstan, causes three of the monks to be slain and 18 wounded, ii. 17.
Sifred, made bishop of Chichester, ii. 152.
Henry of Blois, made bishop of Winchester, ii. 156.
Roger Forde, quarrels with the bishop of Bath, v. 534, 590; the king takes his side, v. 534; vi. 365.
Robert Pederton, intruded, v. 590; his behaviour, *ib.*
Gloucester (Claudiocestria, Gloucestria, Glovernia, Kaerglou), built by Arviragus in honour of Claudius, i. 100; Arviragus buried at, i. 107; Lucius dies at, i. 132; taken by Ceawlin, i. 249; Æthelstan dies at, i. 452; Robert of Normandy buried at, ii. 159, 161; Robert, earl of Gloucester, at, to announce Matilda's arrival, ii. 171; the tower fortified by Hugh Mortimer against Henry II., ii. 210; this taken and destroyed by Henry II., *ib.*; the legate Guala joins John at, ii. 654;

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coronation of Henry III. at, in 1216, iii. 1; all owing military service summoned to, by Henry III. in 1233, iii. 247, 252; Baldwin de Guisnes joins Henry III. at, iii. 248; Henry III. returns to, iii. 254; Henry III. keeps Christmas 1233–4 at, iii. 263; Henry III. goes to, in 1234, iii. 289, 290; those who had been proscribed summoned to, iii. 290; the church dedicated in 1239, iii. 638; all owing military service summoned to meet at, in 1241, iv. 149; Hubert de Burgh's outlawry proclaimed null at, vi. 74.
....., bishop of; *v.* Eldad.
....., abbats of:
Gilbert Foliot, made bishop of Hereford, ii. 178.
John, is to preside at the chapter of Benedictines in 1249 at Osney, vi. 185; his letter on the council there relative to the crusade, vi. 217.
....., St. Oswald's, Nicholas of Farnham consecrated bishop of Durham in, iv. 134.
Gloucester, Robert (first) earl of, comes to England, ii. 164; Stephen in awe of him, *ib.*; does homage to Stephen on Stephen's vows of good government, *ib.*; surrenders Falaise to Theobald of Blois, having first removed most of king Henry's treasure, ii. 165; holds Ledes and Bristol castles against Stephen, ii. 167; comes to England with Matilda and is received at Arundel, ii. 170; leaves Matilda and his wife there and announces her arrival at Wallingford and Gloucester, ii. 171; comes to the relief of Lincoln and leads the third line in the battle, ii. 172; besieges the tower of the bishop of Winchester with Matilda, ii. 173; his capture and exchange for Stephen, ii. 173, 174; goes into Normandy with English hostages for Geoffrey of Anjou to keep, ii. 174; Henry, son of Geoffrey, committed to, to cross to England, *ib.*; with Geoffrey at the capture of various castles, *ib.*; driven from building Faringdon castle by Stephen, ii. 177.
....., William (second) earl of, meets Henry II. and submits to him, ii. 294; makes John Lackland his heir, ii. 298.
....., Isabella, daughter of William, second earl of, given to John by Richard, ii. 347; marries him against the prohibition of archbishop Baldwin, ii. 348, 356; vi. 71; called Hawisa, ii. 462; divorced by John, *ib.*; marries Hubert de Burgh, iii. 205; vi. 71; wife of Geoffrey de Mandeville, vi. 71; question as to her marriage and her relationship with Margaret of Scotland, *ib.*; was free to marry any one after the death of G. de Mandeville, vi. 72.
....., Geoffrey de Mandeville (fourth earl of), *v.* Essex, earls of.
Gloucester, Gilbert de Clare, sixth earl of; *v.* Clare, seventh earl of.
....., Milo of, Matilda's arrival announced to, by Robert, earl of Gloucester, ii. 171.
Gluntune, Ægelric de, subscribes a charter, vi. 30.
Gnossa in Crete, Pinitus, bishop of, i. 128.
Goda, sister of Edward the Confessor, wife of Eustace II., count of Boulogne, i. 520.
Godarvile (Godardvile), Walter de, Hertford castle committed to, by John, ii. 611; one of Fawkes's soldiers, iii. 5; defends Hertford castle, but is forced to surrender it to Louis, *ib.*; guardian of Montgomery castle, iii. 203; defeated by the Welsh, *ib.*
Godbold, king of the Orkneys, slain by Cædwalla, i. 277.
Godeman, abbat, subscribes a charter of Æthelred, vi. 27.
Godeschal, expedition of, ii. 53.
Godeschal, a Fleming, arrives at Dover in aid of John and goes with him to the siege of Rochester castle, ii. 622;

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with John in his march to the north, ii. 636.
Godfrey, penitentiary of Pope Gregory IX., sends the letter of Philip the Dominican to the Dominicans of France and England, iii. 396.
Godfrey (Goffredus de Franco), cardinal d. of St. Adrian, sends round a letter of Innocent IV. as to the year of probation before entering the order of St. Benedict, iv. 292.
Godgifu (Godgyva), wife of Leofric, had founded and enriched the monastery of Coventry, i. 526; her gifts to Worcester, Evesham, Wenlock, Leominster, Chester, and Stow, *ib.*; legend of her freeing Coventry from a tax, *ib.*
....., a pall formerly belonging to, given by Wulf to St. Alban's, vi. 32.
Godin, his castle a cause of quarrel between the kings of Castile and Navarre, ii. 299.
Godric, minister, subscribes a charter, vi. 27.
Godric, tribunus, witnesses a charter, vi. 31.
Godric, St., hermit of Finchale, begins his hermit life, ii. 138; life of, ii. 264; settles as a hermit near Carlisle, ii. 266; his pilgrimages, ii. 265, 266; appearance of St. Cuthbert to, ii. 267; settles in Eskdale and then at Finchale by permission of bishop Ranulf Flambard, ii. 267, 268; his visions, ii. 269, 272, 273; English hymn taught him by the Blessed Virgin Mary, ii. 270; his miracles, ii. 270, 271; his answer to Reginald of Durham, who wished to write his life, ii. 271; his death and burial, ii. 274; his prophecy respecting bishop Hugh Pudsey, ii. 352.
Godwine, [earl of Lindsey,] treason of, i. 476; slain at Assandun, i. 497.
Godwine Porthunte, slays Æthelstan, i. 481; his two sons blinded by Æthelred, *ib.*
Godwine, earl of Kent, prowess of, against the Swedes, i. 504; in favour of Harthacnut, or one of Æthelred's sons, as king on Cnut's death, i. 510; meets Alfred at Guildford, decimates his followers, and carries him to Harold, i. 511; sent by Harthacnut to dig up the body of Harold, i. 513; accused by archbishop Ælfric of the death of Alfred, *ib.*; his present of a ship to Harthacnut, *ib.*; swears that he did not counsel Alfred's death, but that it was done by Harold's command, i. 514; his rising in consequence of the affray at Dover, i. 521; demands the surrender of Eustace II. of Boulogne, *ib.*; Edward summons him to appear on a stated day, *ib.*; exiled with his sons, *ib.*; goes to Baldwin in Flanders, *ib.*; ravages Kent and Sussex, and goes to the Isle of Wight, i. 522; joined by his sons there, *ib.*; advances to London, and encamps in Southwark, *ib.*; peace made, and he is restored to his honours, *ib.*; legend of his death, i. 523; buried at Winchester, *ib.*; wickedness of his sons, i. 533.
Godwine, abbat, subscribes a charter, vi. 20.
Godwine, son of Wihtric and Tova, vi. 29.
Godwine, provost of Oxford, subscribes a charter, vi. 30.
Goffarius; *v.* Brutus.
Goldintune (Godlintuna), Peter de, vi. 210; agrees to the military service demanded for the Welsh campaign of 1257, vi. 375.
Gontram, king of France, legend of, i. 253.
Gorbodys, king of the Britons, i. 55.
Gordian, emperor, i. 137; slain in Parthia, i. 138.
Gordian, senator, father of St. Gregory, i. 245.
Gorgona, Innocent IV. at, iv. 356.
Gorgoni (Dorylæum), the crusaders reach, ii. 63; battle of, ii. 64.

Gorham, William de, summoned for trespassing on St. Alban's warren, iv. 50; process of the suit, iv. 51; husband of Cecilia de Sanford, v. 235; letters patent of Henry III. directing him to decide in the suit between St. Alban's and G. de Childewike, vi. 233; in Ireland with the archbishop of Dublin, vi. 375; witnesses a charter, vi. 417; service due from, vi. 437; his wife Cecilia; *v.* Sanford, Cecilia de.

....., William de, son of the above and Cecilia de Sanford, v. 235.

Goritz, Mainhard II., count of, allows Richard to escape, but sends to his brother Engelbert to seize him, ii. 393, 394.

Gorlois, duke of Cornwall, his anger at Uther's love for his wife, i. 228; slain at Dimilioch by Uther, i. 229.

Gormund, occupies Britain, i. 199.

Gornay; *v.* Gurnay.

Gospel, the eternal, composed by the Dominicans at Paris, v. 599; condemned and ordered to be burnt by Pope Alexander IV., *ib.*; errors of, vi. 335.

Gothland (Gothia, Guthia), the people of, agree with the Greek church, iii. 460; in fear of the Tartars abandon the herring trade, iii. 488; laid waste by the Tartars, iv. 109.

Gothomanus (Gorbonianus), king of the Britons, i. 60.

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Griffith [son of Llewellyn son of Seisyll] ravages Herefordshire, i. 522; with Ælfgar lays waste England, i. 524; defeats earl Ralph in Herefordshire, *ib.*; takes

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Hereford and burns the church, *ib.*; flies from Harold, *ib.*; makes peace with Harold, *ib.*; slays bishop Leovegar of Hereford, i. 525; Harold sent against, i. 530; escapes to his ships, *ib.*; expelled by the Welsh, *ib.*; murdered by the Welsh and his head sent by Harold to King Edward, i. 531.

Griffith, son of Llewellyn son of Jorwerth, attacks his father, iii. 385; subdued by his father, iv. 8; captured and imprisoned by his brother David, iv. 8, 47, 48; kept in prison, iv. 148; the bishop of Bangor goes to Henry III. for his release, iv. 149; this refused by David, *ib.*; his promises to Henry III. if he were released, *ib.*; released by David and sent to Henry III., iv. 150; sent by Henry III. to London under the guardianship of John de Lexinton, *ib.*; kept in the Tower with the Welsh hostages, *ib.*; his wife has access to, iv. 295; attempts to escape, but is killed in the attempt, iv. 296; his death, v. 193; agreement of his wife Senena as to his release, iv. 316; his imprisonment by David, iv. 316, 319; charter of David promising to release him, iv. 321; his shield of arms, vi. 473.

Griffith, son of Madoc, promises aid to Henry III. if he will invade Wales against David, iv. 149; his power and friendship with Henry III., iv. 150; surety for Senena, wife of Griffith son of Llewellyn, iv. 318.

Griffith, son of Gwenwynwyn, surety for Senena, wife of Griffith son of Llewellyn, iv. 318.

Griffith, lord of Bromfield, had fled to Henry III. from the Welsh, v. 597; his lands wasted, v. 597, 613, 646; expelled from Wales, v. 613; the Welsh defeat the king's troops in consequence of his advice, v. 646; is received by them, *ib.*; consequent joy of Llewellyn, *ib.*

Grimbald, St., sent for by Alfred, i. 407; dies, i. 437.

Groby, castle of, surrendered to Henry II. by the soldiers of the earl of Leicester, ii. 294; levelled by Henry II., ii. 297; death of Matilda, countess of Leicester, at, v. 341.

Groningen (Croheling), Hartman, count of, bribed by Pope Innocent IV., iv. 576; his treason to Enzio, *ib.*

Grosmont, castle of, Henry III. goes to, with his army, iii. 253; attack on his camp by the Welsh there, *ib.*; Richard Marshal accused of the attack, iii. 260; many nobles despoiled at, iii. 263; resigned by Hubert de Burgh to Henry III., iii. 619.

Grosseto, Frederick II. at, iv. 571.

Guader; *v.* Wader.

Guala Bicchieri (Gualo, Walo), sent by Innocent III. to Louis to prevent his invading England, ii. 650; presents letters of Innocent III. to Philip II., ii. 651; forbids Louis to enter England, *ib.*; discussion as to Louis's right to make the expedition, *ib.*; asks Philip for a safe conduct to the sea, ii. 653; this given through Philip's dominions only, *ib.*; goes to John at Gloucester, ii. 654; excommunicates Louis and his accomplices, especially Simon Langton, ii. 654, 655; his messengers waited for by the Pope before deciding between John and Louis, ii. 657, 663; exacts procurations through England, ii. 663; sequestrates the benefices of clerks and religious who had given aid to Louis, and takes them to the use of himself and his clerks, *ib.*; at the coronation of Henry III. at Gloucester, iii. 1; at Bristol with him, iii. 11; his sentence of excommunication against Louis to be confirmed by the Pope, iii. 13; advises William Marshal to summon the castellans to meet for the relief of Lincoln, iii. 18; shows the iniquity of Louis's cause before the whole army, and excommunicates him, and especially those of his followers occupying Lincoln, iii. 19; absolves and blesses the royal

Guala Bicchieri—*cont.*
army, *ib.*; after the battle of Lincoln orders the canons o be treated as excommunicate, iii. 23; with Henry III. when William Marshal brings the news of the battle, iii. 24; Louis proposes to him to come to terms, iii. 30; with the king and the marshal meets Louis at Staines and peace is arranged, *ib.*; takes the oath with Henry III., iii. 31; compels some of the clergy on Louis's side to go to Rome, iii. 31, 32; sends inquisitors through England and despoils many of the clergy, iii. 32; money paid to, by Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, *ib.*; large amount of treasure thus accumulated by him, *ib.*; goes to Rome, iii. 42; causes R. de Mariseo to be made bishop of Durham, iii. 43; sent by Pope Gregory IX. to meet Frederick II. at S. Germano, iii. 147; chief counsellor of England, vi. 64; Hubert de Burgh had the guardianship of the country without his consent, *ib.*; had made W. Marshal governor of the king and kingdom, vi. 65; by his counsel Hubert de Burgh remained justiciary after Marshal's death, *ib.*; after the siege of Bedford excommunicates all who go against the peace made with Louis, vi. 68.

Guascun (Darbesak), battle between the Templars and Saracens at, iii. 404.

Guè-S.-Remi (Vadum S. Remigii), colloquy between Richard and Philip II. at, ii. 357.

Gueithaec, king of Venedotia, opposes Cæsar's landing, i. 72.

Gueldre (Galres, Geleia, Gelres), Otho II. (or III.), count of, his position at the siege of Acre, ii. 360; his treason there, ii. 361.

....., Otho III. (or IV.), count of [erroneously called Henry], elected emperor, v. 201; refuses the empire, *ib.*; joins William of Holland against Margaret of Flanders, vi. 253; taken

Gueldre—*cont.*
prisoner at the battle of Walcheren, v. 437.

....., the count of, not an elector to the empire, iv. 455, note.

Guelf, reduces Adana and receives Tancred there, ii. 66.

Guendolen, daughter of Corinæus, marries Locrinus, i. 24; her son Madden, *ib.*; deserted by Locrinus, *ib.*; puts Estrildis and her daughter to death, *ib.*

Guenhumara, marries Arthur, i. 237; entrusted by Arthur to Modred, i. 239; Modred makes her his queen, i. 241; flies to Caerleon and takes the veil in St. Julius's monastery, *ib.*

Gueriir, Alfred visits the church where he lives, i. 405.

Guerra, Guido, conducts Otho and other cardinals to Pope Innocent IV. at Genoa, iv. 393.

Guibert (Wibert), archbishop of Ravenna, set up as pope by Henry IV. at Mentz, ii. 17, 37; enthroned as Pope and called Clement, ii. 19, 22, note [1]; blesses Henry IV. as patricius, ii. 19.

Guiderius, succeeds Cymbeline, i. 88, 92; refuses to pay the Roman tribute, i. 92, 99; defeats the Romans, i. 99; slain by Lælius Hamo, *ib.*

Guildford (Guldeford), Alfred, son of Æthelred II., seized at, i. 511; John keeps Christmas 1201 at, and rewards his soldiers, ii. 475; John flies to, from Louis, ii. 654; John Fitz-Geoffrey dies near, v. 724.

Guilon, *i.e.*, the Willy, in Wiltshire, i. 406.

Guinemer (Guenemer), of Boulogne, released at Laodicea and restored to his fleet by Godfrey, ii. 92.

Guiscard, Robert, duke of Apulia, dies, ii. 22.

Guiscard, Robert, takes the castle of Monte Cassino by stratagem, iii. 538, 639.

Guiscard, of Savoy, brother of the prior of Thetford, goes to Thetford, v. 31; his gluttony, *ib.*

Guiscard, letter sent by, from Damietta, vi. 161.

Guisnes (Gisnes, Gysnes), counts of :

Arnulf (Arnold) II., his land laid waste by John's forces, ii. 572, 652.

Baldwin III., lands at Dover from Flanders, iii. 248; joins Henry III. at Gloucester, *ib.*; taken into his pay by Henry III., iii. 254; Monmouth castle committed to, *ib.*; his attempt to seize R. Marshal, *ib.*; skirmish before the castle, iii. 255; wounds R. Marshal, *ib.*; wounded by a slinger and carried off by his companions, iii. 256.

Arnulf III., goes through England on his way to Henry III., v. 85; seized by Roger Bigod, *ib.*; complains to Henry III., *ib.*; answer of Bigod, *ib.*; has nothing to reply, v. 86; his road tax in Guisnes lessened by Louis IX. and he indemnified for it, *ib.*; joins Margaret of Flanders against William of Holland, vi. 253; taken prisoner at the battle of Walcheren, v. 437; vi. 254.

Guisogastus, lawgiver of the Franks, i. 170.

Guisonastus, lawgiver of the Franks, i. 170.

Guithelin, succeeds Gurgiunt, i. 60; his wife Martia, *ib.*

Guitry (Chitreium), castle of, burnt by Henry, duke of Normandy, ii. 187.

Gumbert, king of Norway, Octavius asks aid from, i. 157.

Gunhild, sister of Swegen, wife of earl Paling, had been baptized, i. 487; gave herself, with her husband and son, as a hostage between the English and Danes, *ib.*; committed in charge to Eadric by Æthelred, *ib.*; her husband and son murdered before her by Eadric, i. 488; murdered by Eadric, *ib.*; her prophecy of revenge, *ib.*

Gunhild, niece of Cnut, daughter of Wyrtgeorn, wife of Hacon, i. 506.

Gunhild, daughter of Cnut, marries the emperor Henry III., i. 514, 515; story of her accusation, her champion, and subsequent repudiation of the emperor, i. 515.

Gunnord (Gunner), in Anjou, taken by Ranulf, earl of Chester, iii. 200.

Gunthorpe (Norfolk), land at, obtained by Richard de Parco for Binham, vi. 86; the rector dies excommunicated during the suit with R. de Parco, vi. 88.

Gurgiunt Barbtruc, son of Belinus, succeeds him, i. 59; makes Denmark tributary, i. 60; sends Partholoin to Ireland, *ib.*; his death and burial, *ib.*

Gurgustius, king of the Britons, i. 55.

Gurnay (Gornacum, Gornai, Gournay), the castle taken by the young king Henry, ii. 288; attacked and reduced by Philip II., ii. 478.

....., Hugh de (third baron), witnesses the gift of Biscot to St. Alban's by Henry I., vi. 38; his castle of La Ferté burnt by Henry, duke of Normandy, ii. 187; taken prisoner with his son by the young king Henry, ii. 288.

...., Hugh de (fourth baron), his position at the siege of Acre, ii. 360; had submitted to Philip II., ii. 402; his land reduced by Philip, *ib.*; Montfort castle with the honour committed to him by John, ii. 482; surrenders it to Philip and deserts John, *ib.*

Gurth, son of Godwine, exiled and goes to Baldwin in Flanders, i. 521; his advice to Harold before the battle of Hastings, i. 540.

Guthferth, son of Sihtric, expelled from Northumbria by Æthelstan, i. 447.

Guthlac, St., dies at Croyland, i. 324; account of, i. 324–328; description of his abode, i. 325; v. 570.

Guthrum (Gytro), joins Hinguar and Hubba in East Anglia, i. 399; winters at Cambridge in 875, i. 408; his ravages, i. 410; hears of Alfred's fame, *ib.*; joined by the greater part of the Danes and ravages Wessex, *ib.*; oc-

Guthrum—*cont.*
cupies the strongholds of the kingdom, i. 411; defeated by Alfred, i. 413; baptized at Aller, and puts off his chrism-fillet at Widmore, *ib.*; takes the name of Æthelstan, *ib.*; stays 12 days with Alfred, and has East Anglia given to him, i. 413, 414, 427; removes the kingdom of East Anglia to Wessex, i. 422; dies, i. 427.
Gwent, Wlferht (*i.e.* Owen), king of, subdued by Æthelstan, i. 447.
Gwenwynwyn (Wænunwen), king of Wales, besieges W. de Braose in castle Maud, ii. 447; defeated by Geoffrey Fitz Piers, *ib.*
Gyva, daughter of Osgod Clappa, marries Tofig, i. 516.
Gyva, wife of Godwine, goes with him to Baldwin in Flanders, i. 521.

H.

Habakkuk, quoted (from the Septuagint), i. 80; his and Micah's bodies found, i. 174.
Habren, daughter of Locrinus and Estrildis, gives her name to the Severn, i. 21.
Hache (Asca, Axa, Hascha), Henry de, one of the first crusaders, ii. 47; begins his march with Godfrey, ii. 55; his military engine at Nice, ii. 62; his position at the battle of Antioch, ii. 85; dies at Antioch, ii. 90.
....., Godfrey de, begins his crusade with Godfrey, ii. 55.
Hackington (Akinton), permission given by Pope Urban III. to archbishop Baldwin to build a church at, ii. 325; the archbishop ordered by the Pope to stop the building, ii. 329, 330; the question settled by the king and the chapel destroyed, ii. 354.
Hacon (Hakon), exiled by Cnut, i. 506; his wife Gunhild, *ib.*; his death, i. 507.
Hacon (Hakon), attempts to invade England in 1074 with Cnut IV., ii. 13; abandons the attempt and goes to Flanders, *ib.*
Hacon VI., king of Norway, the cardinal bishop of Sabina sent to crown him by Innocent IV., iv. 612, 613, 626; crowned by him at Bergen, iv. 650; his shield of arms, vi. 475; his gift to the Pope, iv. 651; allowed the third part of ecclesiastical revenues for his crusade by the Pope, *ib.*; Louis IX. asks him to join him in the crusade, *ib.*; this message brought him by Matthew Paris, *ib.*; his answer refusing, *ib.*; requests Louis IX. to allow him to touch and buy provisions at French ports, iv. 652; letters patent of Louis IX. granting this brought by Matthew Paris, *ib.*; his joy at this and thanks and presents to M. Paris, *ib.*; vi. 391; gives a new mast to the vessel which had brought M. Paris, v. 36; sends letters to M. Paris to ask him to help the abbey of St. Benet Holme, v. 43; his friendship for him, v. 44; homage done to, by Owen of Argyle for a certain island [Stroma], v. 88; his coronation, v. 195, 201, 222; the Pope wished to make him emperor, v. 201; his refusal, *ib.*; his speech on the subject to Matthew Paris, *ib.*; had paid 30,000 marks by Laurence, afterwards abbat of Kirkstead, to the Pope for his coronation, v. 222; had been crowned by William, bishop of Sabina, v. 230; his war with the king of Denmark, v. 650; death of his son Hacon, v. 651.
Haddington (Hadintuna), murder of Patrick, earl of Atholl at, iv. 200.
Haeric, son of Eilric, slain on Steinmor, i. 458.
Hærlea (Harlington?), land at, left by Eadwine of Caddington to his son, vi. 33.
Hæthfeld (Hatfield), battle of, i. 277; council of, i. 302.

Haie; *v.* Haye.
Haifa (Cayfa, Caypha), the crusaders at, ii. 94; granted to Tancred by Godfrey, ii. 107; the city having no bishop is under Cæsarea, ii. 110; restored to Baldwin I. by Tancred, ii. 120; deserted by its inhabitants, taken and fortified by Richard, ii. 376; Athlit situated near, iii. 14; held by the Christians after St. Louis's defeat, vi. 196.
....., lord of, killed in the battle with the Kharismians, iv. 301.
Hailstorm, severe, in England in 1246, iv. 568.
Haimo, dapifer, witnesses the gift of Biscot to St. Alban's by Henry I., vi. 37.
Hainault (Hama, Hamma), Baldwin, count of, one of the first crusaders, ii. 47; begins his crusade with Godfrey, ii. 55; Margaret, daughter of Baldwin IX., becomes countess of, v. 435; adjudged by Louis IX. to John d'Avesnes, v. 436.
Hakesalt, Geoffrey, takes gifts from Warin, abbat of St. Alban's, to Richard on his return, ii. 403.
Haldene, king of the Danes, erroneously said to be killed at Ashdown, i. 402; as head of one division of the Danes reduces Northumbria, i. 408; occupies and distributes it to his followers, i. 409; sails to Devonshire and is slain at Cynwith, i. 410.
Haldene, king of the Danes, slain at Wodensfeld, i. 440.
Haldene, subscribes Æthelgifu's will, vi. 14.
Hales Owen, of the order of Prémontré, founded by Peter, bishop of Winchester, iii. 490; his legacy to it, *ib.*
Haliermunt (Alihermont), forest of, given by Richard to the see of Rouen, ii. 440.
Haliwercfolc, the province in which Barnard castle is situated, ii. 666.
Halling, a town belonging to the bishops of Rochester, archbishop Richard dies at, ii. 319.
Hamah, Malek-Kilidsch-Arslan, prince of, leader of the Saracens against the crusaders at Damietta, iii. 70; his war with Coradin, iii. 129.
Hame, Odo de, his position at the siege of Acre, ii. 360.
Hamestable, Philip Luvel dies at, v. 731.
Hamstede; *v.* Peterborough.
Hamstoke, Alfred visits St. Neot at, i. 412.
Hamund, king of the Danes, at Cambridge, i. 408.
Hangest (Hangi), Florence of, his position at the siege of Acre, ii. 360.
Hannibal, i. 64; his war with the Romans, i. 65.
Hannibaldi, Richard, cardinal; *v.* Annibaldi.
Hansard, John, his body passes through St. Alban's on its way to the tomb, v. 427.
Hanse (Anxa), Robert de, begins his crusade with Bohemond, ii. 56, 57.
Hanslape (Hamslape), William Mauduit's fortress of, taken and destroyed by F. de Breauté, ii. 638.
Harald, king of Man, knighted by Henry III., iv. 551.
Hardel, William, sent by Henry III. in aid of Frederick II. to Italy, iii. 485.
....., Ralph; *v.* London, mayors of.
Harecurt (Harecourt), William de, Peter of Pontefract given to, by John, to be imprisoned, ii. 535; imprisons him in Corfe castle, *ib.*; arrives at Damietta, iii. 41.
Hareg (Hareng), castle of, near Antioch, the Turkish army collected at, for the relief of Antioch, ii. 72; burnt, *ib.*; surrendered to the crusaders, *ib.*; taken by Noureddin, ii. 183; besieged by Noureddin, ii. 233; attempted relief of, by Bohemond and others, *ib.*; taken by Noureddin, *ib.*
Harenc, Robert, his shield of arms, vi. 473.
Harold, jarl, slain at Ashdown, i. 402.
Harold, king of the Danes, converted to Christianity by Popo, i. 464.

Harold I., doubtful birth of, i. 502; elected king at Oxford by Leofric with the Danes and Londoners, i. 510; crowned, goes to Winchester, and seizes Emma's treasures, *ib.*; banishes Emma, *ib.*; orders Alfred to be sent to the isle of Ely and blinded, i. 511; dies at Oxford and is buried at Westminster, i. 513; his body dug up and thrown into the Thames, *ib.*; found and buried again in the Danish sepulchre, *ib.*; had ordered Alfred's death according to Godwine, i. 514.

Harold II., joins Godwine in his rising after the affray at Dover, i. 521; exiled, *ib.*; goes to Bristol and thence to Ireland, *ib.*; returns and ravages Wessex, i. 522; joins Godwine in the Isle of Wight, *ib.*; their advance on London, *ib.*; restored to his honours, *ib.*; receives his father's earldom from king Edward, i. 523; sent against Griffith and Ælfgar by Edward, i. 524; encamps in Snowdon and they fly from him, *ib.*; fortifies Hereford, *ib.*; makes peace, *ib.*; goes on the sea while at Bosham, and is forced to land at Ponthieu, i. 529; his imprisonment and release by William of Normandy, *ib.*; his reception by William, *ib.*; his oath to William, *ib.*; statement that he had been sent by king Edward to bring William into England to be made his heir, *ib.*; sent by Edward against Griffith in Wales, i. 530; joined by Tostig, and ravages Wales, and the Welsh submit, *ib.*; the head of Griffith sent by the Welsh to him, which he sends to king Edward, i. 531; prepares a hunting seat in Wales for the king, i. 533; had exiled Caradoc, son of Griffith, *ib.*; story of his quarrel with Tostig, *ib.*; had prepared a feast at Hereford, i. 534; his question to king Edward about the seven sleepers, i. 536; sends a knight to the emperor at Constantinople, *ib.*; extorts fidelity from the majority on Edward's death, and puts the crown on his own head, i. 537; his perjury, i. 201; battle of Stamford Bridge, i. 537; keeps all the spoil himself, and many of the soldiers leave him, i. 538; his arguments respecting his oath to William, *ib.*; his message to William, *ib.*; goes to Hastings with a small army on hearing of William's landing, i. 539; story of his sending spies into the Norman camp, their account of the Normans, and his answer, i. 540; advice of Gurth that he should retire from the battle, which he refuses, *ib.*; William's three proposals, *ib.*; battle of Hastings, i. 541; his death, i. 542; outrage on his body by a soldier, *ib.*; his body given to his mother and buried at Waltham, *ib.*; had founded Waltham and endowed it for secular canons, *ib.*; Battle abbey founded by William for his soul and those of the slain at Hastings, ii. 21; was to have married one of William's daughters, ii. 21, 22; his shield of arms, vi. 473.

Harold Hardrada, king of Norway, makes a league with Tostig, i. 537; invades Northumbria and forces Morkere into York, *ib.*; killed at Stamford Bridge, i. 538.

Harold, son of Swend, invades England, ii. 5.

Harrow (Harewes, Herwes, Herges), manor of archbishop Thomas, his interview with Simon, abbat of St. Alban's, at, ii. 278; the church seized by Nigel de Sackville, ii. 280; Robert de Broc, vicar of, excommunicated by archbishop Thomas, ii. 280; archbishop Boniface goes to his manor at, v. 125.

Hartburn (Herteburne), storm at, v. 176; the church of, given to St. Alban's by Robert de Sotingdona, v. 394; its value *ib.*; assigned to defray the cost of the victuals of St. Alban's, v. 669; two portions had been given to St. Alban's for the support of its hospitalities by the bishop of Durham, vi. 317, 319, 321, 322; in the gift of St. Alban's and Tyne-

Hartburn—*cont.*
mouth, vi. 318, 319, 320; endeavours of John de Camezana to obtain, vi. 318–322.
Harthacnut, made king of the Danes by Cnut, i. 509; Godwine and the Wessex nobles in his favour as king on Cnut's death, i. 510; passed over because he was then in Denmark, *ib.*; at Bruges with Emma, i. 512, 513; sent for by the nobles on Harold's death, i. 513; crowned by archbishop Eadsige, *ib.*; sends Godwine and others to dig up Harold's body and throw it into the Thames, *ib.*; his tax for the payment to the sailors and consequent unpopularity, *ib.*; his anger against the authors of Alfred's death, *ib.*; degrades Lyfing, bishop of Worcester, and makes Ælfric bishop, *ib.*; Godwine's present of a ship to, *ib.*; taxes the country, i. 514; orders Worcestershire to be ravaged because two of his tax gatherers were slain, *ib.*; receives Edward honourably, *ib.*; gives his sister Gunhild to the emperor Henry III., i. 515; his death at Lambeth, i. 516; buried at Winchester, i. 517.
Hartlepool (Hertesie), Ælflæd takes the veil at, i. 291; St. Hilda, abbess of, i. 291, 302.
Harvest, bad, in 1258, v. 710, 711.
Harwood (Horwudu), part of Brill forest, Bucks, given to St. Alban's by Offa, vi. 5.
Haselbury (Haselberga, Heselberga), St. Wulfric, hermit of, ii. 205; 30 miles from Exeter, ii. 206; St. Wulfric buried at, ii. 209.
Hasting (Hastein), the Dane, invades Vermandois and burns St. Quintin's, i. 424; murders Emmo bishop of Noyon, *ib.*; burns Jumièges, *ib.*; burns Rouen, *ib.*; ravages the interior of France as far as Paris, *ib.*,; burns Nantes and ravages Anjou and Poitou, *ib.*; burns Tours, *ib.*; Orleans, *ib.*; the sufferings of Aquitaine under his ravages, *ib.*; attacks Spezia, i. 425; his stratagem, *ib.*; destroys Spezia, *ib.*; obtains peace
Hasting—*cont.*
from the king of France, *ib.*; Chartres given to, *ib.*; enters the Thames and fortifies Milton, i. 428; winters there, i. 429; attacked by Alfred and submits, *ib.*; sends his two sons to Alfred, who are baptized, *ib.*; suffered to go by Alfred, *ib.*; fortifies Benfleet against the treaty and is joined by the Danes from Appledore, i. 430; his wife and children seized and sent to Alfred in London, i. 430, 431; they are restored to him by Alfred, i. 431; rises again, and goes through Mercia to Buttington, *ib.*; his defeat by Alfred, *ib.*
Hastings, William of Normandy lands at, i. 539; Harold arrives at, *ib.*; battle of, i. 541.
....., Henry of (sixth baron), taken prisoner at Saintes, iv. 213; exchanged with John de Barres, *ib.*; crosses, v. 96; dies, v. 174.
....., the wardship of the barony of, given by Henry III. to Geoffrey de Lusignan, v. 205.
Hatfield (Haethfel), manor of the bishop of Ely, outrage by William de Valence at, v. 343.
....., priors of:
Richard de Braytefeld, dies, vi. 275.
William of Huntingdon, goes to Rome in defence of the privileges of St. Alban's, v. 461; *v.* St. Alban's, monks of.
Hatfield Peverell (Hafeldia), in Essex, the castle resigned to Henry III. by Hubert de Burgh, iii. 620.
Haughley (Hagenet) castle, taken and burnt by Robert, earl of Leicester, ii. 290.
Hauterive (Altaripa), castle of, ii. 567.
Haverhill (Haverulle), William of, canon of St. Paul's, made treasurer, iv. 31; dies, v. 320, 535; epitaph on, v. 320; had held the church of Preston, v. 329.
Hawk, anecdote of a, ii. 382.
Haye (Hai, Haie), Ralph de la, captured by Henry II. at Dol, ii. 291; the young

Haye—*cont.*
king intends to send him to invade England, ii. 292.
...., Ralph de la, one of the followers of the 25 barons, ii. 605.
Hayes (Heis), G., rector of, his lawsuit against the rector of Cottenham, vi. 170.
Hayles abbey, near Winchcombe, founded by Richard of Cornwall in pursuance of a vow, iv. 562, 569; v. 86, 262, 292; monks taken from Beaulieu for it, iv. 562, 569; v. 86; its dedication, v. 262; the king and queen present, *ib.*; account of the service and banquet, *ib.*; the cost told to Matthew Paris by Richard of Cornwall, *ib.*
Heabert, bishop, subscribes Offa's charter, vi. 4.
Heaberht, duke; *v.* Eadberht.
Heanbirig, St. Werburga buried at, i. 299; the monastery remains till the Danish invasion, *ib.*
Hearbert, duke; *v.* Eardbert.
Heat, great, in 1252; v. 278, 317.
Hebba, bishop, his interview with St. Guthlac, i. 327.
Hebron (St. Abraham), the sultan of Cairo refuses to surrender to the Christians, iv. 289; not surrendered by the sultan of Damascus and lord of Kerak, iv. 290.
Heddington (Edenetuna), Wilts, letter of bishop Grosseteste dated from, vi. 138.
Hefenfeld, battle of, i. 279.
Hegesippus, bishop of Jerusalem and historian, i. 130; quoted, i. 42.
Heianus (*i.e.* Ælianus), excites a tumult in Gaul, i. 146.
Heilelmuthe (mouth of the Alan or Camel in Cornwall), i. 438.
Heirun (Hairum), William, sheriff of Northumberland, his account, vi. 344; dies, v. 663; had persecuted the poor and the monks, *ib.*
Helena, queen of the Adlabeni, assists the Christians in a famine, i. 106.
Helena, marries Constantius, i. 148; goes to Jerusalem and discovers the Cross, i. 159; dispute of the Jews with Pope Sylvester before, i. 160.
Helenopolis, built by Constantine in honour of his mother, i. 161.
Helias, minister of the Franciscans; *v.* Franciscans.
Helias, vicegerent of Rustand, vi. 312.
Heliodorus, sent to Jerusalem by Seleucus, i. 64; miracle on his attempt to enter the Temple, *ib.*
Heliogabalus (M. Aurelius Antoninus), emperor, i. 134.
Hellesdon (Hailesdune, Heilesdun), St. Edmund at, i. 396, 398.
Helmsley, Robert de Ros's castle of, one of the two remaining to the barons in 1216, ii. 642.
Hemel-Hempstead (Heanhamstede), grant of land at, by Offa to St. Alban's, vi. 1.
Henfield (Henefeld), mandate of bishop Grosseteste dated from, vi. 216.
Hengham, dean of, letter of Walter, bishop of Norwich, to, on procurations, vi. 231; letter on the aid for the Pope from the province of Canterbury, vi. 232.
Hengist, leader of the Saxons, i. 188, 255; genealogy of, i. 189; his account of his religion, *ib.*; lands in Lindsey given to, by Vortigern, i. 190; persuades Vortigern to send to Germany for more soldiers, *ib.*; gives his daughter to Vortigern, *ib.*; his advice to Vortigern, i. 191, 192; his battle with Vortimer, i. 193; made king of Kent by the Saxons, *ib.*; fights with the Britons, *ib.*; flies to Thanet, *ib.*; goes to Germany, *ib.*; sent for again by Vortigern, i. 194; his return to Britain, *ib.*; his excuses to Vortigern for coming in such force, i. 195; massacres the Britons at Amesbury, *ib.*; his battle with Aurelius Ambrosius at Wippedesflete, i. 217; his battle with Aurelius at Maisbelli, i. 219, 220; flies to Conisborough, but does not enter it, i. 220; his defeat at the Don, *ib*; slain by Eldol, i. 221.

Heningham (Haingeham), castle of Alberic de Vere, Matilda, queen of Stephen, dies at, ii. 188.
Henry I., emperor, i. 445.
..... II., emperor, i. 481; story of his hearing mass said by an ill-favoured priest, whom he makes archbishop of Cologne, i. 485.
..... III., emperor, i. 513; marries Gunhild, daughter of Cnut, i. 515; her accusation, trial, and repudiation of him, *ib.*; story of his vision in consequence of his making a bishop of a clerk who had given him a silver pipe, *ib.*
.... IV., emperor, i. 525; his quarrel with Pope Gregory VII., ii. 16; his council at Worms against Gregory VII., *ib.*; excommunicated by Gregory, *ib.*; absolved in Lombardy and deserted in consequence by his friends, *ib.*; Rudolph of Suabia set up against him, *ib.*; absolution given by the Pope to all opposed to him, *ib.*; goes to Ratisbon and defeats Rudolph, ii. 17; lays waste Suabia, *ib.*; sets up Wibert of Ravenna as anti-pope, ii. 17, 37; the Pope's prophecy of his death, ii. 17; battle with the Saxons in which Rudolph is slain, *ib.*; his reception by the Romans, ii. 19; restored to the empire and blessed as patricius by the anti-pope, *ib.*; Jerusalem taken by the crusaders during his reign, ii. 100.
..... V., emperor, marries Matilda, daughter of Henry I., i. 203; ii. 117, 136, 138; emperor, ii. 122; imprisons Pope Paschal II., ii. 138; vi. 108; his quarrel with Pope Paschal respecting investitures, ii. 140; peace made and he receives the Eucharist from the Pope, *ib.*; sets up Maurice Bourdin (Gregory VIII.) as anti-pope, ii. 149; vi. 108; excommunicated by Pope Calixtus II., vi. 109; dies, ii. 153; suspicions as to his death, *ib.*; had fled and embraced poverty, *ib.*
..... VI., emperor, consecrated by Pope Celestine III., ii. 372, 380; buys Richard from Leopold, duke of Austria, ii. 395; imprisons him at Trifels, ii. 396; has him brought before him, *ib.*; complains he lost Sicily by his act, *ib.*; his other charges against him, ii. 397; after his defence treats him better, ii. 398; agrees to ransom him, *ib.*; allows him to return home, ii. 403; his treatment of him, iii. 216; subdues Apulia and Sicily on Tancred's death, ii. 410; offers a portion of Richard's ransom to the Cistercians which the abbats refuse, ii. 420.
Henry I., emperor of Constantinople, sends legates to the fourth Lateran council, ii. 631.
Henry I., king of England:
In 1068, born, ii. 4, 21.
In 1084, knighted by his father, ii. 19; treasure left him by his father, ii. 24; founds Reading abbey with it, i. 203.
In 1087, the only one of his father's sons present at his funeral, ii. 25; his conduct there, *ib.*
In 1094, sent by William II. into Northumbria, ii. 35.
In 1100, on William's death promises amendment of laws, and is consecrated king at Westminster by the archbishop of York and bishop of London, ii. 115; his charter of liberties, *ib.*; this charter discovered in 1213, read by archbishop Langton in St. Paul's, ii. 552; marries Matilda, ii. 117, 121; their children, ii. 117; makes William Giffard bishop of Winchester, ii. 118; sends messengers for Anselm, *ib.*; keeps Ranulf Flambard, bishop of Durham, in prison, *ib.*; Robert of Normandy excited against him by Flambard, *ib.*
In 1101, sends a fleet against Robert, but the greater part goes over to Robert's side, ii. 122; his treaty with Robert, *ib.*; makes Reinelm

Henry I.—*cont.*
In 1101—*cont.*
bishop of Hereford without election, *ib.*
In 1102, besieges and takes Arundel and Bridgenorth castles, ii. 123; exiles Robert de Belesme, *ib.*; present at the council in London under Anselm, *ib.*; message of Anselm to, about the investitures, *ib.*; orders the archbishop of York to consecrate the bishops whom Anselm had refused to consecrate, *ib.*; exiles William Giffard, elect of Winchester, because he refuses to be consecrated by the archbishop of York, *ib.*
In 1103, his threats through his proctor to Pope Paschal II. and the Pope's answer, ii. 124; cajoles Robert into giving up the money promised by the treaty, *ib.*
In 1104, at war with Robert in Normandy, ii. 126; had exiled William of Mortain, *ib.*; forbids Anselm's return, ii. 127; takes the see of Canterbury into his own hands, and despoils Anselm of all his goods, *ib.*
In 1105, comes to Normandy to attack Robert, ii. 129; acquires Caen and Bayeux by the help of the count of Anjou, *ib.*; most of the princes of Normandy submit to, *ib.*; returns to England, ii. 130.
In 1106, failure of Robert's attempt to be reconciled, *ib.*; his crafty speech to the English nobles respecting Robert, ii. 131; follows Robert to Normandy and takes him prisoner at Tinchebrai, ii. 131, 132; fulfilment of his father's prophecy of his future, ii. 132, 133.
In 1107, goes to Bec and is reconciled with St. Anselm, ii. 133; restores Anselm to his dignity, *ib.*; returns to England and imprisons Robert and William of Mortain, *ib.*; imprisons Robert more closely and
Henry I.—*cont.*
In 1107—*cont.*
blinds him after his attempt to escape, *ib.*; refuses to fulfil his promises to his nobles, ii. 134; his glory and ingratitude to God, *ib.*; agrees to the settlement of the question of investitures, *ib.*
In 1109, holds his court at Westminster with great splendour, ii. 136; marries his daughter to the emperor Henry V., ii. 136, 138; takes an aid from the whole country, ii. 136; causes a number of bishops to come together for the consecration of Thomas, elect of York, *ib.*; makes Ely an episcopal see and Hervey bishop, *ib.*
In 1110, disinherits Philip de Braose and others, ii. 137; puts Elyas of Le Mans to death, *ib.*
In 1111, Le Mans held against him by Fulk of Anjou, ii. 138; lays waste his country, *ib.*
In 1113, makes Ralph of Escures archbishop of Canterbury, ii. 140; the question of the submission of York to Canterbury argued before, *ib.*; goes into Wales and reduces the Welsh, *ib.*
In 1114, makes all swear homage to his son William, ii. 141.
In 1115, threatens archbishop Thurstan for refusing submission to Canterbury, ii. 142.
In 1116, at the dedication of St. Alban's, ii. 142; vi. 36; gives Biscot to St. Alban's, ii. 143; vi. 36, 37; his quarrel with Louis VI., ii. 143; sends forces in aid of Theobald of Blois, *ib.*; aided by the counts of Britanny and Blois forces Louis to leave Normandy, *ib.*; taxes England for his needs, *ib.*
In 1119, sends the bishops of Normandy and England to the council of Rheims, ii. 145; permits Thurstan, elect of York, to go there, but

Henry I.—*cont.*
In 1119—*cont.*
forbids him to be consecrated by the Pope, *ib.*; on his consecration forbids his entering his territories, *ib.*; his battle with Louis VI., ii. 146, 147; wounded by W. Crispin, ii. 147; his victory, *ib.*; returns to Rouen, *ib.*; has an interview with Pope Calixtus II. at Gisors, ii. 148.
In 1120, returns to England, *ib.*; his children drowned, *ib.*
In 1121, marries Adelais of Louvain, ii. 149, 661, note; goes into Wales and the Welsh submit, ii. 149.
In 1123, keeps Christmas at Dunstable, *ib.*; goes to Berkhampstead, *ib.*; death of the chancellor Ranulph in his presence, *ib.*; fills up the sees of Canterbury and Bath, ii. 150; takes the castle of Pont-Audemer, *ib.*; builds a tower at Rouen, fortifies that at Caen, and other castles, *ib.*
In 1124, imprisons Waleran de Mellent and others, ii. 151.
In 1125, permits John de Crema to come to England, *ib.*; gives away several bishopricks, ii. 152; mutilates the coiners, *ib.*
In 1126, his love for his daughter Matilda, ii. 153; brings her to England, *ib.*; makes the nobles of England and Normandy swear fidelity to her, *ib.*
In 1127, keeps Christmas at Windsor, *ib.*; quarrel between the archbishops as to who should crown him, *ib.*; hears of the murder of Charles of Flanders and succession of William, *ib.*; his anxiety from William's threats, *ib.*; crosses to Normandy and marries Matilda to Geoffrey Plantagenet, ii. 154.
In 1128, invades France, stays at Epernon and prevents Louis VI. from aiding William of Flanders, ii. 155; his inquiries as to the genealogy of the kings of France, *ib.*;
Henry I.—*cont.*
In 1128—*cont.*
returns to Normandy, *ib.*; brings Thierry of Alsace against Flanders, *ib.*
In 1129, holds a council in London, respecting the focariæ of the clergy, ii. 156; deceives the bishops on the subject, *ib.*; takes money for allowing the focariæ to be redeemed, *ib.*
In 1130, receives Pope Innocent II. honourably at Chartres, ii. 157; receives him at Rouen and procures his acknowledgment through France, *ib.*; induces him to crown Louis VII. at Rheims, *ib.*; restores Matilda to her husband, *ib.*
In 1132, makes a new see at Carlisle, ii. 158; his confessor Athelulf the first bishop, *ib.*; makes Matilda and her heirs his successors, *ib.*; allows the see of Chester to be removed to Coventry, *ib.*
In 1133, crosses for the last time, ii. 159; sends the hand of St. James to Reading, *ib.*; fills up the sees of Ely and Durham, *ib.*
In 1134, remains in Normandy for the pleasure of seeing his grandsons, *ib.*; story of his sending a scarlet robe to his brother Robert, ii. 160; orders Robert to be buried at Gloucester, ii. 161.
In 1135, his illness from eating lampreys at Lyon-le-forêt, ii. 161; his death, *ib.*; great storm just before, *ib.*; monasteries, castles, and towns founded by him, *ib.*; horrible condition of his body, *ib.*; unburied for some time at Rouen, *ib.*; account of the embalming, &c. of his body, i. 203; the body taken to Caen, then to England, and finally buried at Reading, ii. 162; said by Hugh Bigod to have disinherited, when dying, Matilda, and declared Stephen his heir, ii. 162, 163; account of the treasure he

Henry I.—*cont.*
In 1135—*cont.*
had collected, ii. 164; Stephen present at his burial, *ib.*; had given Arundel as a dowry to Adelais of Louvain, ii. 170; his charter of liberties produced by archbishop Langton before the barons at St. Edmundsbury in 1214, ii. 583; account of, in the explanation of Merlin's prophecies, i. 202; his charters to St. Alban's, vi. 36, 38, 39, 40.
Henry II., king of England:
In 1132, son of Geoffrey Plantagenet and Matilda, born, ii. 158, 159; made his successor by Henry I., ii. 158.
In 1146, crosses to Normandy and is received at Bec, ii. 178.
In 1148, knighted by David of Scotland, ii. 183.
In 1149, Normandy given to, by his father, ii. 184.
In 1150, meets Louis VII. and Eustace, son of Stephen, at Arques, *ib.*; peace made, and he does homage to Louis VII. for Normandy, *ib.*; becomes count of Anjou on his father's death, *ib.*
In 1151, marries Alienora, divorced wife of Louis VII., ii. 186; made duke of Aquitaine and count of Poitou, *ib.*; anger of Louis VII. with him, *ib.*; while he is at Barfleur, Louis VII. and four others combine to strip him of his dominions, *ib.*; his brother Geoffrey sent against him, *ib.*; leaves Barfleur to bring aid to Neufmarché, *ib.*; the castle taken before he could arrive there, ii. 187; ravages the Vexin, between the Epte and the Andelle, *ib.*; takes and destroys several castles of his enemies, *ib.*; goes into Normandy, *ib.*; harasses Richer de l'Aigle and burns Bonmoulins, *ib.*; besieges and takes Mont-Soreau castle, *ib.*; takes William, lord of Mont-Soreau, prisoner, *ib.*; his brother Geoffrey forced to make peace with him, *ib.*; makes a truce with Louis VII., *ib.*
In 1152, comes to England and takes Malmesbury castle, ii. 190, 191; besieges Crowmarsh castle, but makes terms with Stephen that he is to level it, ii. 191; raises the siege of Wallingford castle, *ib.*; takes Reading and Brightwell castles, *ib.*; Warwick surrendered to him by Gundreda, countess of Warwick, *ib.*; birth of his son William, *ib.*
In 1153, makes peace with Stephen at Wallingford, and is to be his heir, ii. 191, 192.
In 1154, crosses to Normandy and reclaims his right over his dominions, ii. 203, 204; quells the rebellion of the barons in Aquitaine, ii. 204; makes peace with Louis VII. and gives him 2,000 marks, while Louis surrenders Verneuil and Neuf marché, *ib.*; on hearing of Stephen's death, goes to Barfleur and waits for a favourable wind, *ib.*; peace in England through expectation of his coming, *ib.*; his reception in England, *ib.*; crowned at Westminster by archbishop Theobald, *ib.*; recovers the castles, &c., belonging to the Crown, destroys the new castles, and banishes the Flemings, ii. 205; deposes certain false earls to whom Stephen had committed the affairs of the revenue, *ib.*
In 1155, birth of his son Henry, ii. 209; his genealogy, *ib.*; disinherits William Peverel, ii. 210; has fealty sworn to his sons William and Henry, *ib.*; levels the castles of Henry, bishop of Winchester, *ib.*; Hugh Mortimer's castles fortified

Henry II.— *cont.*
In 1155—*cont.*
against him, *ib.* ; takes and destroys them, *ib.* ; makes peace with H. Mortimer, *ib.* ; Thomas, archdeacon of Canterbury, made his chancellor, *ib.* ; sends an embassy to the Pope for leave to invade Ireland, *ib.* ; letter of the Pope giving leave, ii. 210, 211.
In 1156, crosses to Normandy and takes Mirebeau and Chinon, ii. 212 ; London surrendered to, *ib.* ; his brother Geoffrey reconciled with him, *ib.* ; their terms of agreement, *ib.* ; birth of his daughter Matilda, *ib.* ; death of his son William, ii. 214.
In 1157, comes to England, has Carlisle, Bamborough, Newcastle, and Lothian surrendered to him by Malcolm IV., ii. 214 ; restores Huntingdonshire to Malcolm IV., *ib.* ; Pevensey and Norwich surrendered to, by William, count of Mortain, *ib.* ; gives him all Stephen his father had at the death of Henry I., *ib.* ; Hugh Bigod resigns his castles to, *ib.* ; prepares for an expedition into Wales, *ib.* ; fortifies Rhuddlan, restores Basingwerk, and reduces Wales, *ib.* ; returns to England, *ib.* ; receives the homage of many at Snowdon, *ib.* ; birth of his son Richard, *ib.*
In 1158, crowned at Worcester, ii. 215 ; places his crown on the altar, and is not crowned again, *ib.* ; birth of his son Geoffrey, *ib.* ; new coinage, *ib.* ; crosses and obtains Nantes on his brother's death, *ib.* ; goes to Paris, and is received by Louis VII. and Constance, *ib.*
In 1159, goes towards Toulouse and takes some neighbouring castles, *ib.* ; spares Toulouse out of respect for Louis VII., *ib.* ; at enmity with Louis VII., *ib.* ; adheres to Pope Alexander III. in the schism, *ib.*

Henry II.—*cont.*
In 1160, returns from Toulouse and betroths his son Henry to Margaret of France, ii. 216 ; receives Gisors castle, *ib.* ; besieges and takes Chaumont castle, *ib.*
In 1162, makes peace with Louis VII. at Freteval, ii. 218 ; birth of his daughter Alienora, *ib.* ; has fealty sworn to his son Henry, *ib.* ; his annoyance at archbishop Thomas resigning the chancellorship, *ib.* ; present at the arrangement between Lincoln and St. Alban's, ii. 219 ; confirms this arrangement, ii. 220.
In 1163, on his return to England receives the archbishop only with partial favour, ii. 221 ; present at the translation of Edward the Confessor, *ib.* ; has G. Foliot, bishop of Hereford, translated to London, *ib.* ; allows Henry of Essex after his defeat to become a monk at Reading, *ib.* ; petitions archbishop Thomas for G. Ridel to be archdeacon of Canterbury, *ib.* ; reasons for his quarrel with the archbishop, ii. 221, 222 ; allows Clarembald, elect of St. Augustine's, to be admitted without profession to the archbishop, ii. 221, 222 ; general inquisition as to the liability to secular service, *ib.* ; his anger at the excommunication of William of Eynesford, *ib.* ; his messengers to the Roman court for confirmation of the customs of the kingdom return without its accomplishment, *ib.* ; his anger for this with the archbishop, *ib.* ; permits the archbishop and bishops, &c. to be at the council of Tours, *ib.* ; Malcolm IV. and Rhys-ap-Griffith do homage to him at Woodstock, *ib.* ; Roger, earl of Clare, asserts his homage to be due only to the king and not to the archbishop, ii. 222, 223.

Henry II.—*cont.*
In 1164, council of Clarendon, ii. 223; constitutions of Clarendon, ii. 223–225; his determination to subject the clergy to lay jurisdiction, ii. 227; at the dedication of the church of Reading, *ib.*; sends messengers to the Pope against the archbishop, ii. 228; his anger on their repulse, ii. 229; his letter to the sheriff of Kent, *ib.*; to the bishop of London, ii. 230; to the justices against the Pope and archbishop, *ib.*; confiscates the property of the church of Canterbury and of the archbishop and his relations, ii. 231, 262; exiles all the archbishop's relations and forbids prayer for him, ii. 231.
In 1165, birth of his daughter Joanna, ii. 233.
In 1166, goes to Normandy, ii. 233; summoned to Montmirail to meet the archbishop by the Pope, ii. 234; tax for the Holy Land, *ib.*; present at the examination of certain heretics at Oxford, *ib.*; birth of his son John, *ib.*; letter of the archbishop to, ii. 235; of the bishop of London to, ii. 238.
In 1167, quarrels with Louis VII., ii. 239; Chaumont burnt by the Normans, *ib.*
In 1168, letter to Reginald, archbishop of Cologne, threatening to recede from Pope Alexander III., *ib.*; receives Constance of Britanny for his son Geoffrey and conciliates the Breton clergy and people, ii. 245.
In 1169, letter of Pope Alexander III., threatening to leave the archbishop free to use his powers, *ib.*; his letter to bishop G. Foliot on his excommunication, ii. 247; Vivian and Gratian come to, at Bayeux, *ib.*; failure of their mission, *ib.*; will not make peace with the archbishop without the avitæ consuetudines, *ib.*; has his son crowned by the

Henry II.—*cont.*
In 1169—*cont.*
archbishop of York, ii. 247, 274; the bishop of London goes to, in Normandy, and conspires against the archbishop, ii. 248; threatens to withdraw from his allegiance to the Pope, *ib.*; his letter to the Pope, *ib.*; sends Reginald, archdeacon of Salisbury, and Richard Barre to the Pope, ii. 249; his excommunication forbidden by the Pope, ii. 250; meets Louis VII. near Paris, respecting the archbishop, ii. 262; the archbishop's petition to, *ib.*; this refused, ii. 263; says he is ready to satisfy the archbishop or to submit to the judgment of the French church, *ib.*; obtains public favour from this, but still refuses the kiss to the archbishop, *ib.*
In 1170, holds his court at Nantes, where fealty is sworn to him and to his son Geoffrey, *ib.*; nearly drowned on his return to England, *ib.*; crosses and meets the archbishop and Louis VII. at Montmirail, but refuses the kiss, ii. 274; meets Louis at Freteval with the archbishop of Sens and bishop of Nevers, ii. 275; holds the archbishop's stirrup, *ib.*; reconciled with him at Amboise, *ib.*; writes to his son Henry announcing this, and ordering his property to be restored, *ib.*; the Pope's letter on the young king's coronation, ii. 276; his officials require the archbishop to absolve the suspended bishops, ii. 277.
In 1171, this demanded on his part by Traci, Fitz-Urse, &c., ii. 280; hears at Argenton of the murder of the archbishop, ii. 282; his penitence, *ib.*; sends messengers to the Pope, but the Pope refuses to see them, *ib.*; the messengers swear

Henry II.—*cont.*
In 1171—*cont.*
he will submit to the Pope in all things, and he is saved from excommunication and interdict, ii. 283; visits bishop Henry de Blois, who blames him for the archbishop's death, *ib.*; goes to Ireland, and receives the homage of the bishops and several princes, ii. 284.
In 1172, his sons excited against him, ii. 285; holds a council at Lismore, where the English laws are received by the Irish, *ib.*; lands in Wales, goes to Porchester, and then to Normandy, *ib.*; absolved from the archbishop's murder on his oaths and promises to the two cardinal legates, *ib.*; his angry words the immediate cause of the murder, *ib.*; promises to send help to the Holy Land, to restore the possessions of Canterbury, and to annul the customs introduced against the liberties of the church, *ib.*; promises to receive the archbishop's relations, ii. 286.
In 1173, receives Alice, daughter of Humbert, earl of Maurienne, for his son John, *ib.*; the young king rebels, *ib.*; his sons, Richard and Geoffrey, join Henry, *ib.*; allows free election to the vacant bishopricks, ii. 287; Richard, elect of Canterbury, swears fealty to, *ib.*; orders Mary, sister of archbishop Thomas, to be made abbess of Barking, ii. 288; at Rouen while Louis VII. invades Normandy, *ib.*; spends his time in hunting, *ib.*; many desert him for his son, *ib.*; threatens Louis VII., who flies from him and leaves Normandy, *ib.*; orders Leicester to be besieged, because the earl had joined the young king, ii. 289; the citizens pay 300*l.* for leave to quit the town, *ib.*; refuses Northumberland to William, king of Scots, *ib.*; at Rouen hears that his son's best forces are surrounded at Dol, ii. 290; arrives at Dol, and finds most of his enemies destroyed, *ib.*; names of the chief prisoners taken there, ii. 291.
In 1174, Roger de Mowbray withdraws from his allegiance, *ib.*; goes with the Poitevins to the relief of Saintes, *ib.*; returns to Normandy, *ib.*; Philip, count of Flanders, swears to give the crown to the young king, *ib.*; Richard, elect of Winchester, sent to inform him of the capture of Norwich, &c., ii. 292; returns to England with his family, *ib.*; sends his prisoners before him to Barfleur, *ib.*; his prayer before crossing, *ib.*; lands at Southampton, *ib.*; does not enter the town, but goes to Canterbury, ii. 292, 293; his visit to the shrine of St. Thomas, and penance, ii. 293; swears he had nothing to do with the murder, *ib.*; his gifts to the shrine, *ib.*; William, king of Scots, taken, and the young king's fleet dispersed on the same day, *ib.*; honourably received in London after his penance, ii. 294; reduces Huntingdon castle, *ib.*; the soldiers of the earl of Leicester surrender Groby and Mountsorrel castles, *ib.*; Malzeard castle reduced, *ib.*; collects his army at St. Edmundsbury, and proposes to besiege Bungay and Framlingham castles, *ib.*; Hugo Bigod submits, *ib.*; allows the Flemings to leave the country, *ib.*; Robert, earl of Ferrers, and Roger de Mowbray submit, on Thirsk and Stutbury castles being besieged, *ib.*; William, earl of Gloucester, and Richard, earl of Clare, meet him obediently, *ib.*; crosses to Normandy with his prisoners, *ib.*; on

Henry II.—*cont.*
In 1174—*cont.*
landing, finds Rouen besieged by by Louis VII., the young Henry, and Philip, count of Flanders, ii. 295; forces them to raise the siege, *ib.*
In 1175, summons his sons to Le Mans on their repentance, ii. 295; Geoffrey and Richard do homage there, *ib.*; Henry goes to him at Bur-le-roy and prays for pardon, *ib.*; acts as the father on the return of the prodigal, and receives Henry's homage, ii. 295, 296; releases 969 prisoners without ransom, ii. 296; sends letters with the form of the peace throughout his dominions, *ib.*; orders all the castles fortified against him to be reduced to their state before the war, *ib.*; William, king of Scots, makes peace with him at Falaise, *ib.*; terms of the treaty, ii. 297; Berwick and Roxburgh castles given up to him, *ib.*; the castles erected during the war destroyed, *ib.*
In 1176, comes to England with his son and occupies the same chamber with him, *ib.*; visits the shrine of St. Thomas with him, *ib.*; with his son, administers peace and justice through all England, *ib.*; levels various castles, ii. 297, 298; appoints new justiciaries by the advice of his son and the bishops, ii. 298; four things granted by, to the legate, Peter Leonis, ii. 298; all the castles in England given up to, *ib.*; gives his younger daughter Joanna to William, king of Sicily, *ib.*; the quarrel between Alfonso IX. of Castile and Sancho VI. of Navarre referred to, ii. 299; his decision, *ib.*; embassies from the Greek emperor and other sovereigns to, meet at Westminster, ii. 299, 300; his wisdom and magnificence, ii. 300.
Henry II.—*cont.*
In 1177, causes regulars instead of seculars to be introduced at Waltham, *ib.*; after quieting the country crosses to Normandy, *ib.*; his treaty with Louis VII., *ib.*; his engagement to go on the crusade, ii. 301.
In 1178, having got all the strongholds in his dominions into his hands, visits St. Thomas of Canterbury, *ib.*; knights his son Geoffrey at Woodstock, *ib.*
In 1179, receives his son Henry with honour on his return from France, ii. 309; meets Louis VII. at Dover on his way to Canterbury and receives him with honour, *ib.*; his presents to the French nobility, *ib.*; displays his treasures to Louis VII., *ib.*; makes him some small presents, *ib.*; Cadwallon, prince of Wales, brought before, ii. 314; scandal occasioned by Cadwallon's death, *ib.*; orders the murderers to be punished, *ib.*
In 1180, his colloquy and treaty with Philip II. between Gisors and Trie, *ib.*; receives Richard with honour on his coming to England, ii. 315; new coinage in England, *ib.*
In 1181, Philip II. commits his kingdom and himself to, ii. 316; puts Normandy under the disposition of the young king Henry, *ib.*; comes to England and visits St. Thomas of Canterbury, *ib.*; new coinage in England, ii. 317.
In 1182, present at the renouncing by Geoffrey of his election to Lincoln at Marlborough, ii. 318; assigns a considerable sum for the Holy Land at Waltham, *ib.*; crosses to Normandy, *ib.*; Henry, duke of Saxony, goes to, with his wife and sons, *ib.*; he is handsomely entertained by him for three years, *ib.*

Henry II.—*cont.*
In 1183, urges Geoffrey and Richard to do homage to Henry, *ib.*; Geoffrey obeys, but Richard refuses, *ib.*; desires Henry to raise an army and compel Richard, ii. 318, 319; death of Henry, ii. 319.
In 1184, brings Henry, duke of Saxony, with his family into England, *ib.*; meets the archbishop of Cologne and Philip, count of Flanders, on coming to England, and brings them to London, *ib.*; embassy to, from the clergy and people of the kingdom of Jerusalem, to offer him the crown, ii. 322.
In 1185, the patriarch Heraclius and the Master of the Hospitallers visit him at Reading, *ib.*; his reverence for the memorials of our Lord, and the keys brought, *ib.*; letter of Pope Lucius III. to, on this subject, ii. 323; holds a parliament at Clerkenwell, where he is advised to refuse the crown, *ib.*; nothing determined about his sons accepting the crown, *ib.*; knights John at Windsor, *ib.*; crosses with the patriarch, and spends Easter at Rouen, *ib.*; meets Philip II. at Vaudreuil, *ib.*; many nobles take the cross in his presence, ii. 324; gives Huntingdon to William, king of Scots, *ib.*; death of his mother Matilda, *ib.*
In 1186, takes the cross, ii. 326.
In 1188, his interview with Philip II. between Trie and Gisors, ii. 330; agrees to go with him to Jerusalem, *ib.*; takes the cross from the archbishops of Rheims and Tyre, *ib.*; the English to have white crosses, *ib.*; aids Geoffrey de Lusignan against Richard, ii. 331; consequent alienation of Richard, *ib.*; had committed his territories to the charge of Philip II., *ib.*; some of his castellans drawn from his allegiance by Philip

Henry II.—*cont.*
In 1188—*cont.*
II., *ib.*; injuries done to, by Philip, *ib.*; wastes France, from Verneuil to Mayenne, *ib.*; his quarrel with Philip and Richard a great hindrance to the crusade, ii. 336.
In 1189, his anger with Philip and Richard on account of their invasion, *ib.*; keeps Christmas at Saumur, ii. 337; many barons leave him for Richard, *ib.*; his lands wasted by Philip and Richard, *ib.*; the Bretons desert, *ib.*; attempt of Pope Clement III. to make peace, *ib.*; agrees to stand by the award of the archbishops of Bourges, Rouen, and Canterbury, *ib.*; all that hinder the peace, except the kings themselves, excommunicated, *ib.*; his interview with Philip II. at La Ferté Bernard, ii. 339; has Philip's sister Alesia in his custody, *ib.*; Philip requires her to be given to Richard, and security of Richard's succession to be given, *ib.*; refuses to let John go on the crusade, *ib.*; the interview comes to nothing, *ib.* John of Anagni threatens Philip and Richard with an interdict, *ib.*; suspected of having bribed John of Anagni, *ib.*; the archbishops and nobles advise him to agree to his son's requests, ii. 340; his refusal, *ib.*; the colloquy broken up, *ib.*; castles taken from him by Philip, *ib.*; his despair and flight at the burning of Le Mans, *ib.*; his narrow escape from the pursuit of Philip and Richard, ii. 341; erroneously said to reach Tours and fortify himself there, *ib.*; castles surrendered to Philip, *ib.*; conference for peace at Saumur, ii. 342; Philip refuses to make peace unless the Bretons and Poitevins are included, ii. 343; after the capture of Tours, is forced to make

Henry II.—*cont.*
In 1189—*cont.*
peace, *ib.*; does homage to Philip, *ib.*; terms of the peace, *ib.*; Merlin's prophecy fulfilled, *ib.*; goes to Chinon, ii. 344; his death, *ib.*; his funeral, *ib.*; on a Tuesday, ii. 261; behaviour of Richard at the funeral, *ib.* (*see* note [8]); buried at Fontevraud by the archbishops of Tours and Treves, ii. 345; his epitaph, *ib.*; his laws, ii. 346; punishment of Richard for his behaviour to him, ii. 395; had induced St. Hugh to become prior of the Carthusian house he built in England, ii. 468; had kept the church of Lincoln for many years without a bishop, but at length has St. Hugh elected, *ib.*; his children and their progeny, i. 207; ii. 660, 661, note; story of his being the son of Stephen and Matilda, i. 204; introduces into England the Templars and Hospitallers, and the monks and nuns of Fontevraud, i. 208; Alfonso X. claims Gascony on the strength of his charter, v 365, 397; had given Gascony to Alfonso IX. with his daughter, v. 658.

Henry III., king of England:
In 1207, born, son of John and Isabella, ii. 520, 661, note.
In 1216, John declares him his heir and has the kingdom sworn to him, ii. 668; crowned at Gloucester in the presence of the legate Guala and various bishops and nobles, iii. 1, 2; his oath, *ib.*; does homage to the Roman church and Pope Innocent III., iii. 2; coronation banquet, *ib.*; receives the homage of all present, *ib.*; remains under the guardianship of William Marshal, *ib.*; general feeling in his favour through the country, *ib.*; fidelity of Hubert de Burgh to, iii.

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1216—*cont.*
3, 5; William of Albini does homage to, iii. 6; puts Sleaford castle into W. of Albini's charge, *ib.*
In 1217, at Bristol at Christmas with the legate Guala and W. Marshal, iii. 11; the barons inclined to return to their allegiance, *ib.*; truce with Louis, iii. 13; William, earl of Salisbury, and others return to, *ib.*; victory of his forces at Lincoln, iii. 20–23; W. Marshal brings him news of the battle, iii. 24; on hearing that Mountsorrel castle was deserted by its defenders, orders the sheriff of Nottingham to level it, *ib.*; his strength after the battle of Lincoln, iii. 25; prevents Louis's partisans from leaving London, *ib.*; hears of the aid sent to Louis, has the coasts watched, and determines to besiege London, iii. 26; by W. Marshal's advice, assigns to Philip of Albini and John Marshal the office of preventing the arrival of the French, *ib.*; defeat and death of Eustace the monk, iii. 27–29; the news of this brought to him by Philip of Albini, iii. 28; with the legate and the marshal meets Louis at Staines and arranges peace, iii. 30; terms of the peace, iii. 30, 31; swears to restore to the barons all their rights and liberties, iii. 31; accused of breaking his oath in the matter of Constantine Fitz-Athulf, *ib.*
In 1218, at Northampton at Christmas, supplied with necessaries by Fawkes de Breauté, iii. 33; on the refusal of Robert de Gaugi to surrender Newark castle to the bishop of Lincoln, orders the earl Marshal to besiege it, and goes with him to the siege, *ib.*; they direct the siege operations, *ib.*; agrees to the terms

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1218—*cont.*
of peace between R. de Gaugi and the bishop, iii. 34; letter of exhortation of Pope Honorius III. to, *ib.*; obtains a seal of his own, iii. 43.

In 1219, keeps Christmas at Winchester, *ib.*; supplied with necessaries by Peter, bishop of Winchester, *ib.*; under the charge of the bishop of Winchester after W. Marshal's death, *ib.*

In 1220, keeps Christmas at Marlborough, still under the charge of the bishop of Winchester, iii. 58; crowned at Westminster by archbishop Langton, *ib.*; edict that all are to use chaplets of flowers, *ib.*; meets Alexander II. of Scotland at York, and makes a treaty for him to marry his sister Joanna, *ib.*; takes the castles of Rockingham and Sauvey, iii. 59; founds the lady chapel at Westminster and lays the first stone, *ib.*; at the translation of St. Thomas of Canterbury, *ib.*

In 1221, keeps Christmas at Oxford, iii. 60; the nobles go to, at Westminster to discuss the affairs of the kingdom, *ib.*; besieges and takes Biham (Bytham) castle, iii. 61; his orders respecting the prisoners, *ib.*; the earl of Albemarle brought to him by the archbishop of York, *ib.*; reconciled with the earl of Albemarle by Pandulf's influence, *ib.*; releases the soldiers without ransom, *ib.*; goes to the relief of Builth castle and drives away the Welsh, iii. 64; goes to Montgomery and builds a castle there, *ib.*; a scutage granted, *ib.*; gives his sister Joanna to Alexander II. of Scotland, iii. 66; at the marriage at York, iii. 67.

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1222, keeps Christmas at Winchester, and is provided for by the bishop, *ib.*; his teacher, Philip of Albini, goes to Jerusalem, *ib.*; removes the magistrates of London, and substitutes fresh ones after the riots under Constantine Fitz-Athulf, iii. 73.

In 1223, keeps Christmas at Oxford, iii. 75; goes to London, and is required by the archbishop to confirm Magna Charta, iii. 75, 76; bound to this by his oath on Louis's departure, iii. 76; speeches of William Brewer and the archbishop, *ib.*; on seeing the archbishop's anger, states his oath and that he will observe it, *ib.*; sends letters to the sheriffs to inquire what were the liberties in the reign of Henry II., and to send the return to London, *ib.*; on Philip's death sends archbishop Langton with three bishops to demand Normandy from Louis, iii. 77; they bring back Louis's refusal, iii. 78; his messengers return from Rome with the bull declaring him to be of full age, iii. 79; letters of Pope Honorius III. on his coming of age, vi. 69, 70; the Pope orders the barons, &c. to surrender those of his castles which they have in charge, iii. 79; conspiracy of the earls and barons in consequence, *ib.*; they will not surrender the wardships, iii. 80; rising of Llewellyn in Wales, iii. 82.

In 1224, keeps Christmas at Northampton, iii. 82; opposition of R. Blundevil, earl of Chester, and others, iii. 83; they submit and surrender their castles, but are still indignant, because he will not dismiss Hubert de Burgh, *ib.*; treason of the Poitevins, iii. 84; holds a council at Northampton for the recovery of Poitou, iii. 84, 89; the

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1224—*cont.*
wife of Henry de Braibroc comes to tell of her husband's seizure and imprisonment by Fawkes de Breauté, iii. 85; asks the advice of the clergy and people as to what should be done, *ib.*; by their advice at once besieges Bedford castle, iii. 85, 89; vi. 67, 68; demands admission and the restoration of H. de Braibroc, iii. 85; on the refusal of the garrison invests the place, *ib.*; sends a band for Fawkes, but he escapes to Wales, iii. 85, 86; swears to hang all the garrison if they are taken, iii. 86; seizes Fawkes's flocks and produce, *ib.*; takes the castle and hangs the defenders, *ib.*; on Fawkes's submission puts him under the charge of the bishop of London, iii. 87; sued by Fawkes's wife for a divorce, *ib.*; gives her her lands, &c., and commits her to the charge of William, earl of Warrenne, iii. 88; grant to, from the clergy and laity, *ib.*; grants a scutage to the nobles, *ib.*; has Bedford castle destroyed, and gives the houses to William Beauchamp, *ib.*; vi. 68.
In 1225, keeps Christmas at Westminster, iii. 91; asks for an aid by the mouth of Hubert de Burgh, *ib.*; a fifteenth granted if Magna Charta and the forest charter are signed, *ib.*; this done, juries appointed to view the forests, and the charters sent to every county, iii. 92; the charters deceitful, *ib.*; knights his brother Richard and sends him into Gascony, *ib.*; had made him earl of Cornwall and count of Poitou, iii. 93; account of his reception, and the reduction of Gascony, *ib.*; at Westminster decides on the fate of F. de Breauté, iii. 94; banishes him and gives him to the charge of W., earl of Warrenne, *ib.*; sends

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1225—*cont.*
Hugh Neville and Brien de Insula with others to choose juries to view the forests, *ib.*; the fifteenth collected, iii. 95; on Hugh Bigod's death puts his lands and honours under the charge of Hubert de Burgh, *ib.*; his answer to the papal letters brought by the nuncio Otho, iii. 97; attempt of Otho to reconcile him with F. de Breauté, iii. 97, 105; his answer, iii. 97, 105; hears the report of the death of the earl of Salisbury, iii. 101; Hubert de Burgh applies to him to obtain Ela, countess of Salisbury, for his nephew Reimund, *ib.*; grants the request if the countess will consent, iii. 102.
In 1226, keeps Christmas at Winchester, *ib.*; dangerously ill at Marlborough, *ib.*; not at the council at Westminster to hear the Pope's demands, iii. 102, 103; forbids the prelates to accede to them, iii. 103; his recovery at Marlborough, iii. 104; William, earl of Salisbury, visits and demands justice from him on Hubert de Burgh for his attempt on his countess, *ib.*; his answer to archbishop Langton at Westminster on the Pope's demands, iii. 109; Louis VIII. demands inhibitory letters from the Pope to prevent his invading France, iii. 110; these sent, and he asks the opinion of his counsellors on them, iii. 111; postpones his intention till after the end of the crusade against the count of Toulouse, *ib.*; his anxiety about his brother Richard, *ib.*; his counsellor William of Perepund, *ib.*; offers his chaplain Luke to the monks for the see of Durham, who is refused, iii. 113; his consequent threats, *ib.*; objects to their elect,

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1226—*cont.*
William, archdeacon of Worcester, *ib.*; sends to Rome against them, iii. 114; sends an embassy to the nobles of Normandy, Anjou, Britanny, and Poitou, iii. 119.
In 1227, keeps Christmas at Reading, iii. 121; goes to London and complains of the money paid by the citizens to Louis, *ib.*; forces them to pay him the same, *ib.*; exacts a fifteenth, *ib.*; his exactions from the citizens of Northampton, *ib.*; from the clergy, *ib.*; the clergy compelled by the bishops to pay in spite of an appeal to the Pope, iii. 122; at the council of Oxford declares himself of age and dismisses his governors, *ib.*; quashes the charters of the forest, *ib.*; influence of H. de Burgh over him, *ib.*; requires the monks to renew their charters, *ib.*; return of the embassy from Normandy, Britanny, &c., iii. 123; answer of the count of Britanny, whose daughter Iolante the ambassadors asked for him in marriage, *ib.*; failure of the embassy, *ib.*; receives his brother Richard, *ib.*; makes Hubert de Burgh earl of Kent, *ib.*; quarrel with Richard of Cornwall about a manor given to Waleran, castellan of Berkhampstead, *ib.*; his rage on Richard's refusing to surrender it, iii. 124; advised by Hubert de Burgh to seize and imprison him, *ib.*; threats of the barons who join Richard, and their demands that the forest charters should be restored and sealed, iii. 125; day appointed for a settlement at Northampton, *ib.*; gives Richard his mother's dowry and the English lands of the counts of Britanny and Boulogne, and is reconciled with him, *ib.*

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1228, keeps Christmas at York, iii. 143; goes to London, and on the way breaks up and burns the false measures of grain, &c., *ib.*; warned by Frederick II. to take example from the Pope's conduct to John and Raymond of Toulouse, iii. 152; objects to Walter of Eynsham for Canterbury and sends an embassy to Rome against him, iii. 157; relieves the castle of Montgomery, besieged by the Welsh, iii. 158; goes to Kerry and burns the abbey *ib.*; agrees to Hubert de Burgh's proposal to build a fort there, *ib.*; a knight slain there, iii. 159; forced to make peace with Llewellyn - ap - Jorwerth and the castle levelled, *ib.*; returns home, *ib.*
In 1229, keeps Christmas at Oxford, iii. 164; the archbishop of Bordeaux visits him for the nobles of Gascony, Aquitaine, and Poitou, *ib.*; invitation to, from the Norman nobles, iii. 165; postpones the consideration of this at the instance of Hubert de Burgh, *ib.*; his messengers at Rome offer the Pope a bribe of a tenth for the quashing of the election of Walter of Eynsham to Canterbury, iii. 169; letter of Frederick II. with an account of the recovery of the Holy Land, iii. 173; summons a parliament at Westminster to hear the Pope's demands, iii. 186; assents to them through weakness, iii. 187; manner in which the tax is collected, iii. 187, 188; helps the new church of Salisbury, iii. 189, 391; knights John de Burgh, iii. 190; collects an army at Portsmouth for the recovery of Normandy, *ib.*; his rage with Hubert de Burgh on not finding sufficient transports, iii. 190, 191; attempts to kill him, but is

Henry III.—*cont.*

In 1229—*cont.*

prevented by Ranulf, earl of Chester, iii. 191; advised by the count of Britanny to defer his expedition, *ib.*; dismisses his army, *ib.*; reconciled with Hubert de Burgh, *ib.*; homage of the count of Britanny, *ib.*; restores to the count of Britanny his rights in England, *ib.*; gives him 5,000 marks, and dismisses him to Britanny, *ib.*; present when the archbishop of Canterbury celebrates with the pall, *ib.*

In 1230, keeps Christmas at York with the king of Scots, iii. 193; his gifts to him, *ib.*; goes to London, *ib.*; his exactions, ii. 194; collects an army at Reading and crosses from Portsmouth to Britanny, *ib.*; lands at St. Malo, *ib.*; joined by his forces, *ib.*; the townships and castles of the district surrendered by the count of Britanny, *ib.*; homage and fealty done to, by the nobles of Britanny, *ib.*; opposed by Andrew de Vitrè, iii. 195; Louis IX. advances against him, *ib.*; at Nantes, *ib.*; many of the French barons allied with him, *ib.*; rising in Ireland during his absence in France, iii. 196; invitation to, from some nobles of Normandy to attempt to recover the country, iii. 197; this offer rejected by H. de Burgh, *ib.*; goes through Anjou and Poitou into Gascony by Hubert's advice, iii. 198; returns to Poitou and receives the homage of many, *ib.*; besieges and takes Mirebeau castle, *ib.*; wastes money at Nantes, iii. 199; after arranging for the guardianship of Britanny, lands at Portsmouth, *ib.*; his losses in money and men, *ib.*; presents to him on his return, iii. 200; gives the custody of the lands of Gilbert de Clare to Hubert de Burgh, *ib.*

Henry III.—*cont.*

In 1231, keeps Christmas at Lambeth, H. de Burgh supplying necessaries, *ib.*; holds a parliament at Westminster and demands a scutage, *ib.*; opposition of the archbishop of Canterbury, *ib.*; the question delayed, *ib.*; quarrel with archbishop Richard respecting the custody of Tunbridge castle, iii. 201; asserts his right to sell or give away such guardianships, *ib.*; sends Roger de Cantelupe to Rome against the archbishop on this matter, *ib.*; his grief and exclamation at the death of William Marshal, *ib.*; goes into Wales to suppress the Welsh rising, iii. 202; goes into the south and sends H. de Burgh against them, *ib.*; collects an army at Oxford, has Llewellyn excommunicated for his barbarity, and goes to Hereford, *ib.*; advances against the Welsh and threatens to burn Cumhyre abbey, but is bought off by the abbat, iii. 203; rebuilds castle Maud, iii. 203, 204; makes a truce for three years with Louis IX., iii. 204; honourably receives the count of Britanny, the earl of Chester, and Richard Marshal in Wales, *ib.*; refuses to give Richard Marshal his brother's inheritance at first, *ib.*; his threats against him, *ib.*; afterwards gives him all his rights, iii. 205; complaints at Rome that he rules everything by the advice of H. de Burgh, *ib.*; returns to England in October, iii. 206; proposal for him to marry the daughter of the king of Scotland, *ib.*; vi. 71; this opposed by the barons, especially Richard Marshal, iii. 206; it is prevented by R. Marshal and the count of Britanny, *ib.*; gives the count of Britanny 5,000 marks of silver, *ib.*; accepts Ralph Neville bishop of Chichester for archbishop,

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1231—*cont.*
and invests him with the temporalities, iii. 207.
In 1232, keeps Christmas at Winchester, iii. 211; holds a parliament at Westminster, *ib.*; demands an aid, iii. 212; this refused by the barons, *ib.*; the prelates ask for delay, *ib.*; the Pope sends letters to, complaining of the attacks on the Roman clerks in England, iii. 217; holds an inquiry and has many, both clerical and lay, persons imprisoned, iii. 218; orders Robert de Tuinge to go to Rome for absolution, iii. 218, 219; gives him letters testimonial to the Pope, iii. 219; bishop Peter des Roches and others of his advisers complain of the ravages of Llewellyn, *ib.*; says he can do nothing from his poverty, *ib.*; they bid him get funds as his predecessors did, iii. 220; demands an account from the sheriffs and deposes those convicted of fraud, *ib.*; deposes Ranulf Brito and puts Peter de Rievaulx in his place, *ib.*; fills his coffers, *ib.*; deposes H. de Burgh and puts Stephen de Segrave in his place, *ib.*; demands an account of all his expenditure from H. de Burgh, *ib.*; his other charges against him, iii. 221, 222; had sent to the duke of Austria to ask his daughter in marriage, iii. 222; accuses Hubert of stealing a precious stone from him and sending it to Llewellyn, *ib.*; H. de Burgh accused of procuring his favour by charms, iii. 223; the Londoners complain to, of Hubert's having put Constantine Fitz-Athulf to death, *ib.*; orders all who have any complaints against Hubert to come to him for justice, *ib.*; accepts John Blund as archbishop of Canterbury, *ib.*; parliament at

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1232—*cont.*
Lambeth, where a fortieth for his debts to the count of Britanny is granted, iii. 223, 224; orders H. de Burgh to come to his trial, iii. 224; bids the mayor of London seize him at Merton, *ib.*; cautioned by the earl of Chester as to the danger of raising the mob against him, iii. 225; sends two to stop the mob, *ib.*; one killed by an accident, iii. 226; the mob returns to London, *ib.*; allows some delay to Hubert, *ib.*; his anger on hearing of Hubert being at [Boisars], iii. 227; sends Godfrey de Craucumbe to seize Hubert and bring him to London, *ib.*; his joy on hearing of his seizure, iii. 228; severely rebuked by the bishop of London, and forced to restore Hubert to the chapel, *ib.*; orders the sheriffs of Herford and Essex to besiege him in the chapel, *ib.*; offers three alternatives to Hubert, iii. 229; on Hubert's surrendering has him closely imprisoned in the Tower, iii. 230; letter of instructions to the collectors of the fortieth, *ib.*; hearing that Hubert had treasure laid up at the New Temple, sends the master of the Temple to inquire, iii. 232; demands the money, which is refused, *ib.*; sends to Hubert to require him to give it up, *ib.*; has the money placed in his own treasury, iii. 233; account of the treasure, *ib.*; his answer to those who urge Hubert's death, *ib.*; grants Hubert his lands, *ib.*; sends him to Devizes under the charge of four earls, iii. 234.
In 1233, keeps Christmas at Worcester, iii. 240; by the advice of bishop Peter des Roches removes all his ministers and substitutes Poitevins, *ib.*; expels William de Rodune, *ib.*; expels Walter, bishop

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1233—*cont.*
of Carlisle, from the treasury, and takes money and wardships from him, *ib.*; trusts only to the bishop of Winchester and Peter de Rievaulx, *ib.*; expels the guardians of the castles and puts all into Peter's hands, *ib.*; these two, with Stephen de Segrave and Robert Passelew, rule the kingdom, *ib.*; puts oppressors into the castles, *ib.*; through the deception of his counsellors causes great injustice in the country, iii. 241; avoids many of the bishops in consequence of the accusations against them by the bishop of Winchester, *ib.*; the earl Marshal remonstrates with him and insists on foreigners being banished, *ib.*; determination of the Marshal and other nobles, *ib.*; his heart perverted by the bishop of Winchester, iii. 244; goes always surrounded by Poitevins, *ib.*; summons the barons to Oxford, but they refuse to come, *ib.*; his anger and fresh summons, *ib.*; speech of Robert Bacun to, iii. 244, 245; summons the barons to Westminster, iii. 245; the barons threaten to depose him and create a new king, unless he removes Peter des Roches and the Poitevins, *ib.*; his fear at this, *ib.*; advice of Peter des Roches, iii. 246; his rage against Gilbert Basset, *ib.*; despoils him of a manor given by John, *ib.*; threatens to hang him, *ib.*; orders Richard Siward to be seized and brought before him, *ib.*; demands hostages from other nobles, *ib.*; flight of Richard Marshal, iii. 247; summons all owing military service to Gloucester, *ib.*; destroys the property of the associated nobles, *ib.*; exiles them and gives their lands to the Poitevins, *ib.*; the earls of Chester and Lincoln corrupted by the bribes of the bishop of Winchester give up the marshal's cause, iii. 248; joined at Gloucester by Baldwin of Guisnes, *ib.*; goes to Hereford with his army, *ib.*; prevents the bishop of Carlisle from crossing at Dover, *ib.*; all concerned in this outrage excommunicated in his presence at Hereford by the bishop of London in spite of his remonstrance, *ib.*; defies Richard Marshal by the bishop of St. David's by the advice of Peter des Roches and orders his castles to be besieged, iii. 249; besieges his castle [of Usk], *ib.*; not taking it, sends some bishops to the marshal, requesting him to surrender it to save his honour, promising to restore it in 15 days, and to amend what was wanting in the kingdom, *ib.*; appoints a day for the marshal, and the others exiled to meet at Westminster, *ib.*; the castle surrendered, *ib.*; compelled by the bishops of Salisbury, London, and others to restore Hubert de Burgh to the church of Devizes, iii. 250; orders the sheriff to besiege Hubert in the church so that he may die of hunger, *ib.*; refuses to restore Richard Marshal's castle, iii. 251; the castle seized by the marshal, *ib.*; parliament at Westminster on 9th October, *ib.*; exhorted to make peace with his barons, *ib.*; exhorted especially by the Dominicans and Franciscans to whom he generally attended, *ib.*; answer of bishop Peter des Roches to them, iii. 252; the bishops threaten to excommunicate his advisers, *ib.*; all disturbers of the peace excommunicated, *ib.*; on hearing that the marshal had retaken his castle, orders the bishops to excommuni-

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1233—*cont.*
cate him, *ib.*; they refuse, and he summons all who owe military service to come to Gloucester, *ib.*; goes from Gloucester to Hereford and occupies the marshal's lands, iii. 253; from want of food goes to Grosmont castle, *ib.*; his baggage and horses captured by the Welsh, *ib.*; puts Poitevin routiers into the Welsh castles, and makes John of Monmouth and Ralph de Thony leaders of his army in Wales, iii. 254; gives Castle Maud to Ralph de Thony, *ib.*; returns to Gloucester, *ib.*; takes Baldwin de Guisnes into his pay and commits Monmouth castle to him, *ib.*; his offers to Richard Marshal and his answers, iii. 257–261; his character as given by R. Marshal, iii. 259; love of the Pope and the Roman church for him, iii. 261; builds a church for converted Jews in London, iii. 262; builds a hospital in Oxford, iii. 263.
In 1234, keeps Christmas at Gloucester, *ib.*; many nobles who had been despoiled at Grosmont leave him, *ib.*; John of Monmouth had been with him in Wales, *ib.*; remains at Gloucester with the bishop of Winchester during the raid of R. Marshal and Llewellyn, iii. 264, 265; goes to Winchester, iii. 265; his rage against Richard Marshal, *ib.*; compelled by R. Marshal's enemies to put his seal to letters of the tenor of which he was ignorant, *ib.*; the letter sent against R. Marshal in his name to the Irish chiefs, iii. 265, 266; makes a truce with R. Marshal, iii. 268; holds a parliament at Westminster, *ib.*; accuses the bishops of their intimacy with R. Marshal, and their wishing to expel him from the throne, *ib.*; their defence, *ib.*; formal complaint

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1234—*cont.*
of the archbishop and bishops against his counsellors, iii. 268, 269; they demand that Peter des Roches and Peter de Rievaulx should be removed, iii. 270; asks for time, iii. 271; goes to Bromholm by St. Edmundsbury, *ib.*; grants land to Margaret, wife of Hubert de Burgh, *ib.*; goes to Huntingdon, *ib.*; sees the ravages of Richard Siward, *ib.*; Stephen de Segrave hastens to, *ib.*; at Canterbury at archbishop Edmund's consecration, iii. 272; holds a parliament at Westminster on 9 April, *ib.*; the archbishop threatens him with excommunication unless he receives his liege men into his favour and dismisses his evil counsellors, *ib.*; gives way, *ib.*; sends the bishop of Winchester to his diocese, *ib.*; forces Peter de Rievaulx to surrender his castles and give an account of his treasures, *ib.*; sends the Poitevins back to their own country, *ib.*; sends archbishop Edmund and the bishops of Chester and Rochester into Wales to make peace with Llewellyn and R. Marshal, iii. 273; dismisses his evil counsellors and submits to the counsels of archbishop Edmund and the bishops, *ib.*; in the south when R. Marshal goes to Ireland, *ib.*; had given a charter to the Irish chiefs ordering the capture of R. Marshal, iii. 288; goes towards Gloucester, hoping to meet the archbishop and the two bishops, iii. 289; at Woodstock hears of the death of R. Marshal, *ib.*; his grief, *ib.*; summons his priests and has the service for the dead chanted for Marshal's soul, iii. 290; meets the archbishop and the two bishops at Gloucester, *ib.*; they bring the news of peace with Llewellyn if he

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1234—*cont.*
be first reconciled with his exiled nobles, *ib.*; speech of Llewellyn about his charity, *ib.*; summons the proscribed persons to meet at Gloucester, *ib.*; receives and takes into favour H. de Burgh, *ib.*; receives Gilbert Basset and R. Siward into favour, iii. 292; receives the homage of Gilbert Marshal, restores his inheritance, and makes him marshal, *ib.*; admits H. de Burgh, G. Basset, and R. Siward as his counsellors, *ib.*; the letter which caused the death of R. Marshal read before him by the archbishop's direction, *ib.*; his grief, *ib.*; his excuses as to his seal being placed to it without his knowledge of its contents, iii. 293; speech of archbishop Edmund, *ib.*; summons bishop Peter des Roches, Peter de Rievaulx, S. de Segrave, and R. Passelew to give an account of their receipts and expenses, *ib.*; the archbishop obtains a safe conduct for them, iii. 294; his interview with Peter de Rievaulx, *ib.*; demands an account of his treasure and wardships, *ib.*; sends him to the Tower, iii. 295; his interview with S. de Segrave, *ib.*; his charges against him, *ib.*; induced to grant a delay for him to give in his accounts, iii. 296; makes Hugh de Pateshull treasurer, *ib.*; sends aid to the count of Britanny, iii. 297; refuses to go to defend him, iii. 298; the count withdraws his homage, and his English possessions are seized, *ib.*
In 1235, keeps Christmas at Westminster, iii. 305; seven Jews brought before him for circumcising a boy, *ib.*; reconciled with S. de Segrave and R. Passelew, iii. 306; authorises the presentation of Nicholas

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1235—*cont.*
to St. Julian, St. Alban's, *ib.*; grants free election to the monks of St. Alban's, and allows them to keep the house in their own hands, iii. 307; accepts John of Hertford as abbat, *ib.*; embassy from Frederick II. to ask his sister Isabella in marriage, iii. 319; consents and sends for her, *ib.*; his gifts to her, iii. 320; accompanies her to the sea, *ib.*; orders the abbats about Canterbury to send her horses and riders to accompany her to the sea, iii. 321; his farewell, *ib.*; message sent him by the emperor, iii. 324; three leopards sent him by the emperor, *ib.*; aid promised to, against France, by the emperor, iii. 325; his lands in France unjustly detained by Louis IX., *ib.*; Frederick's expression of love for, *ib.*; takes a carucage for his sister's marriage, iii. 327; in London when Henry Clement is slain, *ib.*; accuses Gilbert Marshal of Clement's death, *ib.*; through bishop Walter of Carlisle endeavours to make an alliance with Jane, daughter of the count of Ponthieu, iii. 328; withdraws from this through the threats of Louis IX., *ib.*; a camel sent to, by Frederick II., iii. 334.
In 1236, keeps Christmas at Winchester, *ib.*; had sent messengers to Provence to ask Alienora, daughter of Raymond Berenger IV., in marriage, *ib.*; had sent Richard, prior of Hurley, first secretly, iii. 335; sends him again with other messengers, *ib.*; meets Alienora at Canterbury, ii. 336; they are married there by archbishop Edmund, *ib.*; wears his crown at Westminster, *ib.*; account of the nuptial banquet and the

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1236—*cont.*
queen's reception in London, *ib.*; account of the coronation at Westminster, iii. 337, 338; at Merton receives an embassy from Frederick II., asking him to send Richard of Cornwall to him to lead an expedition against France, iii. 340; this refused, because Richard is heir to the throne, *ib.*; offers to send any noble whom Frederick may choose, *ib.*; establishes the laws of Merton, iii. 341; parliament in London on April 28, iii. 362; influence of the elect of Valence over him, *ib.*; anger of the nobles, *ib.*; goes to the Tower, and this angers the nobles, *ib.*; they are unwilling to enter the Tower, iii. 363; leaves the Tower for his palace and agrees to remove the sheriffs, *ib.*; the new sheriffs sworn to receive no bribes, *ib.*; the king of Scotland sends messengers to demand his rights, *ib.*; banishes R. Siward, as he cannot reconcile him with Richard of Cornwall, *ib.*; removes Ralph Fitz Nicholas and other officers of his household, *ib.*; demands the seal from the chancellor bishop Ralph Neville, but he refuses to give it up, except with the common assent of the kingdom, iii. 364; Frederick sends to, for his wife's dowry, *ib.*; reconciled with Peter de Rievaulx and S. de Segrave, iii. 368; at the parliament at Winchester, *ib.*; endeavours to use the Pope's authority to annul his previous engagements, *ib.*; wonder of many at this, *ib.*; his anger with R. Siward through the influence of Simon de Montfort and Peter de Rievaulx, iii. 369; imprisons, but soon releases him, *ib.*; receives money from the Jews, and protects them, *ib.*; receives horses and other presents from Frederick II., *ib.*;

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1236—*cont.*
quiets the disturbances at Oxford, iii. 371; goes to York, iii. 372; interview with Alexander II. of Scotland, iii. 373; his offers to Alexander instead of Northumberland, *ib.*; the affair put off, *ib.*; sends Baldwin de Vere to Frederick II., iii. 376; B. de Vere brings a message back, iii. 378.
In 1237, keeps Christmas at Winchester, iii. 380; summons a parliament in London for Jan. 13, *ib.*; speech of William de Raleigh, demanding an aid, *ib.*; anger of the nobles at this, iii. 381; his promises, *ib.*; advice of Gilbert Basset, *ib.*; speech of Richard de Percy, iii. 382; promises to confirm Magna Charta, *ib.*; has the sentence renewed against its violators, *ib.*; William de Warrenne and others added to his council, iii. 383; they are made to swear to give him good counsel, *ib.*; a thirtieth granted, *ib.*; submission of Llewellyn-ap-Jorwerth, iii. 385; his anger with H. de Burgh, on account of the marriage of his daughter Margaret with Richard de Clare, iii. 386; had intended Richard de Clare to marry a relation of William, elect of Valence, *ib.*; pacified, *ib.*; submits entirely to the guidance of William, elect of Valence, iii. 387; his weakness and uxoriousness, iii. 388; allows the country to be despoiled by foreigners, *ib.*; his joy at the return of William, elect of Valence, to England, *ib.*; objects to the election of Simon of Elmham to the see of Norwich, iii. 389; wretched state of the country, *ib.*; sends Richard of Cornwall and others to represent him at Vaucouleurs, iii. 393; speech of bishop Peter des Roches, refusing to go, *ib.*; Otho comes to England by his

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1237—*cont.*
request as legate, iii. 395; complaints of the nobles at this, *ib.*; rebuked by archbishop Edmund, *ib.*; will not give way on this, *ib.*; receives the legate at the sea, and conducts him inland, iii. 396; estranged from his natural counsellors, iii. 410; pleads poverty, and demands a thirtieth, *ib.*; it is granted with difficulty and consequent indignation, as given to foreigners, iii. 411; rebuked by Richard of Cornwall, *ib.*; gives himself more and more to the influence of Romans, and especially the legate, iii. 411, 412; will do nothing without the will of the Pope and the legate, iii. 412; his evil counsellors, *ib.*; sends for Raymond Berenger, count of Provence, iii. 413; sends him 1,000 marks to pay his journey, &c., *ib.*; summons a parliament at York on Sept. 14, *ib.*; sends for the king of Scots, *ib.*; his treaty with him, *ib.*; returns to the south with Otho, iii. 414; places an armed guard in St. Paul's at Otho's request, iii. 416; his message to Otho that nothing be done against his crown and dignity, iii. 417; has the privilege as to the festivals of St. Edward read at the council, iii. 418; some of his household act as Otho's body guard, *ib.*
In 1238, keeps Christmas at Westminster, iii. 470; gives his sister, Alienora, to Simon de Montfort, iii. 471; present at the marriage, *ib.*; seals a letter to the Pope asking that the legate may stay in England, iii. 473; anger of Richard of Cornwall at his allowing the marriage of Simon de Montfort and Alienora, iii. 475; remonstrance of Richard of Cornwall with him, iii. 476; influenced

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In 1238—*cont.*
entirely by Simon de Montfort and John de Lacy, *ib.*; general feeling of the country against him, *ib.*; Hubert de Burgh alone takes his side, *ib.*; his anxiety, *ib.*; action of the Londoners, *ib.*; the legate tries to gain over Richard of Cornwall, *ib.*; accused by Richard of giving English possessions and treasure to his wife's relations, iii. 477; accused of permitting church revenues to be despoiled by foreigners, *ib.*; advised by the legate and the bishop of Winchester to give way, iii. 478; asks for delay, which is granted, *ib.*; at London agrees to submit to the provisions of some of the weightier men, *ib.*; the whole comes to an end, iii. 479; his sister Joanna, queen of Scotland, comes to England to visit him, and dies, *ib.*; alienated from Simon de Montfort, *ib.*; excited against the archbishop in the suit with the earl of Arundel, iii. 480; displeased at the arrival of Baldwin II., but afterwards permits him to come to London, receives him at Woodstock, and makes him presents, iii. 481, 486; flight of the legate to him after the riot at Oxford, iii. 483; sends the earl of Warrenne to Oxford to defend the Romans, *ib.*; orders the mayor of London to protect the legate, iii. 484; sends aid to Frederick II. in Italy, iii. 485, 491; writes to the Pope on Frederick's behalf, *ib.*; the Pope answers angrily, and suspends the English business at Rome, iii. 486; tries to induce the Winchester monks to elect William, elect of Valence, to the see, iii. 491, 493, 494, 525; has the election of bishop Ralph Neville quashed, iii. 491, 495; takes his seal from him,

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In 1238—*cont.*
iii. 491, 495 ; his speech on being asked to give the monks license of election, iii. 494 ; gives it, *ib.* ; his anger on the election of William de Raleigh, *ib.* ; gives the seal to Geoffrey the Templar and John of Lexinton, iii. 495 ; sends Simon le Norman and Alexander to Rome, *ib.* ; attempt to assassinate him at Woodstock, iii. 497 ; he is saved by Margaret Biseth, *ib.* ; the assassin suborned by William Marsh, iii. 498 ; has him executed at Coventry, *ib.* ; receives Simon de Montfort with joy, *ib.* ; summons Alexander, bishop of Lichfield, to London, iii. 518.
In 1239, keeps Christmas at Winchester, iii. 522 ; his expenses furnished by the church of Winchester, *ib.* ; treatment of Gilbert Marshal by his servants, iii. 523 ; his answer to Gilbert's remonstrances, *ib.* ; had only given him his inheritance through the influence of archbishop Edmund, iii. 524 ; the Marshals never love him afterwards, *ib.* ; gives the earldom of Leicester to Simon de Montfort, *ib.* ; recalls Stephen de Segrave to his counsels, *ib.* ; procures the quashing of the elections to Norwich and Winchester, iii. 525 ; his interference with the elections to bishopricks, *ib.* ; hopes for the return of the elect of Valence, iii. 526 ; sends messages to the Pope to induce him to allow the legate Otho to remain in England, *ib.* ; applied to, by the legate for the ransom of Peter the Saracen, *ib.* ; his anger at this and speech against the legate, *ib.* ; endeavours in vain to recall Ralph Neville as chancellor, iii. 530 ; had unjustly procured the cassation of his election to Winchester, *ib.* ; his

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1239—*cont.*
anxiety to prevent the legate's leaving England, *ib.* ; sends Simon le Norman to Rome for this, iii. 531 ; his joy at the legate's staying, *ib.* ; anger of the nobles, *ib.* ; the Coventry monks feel they must elect one of his familiars, *ib.* ; fortifies the Tower of London, iii. 532 ; speech about his brother in answer to the complaints of this by the Londoners, *ib.* ; William, elect of Valence, still hopes for the see of Winchester by his aid, iii. 539 ; birth of his son Edward, *ib.* ; his exactions on the occasion, iii. 539, 540 ; orders Ranulph le Breton, to be imprisoned, iii. 544 ; admonished and threatened by the bishop of London, *ib.* ; releases Ranulph le Breton, *ib.* ; had a good ground for defending the emperor on the score of his relationship, iii. 545 ; prevents Simon de Montfort and his wife from attending him at Westminster, iii. 566 ; accuses Simon of seducing Alienora before marriage, *ib.* ; the emperor writes to, against the Pope, iii. 574 ; the letter of Frederick to Richard of Cornwall sent to, iii. 590 ; the letter of Gregory IX. to the English bishops sent to, iii. 608 ; his joy at the arrival of Thomas, count of Flanders, iii. 617 ; has London prepared for his arrival, *ib.* ; his gift of an annual income to him, *ib.* ; charges brought by him against Hubert de Burgh, iii. 618 ; a marriage for him hindered by Hubert, iii. 619 ; character said to be given of him by Hubert, *ib.* ; says that Hubert attempted his life at Woodstock, *ib.* ; answers of Hubert to the charges, *ib.* ; vi. 63–74 ; Hubert resigns his four best castles to, iii. 619 ; Richard of Cornwall

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In 1239—*cont.*
promises to reconcile Gilbert Marshal with him, iii. 620; oppresses the church of Winchester, intruding a foreign prior, who solely tries to please him, iii. 622; still tries to obtain the election of William, elect of Valence, to Winchester, *ib.*; his grief at his death, iii. 623; calls John of St. Giles to his counsels, iii. 627; banishes Simon le Norman and Geoffrey the Templar from them, iii. 629; the reason for this because they would not consent that Thomas, count of Flanders, should have a tax on every sack of wool taken from England through his dominions, *ib.*; gives the seal to Richard, abbat of Evesham, *ib.*; his anger when the Winchester monks obtain the right of election, iii. 630; letter of Frederick II. to, complaining of the Pope, iii. 631.
In 1240, keeps Christmas at Winchester, iv. 1; invests Baldwin de Redvers with the earldom of Devon, *ib.*; complaints by the bishops of his oppressions of the church, iv. 3; accuses Gilbert Marshal of various crimes, *ib.*; messages sent to, by Frederick II. to complain of his conduct, iv. 4; Frederick demands the expulsion of the legate, *ib.*; says he must obey the Pope, *ib.*; writes to the Pope on Frederick's behalf, iv. 5; anger of the Pope, *ib.*; advises the legate Otho to return, *ib.*; receives Simon de Montfort with honour, iv. 7; grants a charter to the Cambridge students, iv. 8; orders the Caursins to leave the country, *ib.*; causes the London citizens and the wardens of the Cinque ports to swear fealty to his son Edward, iv. 9; speech to, with respect to the papal extortions, iv. 10; says he

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In 1240—*cont.*
neither will nor dare oppose the Pope, *ib.*; at the dedication of the church of the New Temple, London, iv. 11; letter to Maurice Fitzgerold respecting inheritances devolving on sisters in Ireland, iv. 12; complaints by archbishop Edmund of his oppressions of the church, iv. 14; the Pope gives way to his oppressions, *ib.*; procures the election of Boniface to Winchester, iv. 15; the seneschal of Gascony comes to, to speak of its danger, *ib.*; letter of Frederick II. to, reproaching him for consenting to the Pope's demands, iv. 16; refuses to disobey the Pope, and complains of the want of due honour to his sister the empress, iv. 19; his reception of Thomas, count of Flanders, *ib.*; his gifts to him, iv. 20; gives large ecclesiastical revenues to the count's clerk Henry, *ib.*; writes to Frederick II. on behalf of the count of Provence, iv. 23; letter of Frederick II. to, on the loss of the Christians at Gaza, iv. 26; sends justices itinerant through the country to extort money, iv. 34; the abbats appeal to, against the papal demands, iv. 36; his anger and threats of imprisonment to them before the legate, *ib.*; won over by the legate to consent to his demands, iv. 43; his farewell to Richard of Cornwall starting on his crusade, iv. 44; takes care of his nephew Henry during Richard's absence, *ib.*; accepts Peter d'Acquablanca as bishop of Hereford, iv. 48; would only accept a foreigner, *ib.*; birth of his daughter Margaret, *ib.*; at the consecration of Andelm, archbishop of Armagh, iv. 49; at the dedication of St. Paul's, *ib.*; writ to summon the trespassers at St. Alban's, iv. 50;

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In 1240—*cont.*
Baldwin II., emperor of Constantinople, writes to, of his success, iv. 54; his extortions, iv. 55; Richard of Cornwall with him before starting, and reconciles him to Gilbert Marshal, iv. 56; said to have received gifts for this, *ib.*; reconciles Maurice FitzGerold with Gilbert Marshal, iv. 56, 57; the prince of Connaught comes to, to complain of John de Burgh, iv. 57, 58; satisfies him, iv. 58; the clergy find him a broken reed to depend upon, iv. 60; tries to get Peter d'Acquablanca or Boniface elected bishop of Durham, iv. 61; letter of Frederick II. to, respecting the proposed council, iv. 65; Frederick's anger at his collecting money against him, and allowing him to be anathematized in England, iv. 69; Frederick's account of his relations with the Pope, iv. 70; allows the legate to absolve those whom archbishop Edmund had excommunicated, iv. 72; satiric speech against, iv. 73; present at the consecration of Peter d'Acquablanca, bishop of Hereford, in St. Paul's, iv. 75; has the gate rebuilt that fell near the Tower of London, iv. 80; a sea monster taken at his manor of Mortlake, iv. 81.
In 1241, keeps Christmas at Westminster, iv. 83; knights the legate's nephew, Avocato, *ib.*; gives him an income of 30*l.*, *ib.*; knights a Provençal at the same time, *ib.*; his banquet at Westminster, *ib.*; places the legate in the chief place, iv. 84; his sorrow at the legate's departure, *ib.*; had made Peter of Savoy earl of Richmond, iv. 85; his reception of and gifts to him, *ib.*; knights him at Westminster, *ib.*; his banquet for him, iv. 86; compels the London

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In 1241—*cont.*
citizens to be present, *ib.*; had made Nicholas of Farnham his confessor and counsellor, *ib.*; at first favours the tournament proposed by Peter of Savoy, iv. 88; finding his favouring the foreigners produces indignation, sends his almoner J., a Templar, to forbid it, *ib.*; had spent over 12,000 marks on the Tower walls, iv. 94; deprives the mayor of London of his income of 40*l.*, and forces him to swear that he will no longer collect it, *ib.*; forces the London citizens to pay a tallage, iv. 95; forbids the income demanded by the Pope from Peterborough to be paid, iv. 102; the Canterbury monks promise to elect Boniface of Savoy archbishop, iv. 103; v. 195; favours them in consequence, and threatens their opponent Simon Langton, iv. 104; the Pope will not offend him in the matter, *ib.*; his plan to secure the Pope's acceptance of Boniface, *ib.*; regrets of the Canterbury monks, iv. 105; writes to the count of Toulouse and the emperor on behalf of the count of Provence, iv. 106; his courtiers persecute the Winchester monks for electing W. de Raleigh to the see, iv. 107, 108; letter of the archbishop of Cologne to, respecting the Tartars, iv. 111; letter of the emperor to, respecting the Tartars, iv. 112; letter of the emperor to, with an account of the surrender of Faenza, and the capture of the prelates, iv. 126; at the consecration of Nicholas, bishop of Durham, at Gloucester, iv. 134; permits the extortions of Peter de Supino in Ireland, iv. 137; the bishop of Bangor goes to, to complain of Griffith's imprisonment, iv. 148, 149; requires David to release Griffith, *ib.*; on his refusal prepares to

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In 1241—*cont.*
invade Wales, *ib.*; aid promised to, by Griffith-ap-Madoc, *ib.*; orders all who owe him service to meet at Gloucester, *ib.*; at Shrewsbury, *ib.*; advances against David, *ib.*; goes to Chester, iv. 150; promises to receive David in peace, and Griffith is sent to him, *ib.*; sends him to London with the Welsh hostages to be kept in the Tower, *ib.*; David goes to London, *ib.*; on his doing homage, dismisses him in peace, iv. 151; reduces Wales without a struggle, iv. 151; v. 193; causes John Mansel to be put in possession of the prebend of Thame, iv. 152; Grosseteste sends two of his archdeacons to remonstrate, *ib.*; his interview with them, *ib.*; comes to London, having left Wales in charge of Waleran, iv. 153; in fear of Grosseteste's leaving the country and putting his see under an interdict, gives way, *ib.*; gives Maidstone and Howden to John Mansel, iv. 154; Grosseteste's sermon in his praise, *ib.*; makes up the quarrel between Grosseteste and the abbat of Westminster, *ib.*; claims to take part in the quarrel between Grosseteste and his chapter, iv. 156; makes a new shrine for Edward the Confessor, *ib.*, v. 195; refuses to give Walter Marshal his inheritance, iv. 157; his interview with him, and abuse of his father and brother, *ib.*; reconciled with him through the bishop of Durham, the queen, and others, iv. 158; makes him earl marshal, *ib.*; retains Carmarthen and Cardigan castles, *ib.*; had formerly committed them to William Marshal and Hubert de Burgh, *ib.*; his anger against bishop William de Raleigh, iv. 159; had intruded Andrew of Britanny into the priory of Winchester, *ib.*; Frederick II. sends Walter de Ocra to, to seize the papal collectors, iv. 161; allows no see to be filled up till it has been pillaged, iv. 170; Fulk made bishop of London against his will, iv. 171; had wished for Peter, bishop of Hereford, *ib.*; endeavours to have Richard, abbat of Evesham, elected to Lichfield, iv. 172; meeting of some of the bishops on the state of the church, iv. 173; letter of Frederick II. to, on the death of the empress Isabella, iv. 175.

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In 1241—*cont.*
In 1242, keeps Christmas at Westminster, iv. 177; Peter of Savoy resigns his castles to, *ib.*; allows him to leave the kingdom, *ib.*; on his starting recalls him, iv. 178; puts Dover castle under his charge, *ib.*; Hugh de Lusignan applies to, for aid, iv. 179; Hugh promises to recover the lands taken by Louis IX. by the aid of the Poitevins and Gascons, the king of Navarre, and the count of Toulouse, iv. 179, 184; trusts to these promises, iv. 179; summons a parliament for January 28, iv. 180; goes to Dover to meet Richard of Cornwall, *ib.*; his presents to Richard, *ib.*; determines to go and claim his rights in Poitou, iv. 181; subsidy refused him by the nobles at the Parliament, *ib.*; tries to get over the nobles one by one, iv. 182; his craft in the matter, *ib.*; his speeeh to those who refused, *ib.*; his interview with those with whom he was more intimate, iv. 182, 183; their answer, iv. 183; accused of breaking the truce with Louis IX., *ib.*; their reproaches, and mention of the power of France, iv. 184; his anger and determination to go to

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In 1242—*cont.*
Poitou, *ib.*; written record of the proceedings, iv. 185; sends the archbishop of York, Richard of Cornwall, and the provost of Beverley to the nobles to ask a subsidy, *ib.*; their answer, *ib.*; his subsequent question and their answer, iv. 187; his promises, *ib.*; his previous breach of faith, iv. 188; preparations of Louis IX. against, *ib.*; collects a large amount of money, iv. 189; Hugh de Lusignan asks him only for money, and promises to provide men, *ib.*; induces Richard of Cornwall to join the expedition, *ib.*; sends Peter of Savoy and the bishop of Hereford into Poitou, iv. 190; goes to Portsmouth to embark, iv. 191; anger of the English at the messages of the Poitevins, *ib.*; the rule of the country committed to the archbishop of York, *ib.*; recalls his former ministers, Ralph Neville, Ralph FitzNicholas, and Godfrey de Craucumbe, *ib.*; crosses with the queen and Richard of Cornwall towards Bordeaux, iv. 192; returns for want of wind to Portsmouth, *ib.*; crosses to Finisterre, *ib.*; lands at Royan, *ib.*; goes to Pons, *ib.*; met by Reginald of Pons and the chief men of Saintonge, *ib.*; agrees to the espousals of his daughter Margaret with Alexander of Scotland, *ib.*; commits the border to Alexander II. while he is abroad, iv. 193; his hatred of William Marsh, who had sent an assassin to murder him at Woodstock, and had murdered Henry Clement in his presence, iv. 193, 194; his orders to have him seized, iv. 193; preparations of Louis IX. against, iv. 195; has William Marsh executed, iv. 196; seizes French merchants in England in reprisals of the similar act of Louis IX., iv. 198; sends to the archbishop of York for aid, *ib.*; this sent, and he is joined by many nobles, *ib.*; Richard de Burgh and others join him by the influence of Maurice Fitzgerold, *ib.*; had obtained much from Canterbury and other sees, iv. 199; his heavy losses at La Réole, and through a tempest, *ib.*; death of Margaret Biset, who had saved him from the assassin at Woodstock, iv. 200; Walter Biset complains to, of his banishment from Scotland, iv. 201; his anger with Alexander II. because he is said to have harboured Geoffrey Marsh, iv. 202; sends Ralph Fitz Nicholas and Nicholas de Molis to Louis IX. at Fontenay, *ib.*; their interview with Louis IX., iv. 203; Louis IX. offers to resign Poitou and part of Normandy, *ib.*; too much under the influence of thePoitevins to listen to Louis, iv. 205; calls Hugh de Lusignan his father, *ib.*; defies Louis IX. by certain Hospitallers, *ib.*; speech of Louis IX. to his nobles about him, *ib.*; the death of Constantine FitzAthulf charged against him, iv. 206; fears of the Poitevins and Gascons and all under his protection, iv. 208; orders the magistrates of the Cinque Ports to illtreat French merchants and travellers, *ib.*; reprisals ordered by Louis IX., iv. 209; arrives at the meadows by the Charente near Tonnaye, *ib.*; makes his two uterine brothers knights, *ib.*; his presents to them, *ib.*; goes to the meadows opposite Taillebourg, *ib.*; in sight of the French army, iv. 210; his speech to Hugh de Lusignan on his not supporting him, iv. 210,

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211; in danger of being captured, iv. 211; on a truce for a night and day being granted, flies to Saintes, iv. 212; pursued by Louis, *ib.*; skirmish at Saintes, iv. 213; deserted by Hugh de Lusignan, iv. 216; his treasure exhausted by him, *ib.*; the count of Toulouse no longer able to aid, *ib.*; nor the king of Arragon, *ib.*; nor the king of Navarre, iv. 217; advice of the count of Toulouse to, *ib.*; had given Saintes to Hugh de Lusignan the younger, *ib.*; this one reason why he lost it, *ib.*; remains at Saintes, iv. 217, 218; hears of his danger of capture by Louis IX., iv. 218; Hugh de Lusignan changed to a bitter enemy, *ib.*; had come to Saintes by Archiac and Herbizi (Barbezieux?), *ib.*; orders Saintes to be burnt because the citizens had betrayed him to Louis, iv. 219; flies to Blaye, *ib.*; his losses and distress, *ib.*; intends to go to Bordeaux, *ib.*; loses the ornaments of his chapel in his flight from Saintes, iv. 220; pursued by Louis IX. to Cartelègue, *ib.*; hearing that Louis was taken ill, stays at Blaye, *ib.*; William l'Archevêque obtains money from, and then deserts, iv. 220, 221; deserted by the vicomte de Thouars, *ib.*; loss of Poitou, iv. 221, 222; interview of Hertold, warden of Mirambeau castle, with him, iv. 222; Montauban almost the only place left to the English, iv. 223; at Blaye, intending to go to Bordeaux, iv. 223, 224; birth of his daughter Beatrice at Bordeaux, iv. 224; the countess of Béarn and her son Gaston go to, and get money from, *ib.*; Louis IX. proposes to pursue him to Blaye and Bordeaux, *ib.*;

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makes a truce for five years with Louis IX., iv. 225; goes into Gascony and wastes his time at Bordeaux, iv. 226; his treasure spent on the Gascons and the countess of Béarn, *ib.*; extorts a scutage, iv. 227; several of the English ask leave to return, iv. 228; allows them, on their obtaining a passage through France, *ib.*; his tyranny to William de Ros, *ib.*; remonstrance of Richard of Cornwall, *ib.*; his anger with Richard, *ib.*; Richard leaves him, iv. 229; entirely under the influence of the people of Bordeaux and the Gascons, *ib.*; wastes his time and treasure at Bordeaux, *ib.*; sends to the archbishop of York to send him the corn of the see of Canterbury and other provisions to Bordeaux, iv. 230; demands that the property of William de Ros and other nobles who left him be confiscated, *ib.*; this not done by the archbishop, iv. 231; remains with the queen at Bordeaux, *ib.*; follows the counsels of the Gascons rather than those of his brother, *ib.*; Simon de Montfort and others with him, *ib.*; marked with infamy because he follows the counsels of the count of Toulouse and king of Arragon rather than those of his own people, *ib.*; discord sown between him and his lieges, *ib.*; the Gascons care less for him, *ib.*; speech of Louis IX. about him, *ib.*; speech of Llewellyn, iv. 232; deluded by the Poitevins and Gascons, and is in great poverty, iv. 233; heavily in debt in Gascony, in spite of his scutage, *ib.*; orders the archbishop of York to demand an aid from the Cistercians, iv. 234; their answer, iv. 234, 235.

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In 1243, winters at Bordeaux, iv. 236; his treasures extorted by the countess of Béarn and her son Gaston, and the Gascons, *ib.*; some of the Gascons rebel, *ib.*; his lieges attack the monastery of Vérines, *ib.*; becomes more attached to John Mansel, who was wounded there, iv. 237; had procured the election of the abbat of Evesham to Lichfield, *ib.*; rejects William of Montpelier, elected bishop by the Coventry monks, *ib.*; complains to the archbishop of York that he had received neither stores nor money, *ib.*; complaints of the Cinque Ports of the injuries done to them by the count of Britanny and the sailors of Calais and Witsand, iv. 238, 239; Bordeaux called his prison, iv. 239; urged by the archbishop of York to return, *ib.*; extorts money from the London citizens, iv. 242; makes a truce for five years with Louis IX., *ib.*; restores certain cities to Louis, *ib.*; petitions him to stop the piracies of the count of Britanny, iv. 243; prepares to return to England, iv. 244; orders the archbishop of York to send a fleet to meet him, and that he be received by the nobles on the shore, *ib.*; his return hindered by the people of Bordeaux and the Gascons, *ib.*; appoints Nicholas de Molis seneschal of Gascony, iv. 244, 255; recalled to quell a disturbance among the Gascons, iv. 245; waited for on the shore by the archbishop and the nobles, *ib.*; deserts Hugh de Lusignan, iv. 252; his payments to Reginald de Pons, William l'Archevêque, and the vicomte de Thouars, iv. 254; had paid much to Hugh de Lusignan and Isabella, *ib.*; arranges matters in Gascony, commits the country to Nicholas de Molis, and returns, *ib.*; lands at Portsmouth, iv. 255; his requirements from the abbats and priors, *ib.*; his entry into Winchester and London, *ib.*; demands a pecuniary aid from the Cistercians, and their wool from those in England, iv. 257; William de Raleigh confirmed bishop of Winchester against his wish, iv. 259; procures the confirmation of Boniface to Canterbury, *ib.*; v. 195; requires the English prelates to sign a paper in commendation of Boniface, *ib.*; pillages the Jews, especially Aaron of York, iv. 260; forces valuable gifts from the abbats and priors, *ib.*; accepts Walter Suffield as bishop of Norwich, but postpones his full consent, iv. 261; sends for Beatrice of Provence and pays her expenses to England, *ib.*; orders the nobles to meet her on the shore, and London to be adorned to receive her, *ib.*; many nobles come at his command from distant parts of England, *ib.*; at the marriage of Richard of Cornwall and Sanchia, iv. 263; his anger at William de Raleigh's bearing himself as bishop of Winchester, *ib.*; his measures against him, iv. 264; refuses to allow any to have to do with him or to sell him provisions, iv. 265; sends letters to Oxford to abuse him to the university, *ib.*; seizes the see of Norwich, *ib.*; sends Theobald, prior of Hurley, and Alexander, the legist, to Rome against William de Raleigh, iv. 265, 266; exhorted by Ivo of Narbonne to make peace in Europe and to resist the Tartars, iv. 277.
In 1244, keeps Christmas at Wallingford as the guest of Richard of Cornwall, iv. 283; his graciousness to Beatrice of Provence and

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Sanchia, *ib.*; goes with Beatrice to London, *ib.*; accompanies her to the sea, iv. 284; his prayers and alms for Raymond of Provence, *ib.*; injuries done by him to bishop William de Raleigh, iv. 285; the bishops of Lincoln, Worcester, and Hereford remonstrate with him at Reading, iv. 286; avoids them at first, but is not softened by their exhortations, *ib.*; sends Theobald, prior of Hurley, and Henry of Susa to obtain the bishop's degradation from the Pope, *ib.*; deprives all Frenchmen of lands in England, and thus breaks the truce with France, iv. 288; Louis IX. prevented by illness from going to war with him, *ib.*; is followed by the three bishops to Westminster, who rebuke him sharply for his conduct to the bishop of Winchester, iv. 294; they threaten to put his chapel under an interdict, *ib.*; asks for delay, which they grant, iv. 295; flight of the bishop of Winchester to France, *ib.*; his anger with the guardians of the Tower on Griffith's attempt to escape, iv. 296; orders Griffith's son to be more closely confined, *ib.*; the affair of the bishop of Winchester darkens his fame, *ib.*; speech of the French on it, *ib.*; letter of Boniface, elect of Canterbury, asking him to recall the bishop, iv. 297; arguments against the papal extortions, iv. 313; hints by Walter de Ocra of the possibility of the emperor's invading England, *ib.*; Frederick II. prays him not to allow a tax for the Pope in England, *ib.*; his sister Isabella's marriage with Frederick II., *ib.*; his letter to Innocent IV. against his exactions, iv. 314; had written to Gregory IX. to spare England, iv. 315; neither consent, *ib.*; instruments by which David of Wales is bound in fealty to him, iv. 316; arrangement with Senena, wife of Griffith, as to the release of Griffith and Owain, *ib.*; arrangement in case of their death in prison, iv. 317; pledges given to, on behalf of Senena, iv. 318; charter of Roger de Montalt as surety, iv. 319; form of the fealty of the lords of Kerry, *ib.*; charter of submission of David, son of Llewellyn, and engagement to release Griffith, iv. 321; the Pope acts against him in favouring David's scheme of holding Wales of the Pope, iv. 323; David a mere vassal of the king of England, iv. 324; forbids the Cistercians to sell their wool, because they refused him aid for Gascony, *ib.*; letter of Frederick II. with the articles of agreement between himself and Innocent IV., iv. 332; will not receive the bishop of Winchester in spite of the Pope's admonition, iv. 346; letter of Innocent IV. to, on behalf of the bishop, iv. 347; the queen and three bishops asked by the Pope to interfere, iv. 349; letter of the bishop to, *ib.*; his requirements from the bishop, iv. 350; the bishop's answer to these, iv. 351; becomes milder towards him, iv. 352; had given the wardenship of St. Cross, Winchester, to Henry of Susa, iv. 353; had given money to Henry of Susa to procure the bishop's deposition, *ib.*; spends three days at St. Alban's, iv. 358; his annoyance at the quashing of the election of R. Passelew to Chichester, *ib.*; Richard de Wyche elected without his consent to Chichester, *ib.*; hears that the king of Scotland will hold no part of Scotland of him, iv. 359;

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prolong the truce if his share of Provence and four castles are secured to him, *ib.*; anger at the Pope's grant of the first fruits of vacant benefices to archbishop Boniface, iv. 509; his speech about the quashing of R. Passelew's election to Chichester, *ib.*; accuses the archbishop of acting against him in Provence and England, *ib.*; his weakness owing to the queen's influence, iv. 510; does not stand by the church and gives way to the archbishop, *ib.*; forbids the Pope's letters for money to be brought into England and has the ports watched, *ib.*; no confidence produced in consequence, from his known weakness, *ib.*; taxes the Londoners heavily, iv. 510, 511; said to be the lynx of Merlin's prophecy, i. 208; iv. 511; summons the nobles to parliament in London on March 18, *ib.*; Llewellyn-ap-Griffith, elected prince by the Welsh, deserts him, iv. 518; his laws against trespassers in parks and fisheries, iv. 518; vi. 117; meeting of the parliament on March 18 on the Roman extortions, iv. 518; privileges obtained from Innocent IV. at Lyons, iv. 519–522; these deprived of force by the clause *non obstante*, iv. 522; in the parliament presents the grievances brought before the Pope at Lyons, iv. 526; the grievances, iv. 527–529; the Pope exhorted by the suffragans of Canterbury to appease him, iv. 530; his letter to the Pope, iv. 534; his letter to the cardinals, iv. 535; many complain to, of the injuries done by the Roman court, iv. 536; complaints to, of the military service demanded by the Pope, iv. 536, 537;

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In 1250, keeps Christmas at Winchester, v. 94; dines with and does honour to the bishop, *ib.*; goes to London and keeps the feast of St. Edward, *ib.*; Walter de Clifford submits to his mercy, v. 95; spares his life and inflicts a fine, *ib.*; makes peace between the abbat and convent of Westminster, *ib.*; his expenses in the fabric, *ib.*; his golden shrine for Edward the Confessor, v. 195; summons the London citizens to Westminster, v. 100; asks pardon for his oppressions, v. 101; they grant his requests, but have none of their property restored, *ib.*; takes the cross from archbishop Boniface, v. 101, 196; sinister interpretation of his motives, v. 102; obtains letters from the Pope to delay the starting of the crusaders, ii. 103; their answer demanding to go, *ib.*; the papal letters, and the king's threats to prevent their going, *ib.*; Gaston de Béarn brought to submit by Simon de Montfort, *ib.*; Gaston goes to him at Clarendon, and is pardoned, v. 104; receives Gaston's castles of Fronzac and Egremont into his hands, *ib.*; restores Gaston his lands, *ib.*; all Gascony reduced, v. 104, 193;

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In 1250—*cont.*
money previously extorted from, by the people of Gascony and Bordeaux, v. 104; gets this from the English prelates, v. 105; having lost Poitou pauperizes England, *ib.*; his anger with bishop Grosseteste on his excommunicating the sheriff of Rutland, v. 109; sends to Rome on the matter, *ib.*; obtains a papal letter that his bailiffs are not to be summoned before the ecclesiastical courts in secular matters, v. 109, 110; his complaints to the Pope on this point, v. 110; reduces the expenses of the court and his alms, v. 114; frees himself from debt to many merchants, *ib.*; extorts money from the Jews, *ib.*; receives 700 marks to release the Jew Abraham, v. 115; sends justices through the kingdom to investigate the Jews' possessions, *ib.*; endeavours of the Pope to induce him to receive him in England, v. 118; writ to the sheriff of Bucks respecting the church of Wengrave, v. 119; the bishop of London advises the canons of St. Bartholomew to appeal to him against the archbishop, v. 123; four of the canons go and show him the marks of the archbishop's treatment of them, *ib.*; refuses to hear them, v. 124; complaints to him of the London citizens by the archbishop, *ib.*; his orders to the London citizens, *ib.*; goes to the chapter of the Dominicans in Holborn and asks for their prayers, v. 127; feeds them for one day, *ib.*; his demands from the London citizens for the abbat of Westminster, v. 128; consequent disturbance of the citizens, who appeal to Richard of Cornwall and S. de Montfort, *ib.*; they rebuke him, and he gives way, *ib.*; gives a

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1250—*cont.*
charter to the abbat of Westminster respecting Aldenham to the injury of St. Alban's, *ib.*; gives liberty of warren in the land of St. Alban's to Geoffrey Childewike, v. 129; rebuked for this by Matthew Paris, v. 129, 130; promises redress, but does nothing, v. 130; gives the seal to William of Kilkenny, *ib.*; applies to the Pope to prevent the English crusaders from starting, v. 135; has the ports watched to prevent this, *ib.*; this thought a mistake by some, *ib.*; his extortions from the Jews, especially Aaron of York, v. 136; sends Geoffrey of Langley through the country to extort money, v. 136, 137; his oppressions in the North the result of old hatred, v. 137; his hospitality lessened by Geoffrey of Langley as one of his marshals, *ib.*; St. Louis's failure in the crusade a warning against his extortions, v. 171; joins in suppressing the complaints of the canons of St. Bartholomew against the archbishop, v. 178; the debts of the see of Winchester the consequence of his persecution of the bishop, v. 179; his endeavours to procure the election of his brother Æthelmar to the see, *ib.*; sends John Mansel and Peter Chaceporc to the monks for this, *ib.*; goes himself to Winchester, v. 180; his sermon to the monks, *ib.*; their reflections on this, v. 182; they consent, v. 183; his joy, v. 184; orders Robert de Sothindona to write to the Pope for confirmation of the election, *ib.*; sends messengers also, *ib.*; reflections of Matthew Paris on this, *ib.*; fears of the Rochester monks as to his refusal of their nominee, v. 185; fear of bishop Grosseteste of his rapine on vacant

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1250—*cont.*
churches, v. 186; Innocent IV. asks his leave to go to Bordeaux, v. 188; exhorted by St. Louis's brothers to go to his aid, v. 189; his difficulty between the Pope and Frederick II., *ib.*; afraid of the Pope's coming to England if previously received at Bordeaux, *ib.*; the consideration of this postponed, *ib.*; letter of Innocent IV. respecting the starting of the crusaders, vi. 200.
In 1251, keeps Christmas at Winchester, v. 198; spares the see, as his brother was postulated to it, but cuts down its woods, *ib.*; makes no Christmas presents, v. 199; his hospitality diminished, *ib.*; demands presents for himself and his family and courtiers, *ib.*; dines with R. Passelew in spite of having abused him, *ib.*; gets presents from him, *ib.*; reception of his brother, Guy de Lusignan, v. 205; gets money from the Jews and gives it him, *ib.*; gives Geoffrey de Lusignan the wardship of Hastings, *ib.*; gives ecclesiastical honours to foreigners, *ib.*; writes to the Pope to be favourable to archbishop Boniface in his suit with the prelates and the chapter of St. Paul's, *ib.*; fear of his anger by the bishop of London, v. 206; S. de Montfort asks for aid for Gascony, v. 208; ill-behaviour of the Gascons when he was in danger from Louis IX., v. 208; answer to Simon's speech, v. 208, 209; promises aid to S. de Montfort, v. 209; tells him the complaints against him, *ib.*; gives letters with a *non obstante* clause to a baron in a suit against the bishop of Carlisle, v. 210; had confirmed the arrangement by which bishop Nicholas of Farnham had

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1251—*cont.*
a certain portion of the revenues of the see of Durham, v. 212; his anger with Henry of Bath, v. 213, 214, 215; Richard of Cornwall intercedes with him in vain, v. 215; has an account taken of the expenses of his reign, *ib.*; defends archbishop Boniface against the bishops, v. 218; his persecution of Henry of Bath, v. 223; his proclamation against him, *ib.*; speech inciting to his murder, *ib.*; Richard of Cornwall and the bishop of London moderate his fury, v. 224; procures the confirmation of Æthelmar de Valence as bishop of Winchester, *ib.*; the Pope requires him to provide for Robert, son of Jean de Salins, *ib.*; his harshness to William de Cantelupe, *ib.*; sends the abbat of Westminster abroad to aid him in going to Pontigny, v. 228; desires to reconcile himself with St. Edmund, whom he had offended in adhering to Otho the legate, *ib.*; Richard of Cornwall opposes the pilgrimage, *ib.*; removes his favour from the abbat of Westminster, *ib.*; loses the affection of his people by following his father's example, v. 229; attracts and enriches foreigners, and especially Richard of Cornwall, archbishop Boniface, his uterine brothers, the bishop of Hereford, and Peter of Savoy, *ib.*; injuries done by Poitevins, *ib.*; appeal of the convent of Westminster against the abbat, v. 231; his anger and speech against the abbat, *ib.*; messenger sent to, from the king of Castile to invite him to pass through his country on his way to the crusade, *ib.*; aid promised by the king of Castile, v. 232; his joy and thanks, *ib.*; comes to St. Alban's on Passion Sunday, v. 233; his

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In 1251—*cont.*
offerings, v. 233, 234; his lukewarmness in the case of a lawsuit against the convent, v. 234; hears of the capture and imprisonment of Robert Chandos, *ib.*; the abbat of Westminster goes to Windsor, v. 238; his anger with him, v. 238, 239; expels him from his council in spite of John Mansel's interference, v. 239; accepts Richard of Cornwall and J. Mansel as arbiters in the question, *ib.*; is promised 2,000 marks from Henry of Bath, and is reconciled with him, v. 240; meets his brother Æthelmar, elect of Winchester, on his return to England, v. 241; their banquet at Winchester, *ib.*; lets his brother keep his old revenues, and extorts other things from the churches for him, *ib.*; had forced the abbat of St. Alban's to pay 100 shillings a year to Simon of Norwich, *ib.*; on Simon's death, compels this to be paid to another, *ib.*; extorts 10 marks for Æthelmar, and on his promotion for a Poitevin clerk, *ib.*; his other injuries to St. Alban's, v. 242; complains of the Caursins, v. 245; appointed Thomas, monk of Sherborne, to go abroad on his affairs, v. 253; Thomas escapes to him at Winchester from the Pastoureaux and gives an account of his sufferings from them, v. 254; at St. Alban's, v. 257; vi. 389; his offerings there, v. 257; vi. 389; his departure, v. 258; his anger with Philip Luvel for taking bribes of the Jews, v. 261; receives him into favour on payment of a fine, *ib.*; at the dedication festival of Hayles, v. 262; goes to meet S. de Montfort and Guy de Lusignan on their return, v. 263; orders the citizens of London to meet and receive his brother handsomely, *ib.*; his presents to Mary de Coucy, whom he requests to return for her son's marriage, v. 265.
In 1252, keeps Christmas at York for the marriage of his daughter Margaret with Alexander III. of Scotland, v. 266; quiets the riot in York, v. 267; knights Alexander III., *ib.*; Alexander III. does homage for Lothian, v. 268; when summoned to do so for Scotland, Alexander says he has not had sufficient time to decide on the question, *ib.*; puts by the matter for the present, *ib.*; bids Roger Bigod resign his claim to the king of Scotland's palfrey, v. 269; has the feast of St. Edward kept at the same time at Westminster, v. 270; petitioned by Alexander III. to be reconciled with P. Luvel, v. 271; promises to supply the place of his parents to Alexander, *ib.*; reconciled with P. Luvel, *ib.*; lets Alexander go, and promises him a discreet counsellor, v. 272; returns to London on 14th February, v. 273; the Pope writes to him to aid the Holy Land and St. Louis, v. 274; had hindered some nobles from going, *ib.*; his pillage of the Jews, *ib.*; like a new Crassus, *ib.*; offers a present to the Franciscans, but they refuse it, as proceeding from his extortions, v. 275, 276; evil of his conduct, v. 276; complaints of S. de Montfort from Gascony, *ib.*; sends Henry de Wengham to Gascony to inquire into this, v. 277; had formerly sent Geoffrey de Langley to inquire into R. Passelew's conduct, *ib.*; anger and remonstrance of S. de Montfort, *ib.*; his answer, *ib.*; lets him have money and return to Gascony, *ib.*; the allegiance of the

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1252—*cont.*
Gascons in danger, *ib.*; the kingdom losing its territories through his cowardice and falsity, v. 278; summons the crusading nobles to meet in London for the affairs of the Holy Land, v. 279; the French nobles will not hear of his regaining Normandy, v. 280, 281; loses hope of recovering his continental territories, v. 281; summons the Londoners to Westminster on the affairs of the Holy Land, *ib.*; orders the bishops of Worcester and Chichester and the abbat of Westminster to exhort the people to take the cross, v. 282; abuses them because few take it, *ib.*; embraces three courtiers who take it, *ib.*; suspicions as to his motives, *ib.*; grant of a tithe for three years from the Pope, *ib.*; swears to go on the crusade, *ib.*; his gift of land to Elyas de Rabani, v. 283; the Gascons determine to send the archbishop of Bordeaux and others to complain of Simon de Montfort, v. 287; treasure brought from Wales by Alan de la Zouche, v. 288; the archbishop of Bordeaux and the nobles of La Réole and other Gascon cities come to London and complain of Simon de Montfort's tyranny, *ib.*; does not give full credence to them at first, as he had found them traitors in Gascony, *ib.*; sends Nicholas de Molis and Drogo de Barentin to investigate the affair, *ib.*; their report, v. 289; speech of the archbishop of Bordeaux and the Gascon envoys, *ib.*; fear lest he should imprison Simon de Montfort, *ib.*; this would not be borne by the nobles, *ib.*; takes the part against Simon, *ib.*; speech of Simon to, v. 290; refuses to keep faith with him, *ib.*; Simon gives him the lie, *ib.*; altercation between them, *ib.*; had given Gascony to Richard of Cornwall, v. 291; through the queen's influence takes it from Richard to give it to Edward, *ib.*; Richard refuses to surrender his rights, and he orders the people of Bordeaux to imprison him, *ib.*; they refuse this, and he endeavours to corrupt them, v. 292; escape of Richard, *ib.*; never again on fraternal terms with Richard, *ib.*; had gained over the Gascons and people of Bordeaux, and deprives Richard of Gascony, *ib.*; promises the Gascons a milder lord, v. 292, 293; promises money, v. 293; his deceit, *ib.*; on returning to England extorts money from the prelates for the Gascons, *ib.*; makes Simon de Montfort governor for six years, *ib.*; supplies him with money, *ib.*; his commands, *ib.*; Gaston de Béarn and his mother had extorted money from, *ib.*; his ingratitude to Simon de Montfort, v. 294; does not receive him honourably on his return, *ib.*; accusation of Simon by the Gascons before him, *ib.*; by the advice of R. Passelew deprives the abbat of Ramsey of his market at St. Ives, v. 296; this done in spite of the charters of Edward the Confessor and St. Wulstan, and in spite of his love for St. Edward, v. 297; wishes to keep to himself the profits of the market, *ib.*; had given the wardship of the land of Ralph de Thony to the queen, v. 298; had given her the education of R. de Thony's heir, *ib.*; his anger at the queen's presenting her chaplain to Flamstead, *ib.*; annuls the presentation and gives the church to Hurtold, his clerk, a Burgundian, *ib.*; the clerk excommunicated by bishop Grosseteste, *ib.*; many impoverished by R. Passelew to enrich him,

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In 1252—*cont.*
v. 299; procures the settlement of the quarrel between the abbat and convent of Westminster, v. 303; his anger with the abbat for wishing to appeal against it, *ib.*; the abbat had been one of his intimate counsellers, *ib.*; his grant to the convent of Westminster, v. 304; the charter, *ib*; his illness for three weeks at St. Edmundsbury, to the discomfort of the convent, *ib.*; his anger with the abbat of Westminster, v. 305; forbids anyone to lend the abbat money, *ib.*; sends Simon de Montfort again to Gascony, v. 313; his intention of conferring Gascony on Edward, *ib.*; anger of Richard of Cornwall at this, *ib.*; summons the Gascons in London, and states that he has conferred Gascony on Edward, v. 313, 314; Rustand de Solars presented to, v. 316; misery of England from the aliens, *ib.*; visits St. Alban's, v. 319; his offerings to the shrine, v. 320; vi. 390; had been there at Easter, the year after the siege of Bedford castle, v. 320; is expected to make John Francis treasurer in place of William of Haverhill, *ib.*; makes Philip Luvel treasurer, induced by John Mansel, *ib.*; at the dedication of Ely cathedral, v. 322; on keeping St. Edward's feast summons the bishops to London, v. 324; produces a papal mandate for a tenth of church property for three years for his pilgrimage, v. 324, 325; promises to go to the East when this is paid, v. 325; opposition of bishop Grosseteste, *ib.*; his anger on the refusal of his demand, v. 326; changes his demand to a request, *ib.*; the prelates promise to agree to it, if he will observe Magna Charta, v. 327;

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previous ill-use of his treasure, v. 328; his fury at the bishops' answer, *ib.*; they will not act without the two archbishops, *ib.*; his evil distribution of his patronage in favour of foreigners and unfit persons, v. 329; instance in the case of a chaplain of Geoffrey de Lusignan, *ib.*; scene in the orchard of St. Alban's, *ib.*; attempts to gain over the bishop of Ely, v. 330; the bishop's answer, v. 331; his rudeness at the bishop's firmness, v. 332; attempts to gain over others, *ib.*; his insolence to his brother, the elect of Winchester, on his bidding him farewell, *ib.*; his extortion from the Londonders, v. 333; compels them to be at the Westminster fair in spite of the bad weather, *ib.*; anger against him in London, v. 334; consults the nobles about Gascony, *ib.*; thinks of going to Gascony, v. 335; sends Peter Chacepore to queen Blanche to obtain leave to pass through France, which is refused, *ib.*; asks again for money, which is refused, *ib.*; the council dissolved, v. 336; application of the countess of Arundel to, *ib.*; her reproaches and his speech, *ib.*; silenced, but does not grant her justice, v. 337; perseveres in his oppressions, *ib.*; summons the nobles on the affairs of Gascony, *ib.*; their speech justifying Simon de Montfort, v. 338; his anger, *ib.*; speech of Simon de Montfort, *ib.*; thinks of asking for a legate to compel the clergy to pay the amount he demanded, *ib.*; complaints to, by the prior of St. John's, Jerusalem, v. 339; their angry interview, *ib.*; had made Geoffrey de Langley guardian of his daughter the queen

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1252—*cont.*
of Scotland, v. 340; all in danger of ruin under his tyranny, v. 345; SS. Simon and Jude the boundary of the years of his reign, *ib.*; had given the wardenship of the Jews to Robert de la Ho, *ib.*; accusation of Robert de la Ho before him, *ib.*; his brother the elect of Winchester trusts to him in his quarrel with the archbishop, v. 352; his income not a third of that of the alien clerks in England, v. 355; sells the right of warren, v. 356; permits the consequent injuries to the abbeys, *ib.*; distress of England from his conduct, v. 357; hatred between the church and the people, *ib.*; writ respecting those sworn to bear arms, vi. 207.
In 1253, keeps Christmas at Winchester, v. 357; handsomely treated by the citizens, v. 358; his extortions and ingratitude to them, v. 359; makes up the quarrel between the archbishop and the elect of Winchester, *ib.*; had promised the bishops he would be under obligation to all who brought this about, *ib.*; aid promised by the bishops if he will abstain from oppressing the church, v. 360; account of his oath to observe Magna Charta under archbishop Edmund, *ib.*; had not kept this, v. 361; attempts of the Pope to circumvent him by the nuncio Albert in the matter of the kingdom of Sicily, *ib.*; his oppression of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, v. 362; his injuries to the Londoners, *ib.*; St. Mary's, York, compelled to pay a fine to, v. 363; his designs against the English nobility, *ib.*; persuades Richard de Clare to marry his niece under promise of giving her 5,000 marks,

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v. 364; his attempts to get this money, *ib.*; threatens the Templars and Hospitallers for refusing to furnish it, *ib.*; dismisses Roger the Templar from the office of almoner, *ib.*; bound to Simon de Montfort in a large sum for resigning Gascony, v. 365; claim of the king of Spain on Gascony, *ib.*; many Gascons desert him for the king of Spain, *ib.*; had often detained the wine of the Gascons, *ib.*; message to, from the people of Bordeaux, *ib.*; his regrets that he had recalled Simon de Montfort, v. 366; his extortions from the Londoners, v. 367; at Westminster, *ib.*; complaints of his servants at being beaten at the quintain, v. 367, 368; his consequent extortions from the citizens, v. 368; rumours of the Gascons rising against him, *ib.*; loss of La Réole and St. Émilion, *ib.*; his fear of the loss of Gascony, *ib.*; consequent proclamation through England, *ib.*; tries to follow the Savoy customs, *ib.*; these not suitable for England, v. 369; treason of Gaston de Béarn, v. 370; rising in Gascony, *ib.*; indignation in England from the behaviour of the sheriffs and courtiers, *ib.*; seizes the wines of the Gascon merchants, v. 371; grants privileges to the abbey of Waltham, *ib.*; summons the nobles to London, v. 373; message to, from the bishops, to allow the church liberty in elections, *ib.*; his sarcastic answer to them, v. 374; grants to, *ib.*; promises to observe Magna Charta, v. 375; excommunication of all who violate it, v. 376; his solemn oath, v. 377; his behaviour on the occasion, *ib.*; bishop Grosseteste's fear of his good faith and excom-

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1253—*cont.*
munication of all violators of the charter in his diocese, v. 378; his counsellors persuade him to break his oath and bribe the Pope to give him absolution, *ib.*; message to, from Bordeaux, *ib.*; promises to go to Gascony, v. 379; proclamation against S. de Montfort, *ib.*; orders all owing military service to be at Portsmouth in readiness to go to Gascony, v. 381; his waste of time and treasure, *ib.*; writes to Richard of Cornwall and the queen to seize the wardships of vacant abbeys and bishopricks, *ib.*; his other violations of Magna Charta, *ib.*; makes Richard of Cornwall and the queen guardians of the kingdom, v. 383; commits Edward to their charge, *ib.*; sails for Gascony from Portsmouth, v. 383, 388; grief of Edward at his departure, v. 383, 388; lands at Bordeaux, v. 388; well received there, *ib.*; lays siege to La Réole, *ib.*; the Poitevins suspected by the French in consequence of his safe arrival in Gascony, *ib.*; called his vassal and servant by Innocent IV., v. 393; sends two of his clerks to the Roman court respecting the abbey of Ramsey, v. 394; bishop Grosseteste's suspicions of his false dealing with respect to Magna Charta, v. 395; orders the feast of St. Edward to be splendidly kept, *ib.*; La Réole and Benauges castles surrender, v. 396; his brothers ask for the prisoners to be treated according to their will, *ib.*; spares them, *ib.*; loses ground in consequence, *ib.*; sends ambassadors to Alfonso X., and asks for his sister Alienora for Edward, v. 396, 397; afraid at first to allow Edward to go to Alfonso to be seen, v. 397; convinced by

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1253—*cont.*
John Mansel of Alfonso's good faith, sends for Edward and the queen, v. 397, 398; his different treatment of English and foreign criminals, v. 398; famine in his army in Gascony, *ib.*; his fame decreases, v. 399; his sway lessened, *ib.*; promises Ireland to Edward, *ib.*; message of Alfonso X. to, *ib.*; its uselessness, v. 400; sends messengers to England from Gascony for supplies, v. 409; his exactions from the Londoners, *ib.*; England treated as an exhaustless well, *ib.*; compared to Lycurgus, king of Thrace, *ib.*; cuts down the Gascon vines, *ib.*; grants the freemen of La Réole and Benauges to Peter of Savoy and his Poitevin brothers, v. 410; deaths of many in his army, *ib.*; gives the wardship of the lands of William de Vescy to a foreigner [probably Peter of Savoy], *ib.*; despoils the Shrewsbury knights, *ib.*; birth of his daughter Katharine, v. 415; Simon de Montfort goes to him in Gascony, *ib.*; Simon passes over the injuries done to him, v. 415, 416; had given to Simon his sister, the earldom of Leicester, and the wardship of the heir of Gilbert de Umfraville, v. 416; receives Simon well, *ib.*; the Gascons submit, *ib.*; proposes to return to England, *ib.*; exiles those who were in La Réole during the siege, v. 418; letters patent to certain persons to give sentence in the cause between St. Alban's and Geoffrey de Childewike, vi. 233; charter confirming Magna Charta, vi. 249; charter respecting scutage, vi. 250; payments made to, on behalf of St. Alban's, vi. 251; writs concerning those sworn to bear arms, vi. 255, 256 the articles, vi.

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257; charter to the burgesses of St. Alban's, vi. 267.
In 1254, keeps Christmas at Bazas, v. 421; his presents to the Gascons, *ib.*; gift of the queen to, *ib.*; had prayed the Lincoln chapter to elect the bishop of Hereford, v. 422; accepts Henry of Lexinton as bishop of Lincoln, *ib.*; sends messengers to the parliament for money, v. 423; their speeches, v. 423, 424; aid promised by Richard of Cornwall and Richard de Clare, v. 424; his statements not believed and the council breaks up, *ib.*; hated by many of the citizens of Bayonne, v. 426; Innocent IV. orders a letter to be written to him, to cast Grosseteste's body out of Lincoln cathedral, v. 429; papal influence over him, v. 433; greatly strengthened by his alliance with Alfonso X., v. 433, 434; threatens to invade France, v. 434; had sent John, prior of Newburgh, as special messenger to Flanders, v. 437; sends to London for money, v. 440; this promised if he is really attacked by Alfonso X., *ib.*; the nobles forewarned against his crafty designs, *ib.*; his demands from the Jews, v. 441; their speech in answer, *ib.*; mocks at the earl of Hereford when he complains of the conduct of the Poitevins in Gascony, v. 442; his terror at the consequent anger of the English, *ib.*; asks pardon, *ib.*; said to be following his father's example, v. 443; allows several nobles to leave the army, *ib.*; letter revoking the judgment of Henry de la Mare against St. Alban's, *ib.*; this sealed while he is still abroad, v. 444; false letter sent by him from Gascony, v. 445; his sending for the queen and Edward proves

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its falsity, *ib.*; grants charters to Westminster and Waltham, v. 446; sends to the queen to prevent her starting, v. 447; the Pope endeavours to excite him against Conrad, v. 449; does not observe the charters, *ib.*; Edward returns to him with his wife Alienora, v. 450; Gascony quitclaimed to, by Alfonso X., *ib.*; gives Gascony, Ireland, Wales, Bristol, Stamford, and Grantham to Edward and Alienora, *ib.*; proposes to return to England, *ib.*; his complaints of Louis IX., *ib.*; his knowledge of the bad character of the Spaniards, *ib.*; his extortions for his expenses in Gascony, *ib.*; his gifts to his Poitevin brothers, *ib.*; had lost Poitou and scarcely retained Gascony, v. 451; the lynx of Merlin's prophecy, i. 208; v. 451; his astonishment at the amount of his expenses, v. 451; his greed, *ib.*; does not observe the charters, *ib.*; sends the bishop of Norwich to St. Alban's to collect the tenth, *ib.*; desires the canons of Carlisle to elect the prior of Newburgh to the see, v. 455; the Pope offers the crown of Sicily and Apulia to him for his son Edmund, v. 457, 458; accepts it with delight, v. 458; sends all the money he can scrape from the Jews or borrow of Richard, or get together anyhow, to the Pope, to aid him against Conrad, *ib.*; his letters to the Pope, *ib.*; endeavours of the Pope to secure Sicily for Edmund, v. 459; vi. 400; his lukewarm remonstrances for the seizure of the English nobles at Pons, v. 463; his writ for an inquiry into the manors of the religious orders, v. 464; sends justices itinerant, some of them Benedictines, through the kingdom,

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v. 466; wastes his money in Gascony, *ib.*; his debts more than Gascony is worth, v. 467; assigns the property of the vacant churches of Ely, Selby, and others to his creditors, *ib.*; makes peace with the king of Spain, *ib.*; obtains leave to pass through France on his return, *ib.*; had given the sees of Hereford, Winchester, and Canterbury to aliens, v. 469; binds himself and his kingdom to pay the costs of the Pope's war, v. 470; Alexander IV. unwilling to defraud him of his hopes of Sicily, v. 473; his money not spared by the Pope, v. 474; the delay of the papal army very costly to him, v. 475; consoled by empty promises, *ib.*; goes to Fontevraud and removes his mother's body into the church, *ib.*; recovers his health at Pontigny, *ib.*; his offerings to the shrine, *ib.*; his desire to see Louis IX., the queen, and France, *ib.*; obtains leave to pass through France, v. 476; orders of Louis IX. for his reception, *ib.*; met by Louis at Chartres, *ib.*; liberality of Louis to, *ib.*; his own magnificent array, *ib.*; preparations for his reception by the English scholars in Paris, v. 477; chooses the Old Temple for his residence in Paris, v. 478; gives a good meal there to the poor, *ib.*; visits the Sainte Chapelle, and other places in Paris, v. 479; Louis dines with him at the Old Temple, *ib.*; sends presents to the French nobles, *ib.*; splendour of the banquet, *ib.*; speech of a jester about king Richard's shield there, v. 480; order of the banquet and number of the guests, *ib.*; his speech to Louis and his answer, *ib.*; sleeps in Louis's palace, v. 481; visits the chief

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In 1254—*cont.*
places in Paris, *ib.*; excitement of the Parisians to see him, *ib.*; his liberality, *ib.*; with Louis for eight days, *ib.*; speech of Louis, *ib.*; his expenses, v. 482; other speeches of Louis, *ib.*; leaves Paris and is kept at Boulogne waiting for a wind, v. 483; visits St. Mary's, Boulogne, *ib.*; letter of the queen and Richard of Cornwall promising aid against the king of Castile in Gascony, vi. 282; his letter accrediting ambassadors to the king of Castile, vi. 284; writ signed by the queen for four knights to be sent to Westminster, vi. 286; writ to the sheriffs of Hertford and Essex, vi. 287; gifts of the abbat of St. Alban's to, vi. 293; letter of Innocent IV., ordering the tax for the Holy Land to be collected, vi. 296; his letter on this, vi. 298.
In 1255, is kept waiting at Boulogne, v. 483; visits St. Mary's, *ib.*; buries Peter Chaceporc, v. 484; crosses to Dover, *ib.*; met by Richard of Cornwall and the nobles and prelates, *ib.*; presents made to, *ib.*; amount of his debts, *ib.*; accepts the election of William of Kilkenny to Ely, and gives the seal to Henry de Wengham, v. 485; present of the Londoners to, *ib.*; his ingratitude and speech, *ib.*; a valuable vase given by them, *ib.*; his spare thanks, v. 486; exacts 3,000 marks from them on the plea of the escape of a prisoner from Newgate, *ib.*; his rage at their request, v. 487; has some of the citizens seized and imprisoned, *ib.*; his demands from the Jews, *ib.*; his account of his debts, *ib.*; sells the Jews to Richard of Cornwall, v. 488; money lent to, by Richard, *ib.*; an elephant sent to, by Louis IX., v. 489; jewel

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1255—*cont.*
sent to, by queen Margaret, *ib.*; stays six days at St. Alban's, *ib.*; his devotion and gifts to the shrine, *ib.*; no king had made so many presents to St. Alban's, *ib.*; aid asked from, by William of Holland and John d'Avesnes, v. 493; refuses it on the ground of his engagement in Sicily, *ib.*; holds a parliament in London, *ib.*; asks an aid, *ib.*; the barons demand to elect the justiciary, chancellor, and treasurer, v. 494; the matter postponed, *ib.*; the parliament dissolved, v. 495; Alexander IV. had promised Sicily for his son Edmund, v. 499; proclamation as to Magna Charta, v. 500, 501; seizes the property of the church of York, v. 501; his speech as to the observance of the charter by others, *ib.*; at Nottingham, *ib.*; his anger at the ill-treatment of his daughter in Scotland and the death of the physician, v. 502; makes William de Valence guardian of William de Munchensi, v. 504; in consequence of the complaints from Scotland goes thither, *ib.*; sends Richard de Clare and John Mansel there before him, v. 505; seizes the lands of Robert de Ros, v. 506; John de Baillol buys his peace with, v. 507; having arranged everything and seen the king and queen of Scotland returns southwards, *ib.*; visits the abbeys on the way, *ib.*; at Durham prays at St. Cuthbert's shrine, *ib.*; seizes the money deposited there, v. 507, 508; returns the money, but makes no amends for the injury, v. 508; orders the Londoners to receive Sanchez, elect of Toledo, and Garcias Martin well, v. 509; his joy at the contract between Edward and Alienora, *ib.*; in no way advantaged by the marriage, *ib.*; his heart elevated in consequence, v. 510; his expenses for the war in Apulia, *ib.*; also for the elect of Toledo and the wars of Thomas of Savoy in Turin and Asti, *ib.*; had diminished his income for Edward, *ib.*; his troubles, *ib.*; proposal of the bishop of Hereford to raise money by the bishops' seals, v. 510, 511; agrees to this, v. 511; his gifts and presents in France, v. 512; his return from the north to London, v. 513; his orders for the reception of Alienora of Castile, *ib.*; a legate expected in England to bend all to his will, v. 514; his craft in marrying his foreign relatives to the English nobles, and enriching his brothers, *ib.*; Richard of Cornwall neutral between him and the foreigners, *ib.*; enriches his Poitevin brothers, and Provençals, Spaniards, and Romans in England, v. 515; summons the nobles to meet in London, *ib.*; the bishop of Bologna invests Edmund with the kingdom of Sicily and Apulia, v. 515, 520; his joy, v. 515; styles Edmund openly king of Sicily, *ib.*; swears to go himself to Apulia, *ib.*; sends John Mansel to Louis to ask for a free passage through France, v. 516; delays the election to the see of York, *ib.*; his anger with John de Lexinton for promising life to the Jew Copinus, v. 518; absolved from his crusading vow on taking an oath to go to Apulia against Manfred, v. 520; at the parliament at Westminster asks Richard for money for this, *ib.*; Richard refuses and the question of the aid is postponed, *ib.*; empties the purses of the Londoners, v. 521; amount of his debts, *ib.*; his gifts

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1255—*cont.*
to the elect of Toledo and the bishop of Bologna, *ib.*; gives a prebend at York to Rustand, *ib.*; endeavours to hinder the election of Sewal to York because not born in wedlock, v. 522; on the side of the Pope against the prelates, v. 526; his anger and threats against the bishop of London, *ib.*; answer of the bishop, *ib.*; his conduct to John de Baillol and Robert de Ros in consequence of their wealth, v. 528; his delight at the rumour of Manfred's death, v. 530; styles Edmund king of Sicily, *ib.*; swears to go to Apulia, *ib.*; his quarrel with, and threats to, the earl Marshal, *ib.*; the barons refuse an aid, *ib.*; does not restrain the foreigners in London, v. 531; combined with the Pope to the ruin of the Church of England, v. 532; deceived about the affair of Sicily, v. 532, 533; his weakness, v. 533; takes the side of the abbat of Glastonbury against the bishop of Bath in spite of the bishop's services, v. 534; vi. 365; tenths granted, to on various grounds, v. 536; does not observe the charter, *ib.*
In 1256, keeps Christmas at Winchester, v. 537; provided for by his brother Æthelwar, elect of Winchester, *ib.*; intercedes for the dispersed monks, *ib.*; Æthelmar's answer, *ib.*; complaints of the Gascon wine merchants, v. 538; on their appealing to Edward, the bailiffs complain to him, *ib.*; complaint of Edward to him, *ib.*; his grief and speech on this, *ib.*; passes it over and orders the injuries to be redressed, v. 539; with the Pope against the English prelates, v. 540; promises that the charter shall be observed, *ib.*; the charters made

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1256—*cont.*
useless by Pope Alexander IV., v. 544; seizes the income of the prebend of John Romanus, v. 545; afraid to interfere with archbishop Boniface in the case of the bishop of Rochester, v. 545, 546; applies in vain to the French parliament for his rights across the sea, v. 547; hears of the hopelessness of his schemes for Sicily and Apulia, *ib.*; his messengers no longer ask for a passage through France, v. 548; had spent much on the siege of Turin, v. 549; consolatory letter sent to, by the Pope, *ib.*; the letter, v. 565; calls John of Darlington to his counsels, v. 549; his distress at the defeat of the papal army, *ib.*; knights Magnus king of Man, *ib.*; grief at the death of his sister Alesia, countess of Warrenne, v. 551; his letters to the Pope respecting John de Camezana, *ib.*; testifies to their genuineness, v. 552; the bishops refuse to contribute to, v. 553; his demands from the Cistercian abbats, *ib.*; his anger and threats on their refusal, *ib.*; interview with the abbat of Buildewas, v. 554; still lays snares for them, *ib.*; interview with the abbat of Wardon, v. 555; sends William Bonquor to Rome against them, *ib.*; forbids exit from the kingdom, v. 557; the Pope and cardinal John of Toledo intercede for the Cistercians, *ib.*; the bishop of Hereford had borrowed from the Florentine merchants for him, v. 558; accepts Giles de Brideleford as bishop of Salisbury, v. 559; the abbat of Westminster, Rustand, and the elect of Salisbury cross on his affairs, v. 560; his edict for making "tirones," *ib.*; gives licence of election to the abbey of Abingdon, v. 567

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1256—*cont.*
regrets that he had not exacted a larger sum from them for it, *ib.*; his avarice increases, *ib.*; taxes the Londoners, v. 568; strips Robert de Ros of his possessions, v. 569; his endeavours to entrap John de Baillol, *ib.*; exclamation of Matthew Paris against him, *ib.*; sends for the king and queen of Scotland, v. 573; his reception of them, *ib.*; at Woodstock, v. 574; orders London to be ornamented for them, *ib.*; goes to St. Alban's, *ib.*; his offerings there, *ib.*; met in London by Edward *ib.*; banquet given to, by John Mansel, v. 575; arrival of Henry, brother of Alfonso X., *ib.*; his reception of and gifts to him, *ib.*; gives the Spaniards to the care of W. Bonquor, v. 576; gives Huntingdon to the king of Scots, *ib.*; impoverished, *ib.*; appoints inquisitors into the crime of the sheriff of Northampton, v. 580; grants the sheriff his life through the intercession of the king and queen of Scots, *ib.*; treason of Berthold of Hohenburg in the Sicilian affair, v. 581, 582; confederation with the Pope against the English church, v. 584; the prelates divided and so fall, *ib.*; his oppression of the Gascon wine merchants, v. 585; complained of by them to Alfonso X., *ib.*; threats of Alfonso to invade Gascony, *ib.*; also of St. Louis, *ib.*; sends to Alfonso John of Gatesden, who quiets him, v. 585, 586; still opposed by Gaston de Béarn and others, v. 586; entirely subservient to the Pope, v. 587; oppresses the Cistercians, *ib.*; his exactions from the sheriffs and the cities, v. 588; tries to have Henry de Wengham elected bishop of Ely, v. 589; refuses to accept the

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1256—*cont.*
prior when elected, *ib.*; gives the custody of the see to John Waleran and allows him to waste the property, *ib.*; his authority lessened, v. 591; allows the bishop of Hereford to extort money in Ireland, *ib.*; rising in Wales, v. 592; forbids any writs to be issued from the chancery against his brothers, Peter of Savoy, and Richard, earl of Gloucester, v. 594; his oppressive inquiry into measures, *ib.*; borrows money for the Sicilian business, v. 595; tries to deceive the Pope, *ib.*; entreats the Welsh to cease from their rising, v. 596; Griffith of Bromfield had flown to, v. 597; cannot help Edward against the Welsh, *ib.*; letters of, to the Pope, John de Camezana, cardinal John of Toledo, the proctors at Rome, on the affair of the church of Hartburn, vi. 317–322; letter to a monastery on the composition for the Sicilian tax, vi. 323; letters and writs respecting the advowson of Coniscliffe, vi. 326–331.
In 1257, keeps Christmas at London, v. 601; German ambassadors come to, with the offer of the crown of Germany to Richard of Cornwall, *ib.*; advises him to accept it, v. 601, 602; his demands from the Cistercians, v. 610; his anger with the Ely monks, v. 611; commits the custody of the see to John Waleran, *ib.*; sends an embassy to France to prolong the truce, v. 611, 620; tries to have Philip Luvel elected bishop of Lichfield, v. 613; complaints of Edward to, about the Welsh, v. 614; his answer, *ib.*; letter procured by the bishop of Rochester from Pope Alexander IV. to him to correct his errors, v. 615, 616; vi. 332; his injuries

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In 1257—*cont.*
to York and Ely, v. 615; at St. Alban's in Lent, v. 617; his offerings, *ib.*; names to Matthew Paris the electors to the kingdom of Germany, the canonized kings of England, and the baronies, *ib.*; the Oxford masters complain to, of the bishop of Lincoln, v. 618; Matthew Paris intercedes with him for the university, *ib.*; his speech in answer, *ib.*; his speech about the see of Ely, v. 619; holds a parliament in Lent at London, v. 621; summons the Oxford masters to make peace with the bishop of Lincoln, v. 622; brings forward his son Edmund in an Apulian dress, v. 623; his speech to the parliament asking for an aid for him, *ib.*; grant to, on condition of his observing Magna Charta, *ib.*; frightful expenses of his proceedings, v. 627; letter of, revoking the unjust judgment of Henry de la Mare at St. Alban's, v. 628; grants the exchange to Richard of Cornwall, v. 629; evil habits permitted by him to grow up in the church, v. 632; death of his daughter Katharine, *ib.*; orders the walls of London to be repaired, v. 634; interferes between Simon de Montfort and William de Valence, *ib.*; procures the quashing of the election at Ely, v. 635; endeavours to have Adam de Marisco appointed, *ib.*; wishes for Henry de Wengham, but he refuses, v. 635, 636; the castles of Normandy fortified against him, v. 636; sums paid to, by the prelates, v. 637; his promises in return, *ib.*; articles presented to, by the bishops, vi. 353–365; his tyranny to the monasteries during vacancies, v. 639; orders all owing military service to be ready to go into Wales, *ib.*; had

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1257—*cont.*
procured the quashing of the election of Simon of Elmham to Norwich, v. 643; his grief for various causes sends him into a fever, *ib.*; lies ill in London, *ib.*; William de Valence complains to, of the London citizens, v. 644; defence of the mayor, *ib.*; his reply, *ib.*; his troops defeated in Wales, v. 645; vi. 373; speech of Llewellyn about him, v. 646; military service rendered by St. Alban's for the campaign, vi. 373; approaches Chester, v. 647; sends for soldiers from Scotland and Ireland against the Welsh, v. 648; refuses Llewellyn's terms of peace, *ib.*; anger of Alfonso X. because he supports Richard in Germany, v. 649; his speech, which reduces Alfonso to silence, *ib.*; returns to London for the feast of St. Edward, v. 649, 651; sends an embassy to France to demand his rights, v. 649, 659; they return without result, v. 650, 659; extorts 300 marks from the see of Durham on the death of bishop Nicholas of Farnham, v. 650; Llewellyn hangs on the rear of his army, v. 651; his gallant bearing while with the army, *ib.*; ought to have blushed for the scandals brought on the country by his conduct on elections to sees, &c., v. 652; summoned to go against Scotland with an army by his daughter, Queen Margaret, v. 656; Alfonso X. writes to, for aid against Richard of Cornwall, v. 658; his answer, *ib.*; terms of his treaty with Alfonso, *ib.*; his charter to the Gascons, *ib.*; his orders to them to do nothing for S. de Montfort, v. 659; consequent loss, *ib.*; letter to the bishop of Durham in favour of the privileges of St. Alban's, vi.

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In 1257—*cont.*
340; writ to the sheriff of Lincoln in favour of St. Alban's in the matter of the prior of Belvoir, vi. 342; writ to the sheriff of Lincoln relative to the rights of St. Alban's in Belvoir, vi. 343; writ to the bailiffs of Richard de Clare in behalf of St. Alban's, vi. 345; writs respecting the church of Coniscliffe, vi. 346, 347, 352, 376–381, 393, 394.
In 1258, keeps Christmas at London, v. 661; keeps the feast of St. Edward, *ib.*; success at Rome of Hugh Belsham, elect of Ely, in spite of his opposition, v. 662; his injuries to the church, *ib.*; St. Louis's brothers and the French nobles refuse to accede to his demands, v. 663; the London citizens complain to, of the fraud of those who had collected money for the walls, *ib.*; the money spent on the Apulian business all lost, v. 665; accusations of the Pope against him, *ib.*; his fame lowered among all nations, v. 666; the Pope threatens an interdict from the remonstrances of the bishop of Rochester, *ib.*; pays 5,000 marks to the Pope, *ib.*; all hope of the kingdom of Apulia at an end, *ib.*; Rustand comes to England, *ib.*; confirmation of the charter of the abbat of St. Alban's respecting victuals, v. 668; deceived by Rustand, v. 672, 673; his joy at the arrival of Herlot, v. 673; his liberality to foreigners at the expense of the kingdom, v. 674; the London citizens accused before him, v. 675; his preparations against the Welsh, *ib.*; holds a parliament in London, 2 April, v. 676; his demands for the expenses of the affair of Apulia, *ib.*; the Pope had bound

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In 1258—*cont.*
himself to merchants for his expenses, *ib.*; frightful amount of the expenses, *ib.*; his troubles from the Welsh rising, *ib.*; complaints of William de Valence to, *ib.*; his speech in answer, *ib.*; prevents S. de Montfort from attacking W. de Valence, v. 677; all owing military service summoned to Chester against the Welsh, *ib.*; complaints by the people of his exactions, *ib.*; his gifts to Thomas of Savoy and William de S. Hermete, v. 678; procures Mansuetus, a Franciscan, to be sent from the Pope, v. 679; answer of the nobles to his demands for the kingdom of Apulia, v. 680; crafty policy of the Pope in the matter, v. 681; his reception of all the papal nuncios, v. 682; the nobles endeavour to guide him, *ib.*; endeavours to get money from the church, *ib.*; applies first to the abbat of Westminster, v. 682, 700; sends Simon Passelewe to Waltham, St. Alban's, and Reading, v. 683; their refusal, v. 684, 685, 687; amount tried to be got from them, v. 687; the parliament prolonged, v. 688, 689; demands of S. de Montfort that justice be done, v. 689; his enrichment of aliens and his own poverty, *ib.*; humbles himself and swears to correct his errors, *ib.*; parliament to meet at Oxford on St. Barnabas, *ib.*; confederation of the nobles, *ib.*; ambassadors sent by the barons to St. Louis, v. 690; demands of the barons at Oxford, v. 696; had often sworn to Magna Charta, *ib.*; swears to agree to their demands, v. 696, 697; S. de Montfort resigns his castles of Kenilworth and Odiham to, v. 697; flight of the Poitevins,

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In 1258—*cont.*
v. 702, 703; their treasure seized to be spent on the uses of the kingdom at his and the barons' will, v. 704; the Welsh offer peace, *ib.*; his interview with S. de Montfort during a thunderstorm at the house of the bishop of Durham on the Thames, v. 706; complaints to, of Æthelmar, elect of Winchester, v. 708; excuses and screens him, *ib.*; attempts of Louis IX. to make peace with England, v. 713; writ sent to four knights in each county to inquire into grievances, v. 714; his anger with Philip Luvel for his conduct as to the forests, *ib.*; sends him to the marshal to be imprisoned, v. 715; at the dedication of the church of Salisbury, v. 719; offered money by Philip Luvel, v. 720; changes at the exchequer, *ib.*; statute to repress the rapacity of the sheriffs, *ib.*; ambassador sent to the parliament of Cambray, *ib.*; remains himself in England, *ib.*; therefore Louis IX. will not go, v. 721; complaints to the Pope respecting the kingdom of Apulia, v. 722; receives the Pope's messengers well, *ib.*; at St. Alban's, v. 724; hears there of the deaths of Walter Cumyn, John FitzGeoffrey, and the senator Brancaleone, *ib.*; has a mass celebrated for John FitzGeoffrey, *ib.*; goes to Ely and St. Edmundsbury, v. 725; had given Colchester castle to Guy de Rochford, *ib.*; banishes him, *ib.*; the Welsh ask for peace, offering a bribe, v. 727; his refusal, *ib.*; writ summoning the abbat of St. Alban's to parliament, vi. 392; letter to Robert de Ros and others to inquire into injuries committed in the county of Hertford, vi. 396; inquisitions into the conduct of the

Henry III.—*cont.*
In 1258—*cont.*
bailiffs and other transgressors, vi. 397; his promises to the barons, vi. 401; infatuated by his Poitevin brothers, vi. 403; the Pope's letter to the barons on their complaints and the Sicilian affair, vi. 410; the Pope exhorts the barons to do reverence to, vi. 416.

In 1259, keeps Christmas at London, v. 729; seizes Philip Luvel's property on his death, v. 731; consents to the election of Henry de Wengham to Winchester if Æthelmar is not consecrated, *ib.*; fears of his making cause with his exiled brothers, v. 732; goes to the sea to meet his brother Richard, v. 733; orders London to be adorned for Richard, *ib.*; not admitted into Dover castle, v. 735; meets Richard at Dover on his landing, *ib.*; they banquet with the archbishop of Canterbury, *ib.*; in the chapter house at Canterbury with the nobles and Richard, *ib.*; his entry into London, v. 736; peace arranged with France, v. 737; had sent William de Horton into Scotland with messages to the king, queen, and nobles, v. 739, 740; summons the king and queen of Scotland to England, v. 740; messengers sent to, from Scotland, *ib.*; money extorted from, by Thomas of Savoy, v. 741; embassy sent to France, *ib.*; resigns his claims on Normandy, *ib.*; peace hindered by the claims of the countess of Leicester on Normandy, v. 745; the ambassadors return without effecting anything, *ib.*; his gifts to St. Alban's, vi. 389; his gift to Matthew Paris, vi. 391.

Henry I., king of the Franks, the tutelage of William entrusted to, by Robert I. of Normandy, i. 507.

Henry, son of Henry II. and Alienora, born in London, ii. 209; fealty sworn to, ii. 210; Thomas the chancellor goes to Paris to receive Margaret for his wife, ii. 215; betrothed to Margaret, ii. 216; married to her at Neubourg, *ib.*; fealty sworn to, in 1162, archbishop Thomas being the first to swear, ii. 218; homage done to, at Woodstock by Malcolm IV. and Rhys-ap-Griffith, ii. 222; had released archbishop Thomas from all accounts relating to the chancellorship, ii. 228; crowned at Westminster by Roger, archbishop of York, against the rights of Canterbury, ii. 247, 248, 274; speech to his father at his coronation, iv. 546; letter of Henry II. to, announcing his reconciliation with archbishop Thomas, and ordering the archbishop's property to be restored, ii. 275; at Woodstock, and refuses to see the archbishop, ii. 278; his rudeness there to the abbat of St. Alban's, *ib.*; excited against his father through the counsel of his mother, ii. 285; swears and promises the same as his father respecting archbishop Thomas and the see of Canterbury, ii. 286; crosses with his wife Margaret to England, and she is consecrated queen at Winchester, *ib.*; rebels and goes to the king of France, *ib.*; joined by his brothers Richard and Geoffrey, *ib.*; takes Gournay castle and Hugh de Gournay and his son in it, ii. 288; joined by Robert, earl of Leicester, William de Tankarville, and other nobles, *ib.*; besieges Verneuil with Louis VII., *ib.*; Leicester besieged by the royal forces because the earl had joined him, ii. 289; his best forces surrounded and taken prisoners at Dol, ii. 290; Philip, count of Flanders, swears to reduce England to his sway, ii. 292; goes to Witsand, intending to send Ralph de la Haie into England, *ib.*; his fleet dispersed and he forced to return into France, ii. 293; his army under R. de la Haie leaves England, ii. 294; besieges Rouen with

Henry, son of Henry II.—*cont.*
Louis VII. and Philip, count of Flanders, ii. 295; his cause given up by them, *ib.*; comes to his father at Burle-roy with the archbishop of Rouen and others, *ib.*; prays for mercy, *ib.*; received by his father and does homage, ii. 296; releases his prisoners without ransom, *ib.*; allows the castles erected during the war to be destroyed, ii. 297; comes to England with his father and occupies the same chamber, *ib.*; with him at the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury, *ib.*; goes through England with him, doing equal justice to all, *ib.*; his advice to his father respecting new justices, ii. 298; triumphs obtained by, at tournaments in France, ii. 309; returns and is received with honour by his father, *ib.*; Normandy given in charge to, by his father, ii. 316; Henry II. urges Geoffrey and Richard to do homage to him, ii. 318; Geoffrey does homage, but Richard refuses, *ib.*; by his father's advice raises an army to compel Richard, ii. 319; dies at Martel, *ib.*; buried at Rouen, *ib.*; Merlin's prophecy fulfilled in his case, ii. 347; died in his father's life time, ii. 660, note; his shield of arms, vi. 473.

Henry, son of David I. of Scotland, does homage to Stephen, and has Huntingdonshire given to him, ii. 164; his valour and escape from the battle of the Standard, ii. 169; taken to England as a hostage by Stephen, ii. 170; dragged from his horse and nearly captured at Ludlow, *ib.*

Henry, son of Frederick II. and Constance, rebels against his father, iii. 323; submits, and is led prisoner to Worms, *ib.*; said to have attempted to poison his father, *ib.*; committed to the charge of his enemy, Otho of Bavaria, and imprisoned in Heidelberg castle, *ib.*; imprisoned by his father for treason, iii. 362; sent for by his father to Cremona, but is prevented from coming by the

Henry, son of Frederick II. and Constance —*cont.*
Lombards, iii. 564, 565, 577; goes by sea and meets his father at Aquileia, iii. 565, 577; his rebellion, iii. 579, 601, 632; prepares to go against the Tartars, vi. 82; at Merseburg for this, *ib.*; dies in prison, iv. 194; said to have destroyed himself, *ib.*; his shield of arms, vi. 473.

Henry, son of Frederick II. and Isabella, iii. 324; born, iii. 474; letter of Frederick on his birth, *ib.*; homage sworn to, by the Apulians, Sicilians, and Calabrians, iv. 613; joy of Henry III. at this, *ib.*; prays Louis IX. to restore his rights to Henry III., v. 71; love of Frederick II. for, v. 99; his desire he may reign in his stead, *ib.*; some of Frederick's prisoners sent to, v. 200; hands them over to Conrad, *ib.*; his general favour, *ib.*; left heir by Frederick to the kingdom of Jerusalem, v. 217; money left to him besides, *ib.*; his popularity, v. 259, 260, 301; Innocent IV. orders preaching against him, v. 260; proposal of Innocent IV. that he should marry his niece, v. 274, 301; indignation of the nobles of the empire at this, v. 275, 301; failure of the attempts at peace between him and the Pope, v. 301; proposal to Richard of Cornwall to supplant him in Apulia and Sicily, v. 347; his love for England and promotion of Englishmen, v. 432; opposition of the Sicilians to, *ib.*; they attempt to poison him, *ib.*; his death, v. 448; said to have been poisoned by Conrad, v. 448, 449, 459; this false, v. 448; Conrad's love for him and subsequent grief, *ib.*; poisoned and smothered by John the Moor, v. 448, 449; Conrad's defence of his treatment of him, vi. 302; his shield of arms, vi. 473.

Henry of Almaine, son of Richard of Cornwall, left with Henry III. when his father goes on his crusade, iv. 44; in foreign parts with his father, iv. 645, 646; passes through France with his father, v. 97; knighted by his father at Aachen, v. 641, 653; vi. 369; banquet on the occasion, v. 641; returns to England, v. 653; refuses to swear to the barons' demands at Oxford without his father's consent, v. 697; threats that he would lose his lands, *ib.*

Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony; *v.* Saxony, dukes of.

Henry of Saxony, son of Henry the Lion; *v.* Saxony, dukes of.

Henry, brother of Alfonso X., banished, and flies to England to Henry III. and Edward, v. 575; gifts to, from Henry III., *ib.*

Henry, earl; *v.* Warwick, earls of.

Henry of Huntingdon; *v.* Huntingdon, archdeacons of.

Henry, heresy of, in Gascony, refuted by a young girl, ii. 188.

Henry, messenger of Frederick I. to Saladin, ii. 333.

Henry of Flanders, proctor of Thomas, count of Flanders, ecclesiastical revenues given to, by Henry III., iv. 20.

Henry, a clerk, witnesses a deed, vi. 90.

Heortmere, given by Offa to St. Alban's, vi. 5.

Heraclea in Lycaonia, the crusaders at, ii. 65.

Heraclius, puts Phocas to death, i. 264; seizes the empire, *ib.*; his message to Chosroes, i. 268; makes his son Constantine Augustus, *ib.*; defeats and puts to death Chosroes, *ib.*; restores the cross, i. 268; iv. 91, 641; the Arabs under Mahomet invade the borders of the empire, i. 270; involved in the Monothelite heresy, i. 275, 282; his unpopularity and defeats, i. 275; dies, i. 281.

Heraclius Constantine, succeeds Heraclius, i. 281; poisoned by his step-mother Martina, *ib.*

Heraclonas, emperor, i. 281; mutilated and sent to Constans, *ib.*

Heracurt, Oliver de, taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln, iii. 22.

Herbizi (Barbezieux ?), Henry III. at, iv. 218.

Hercenes (Hartness), churches of, spoiled by the Danes, i. 367.

Herculianus, bishop of Perugia, martyred by Totila, i. 242.

Herdinton, Thomas de, one of John's messengers to the emperor of Morocco, ii. 559; his account of John to the emperor, ii. 560; with the Pope on John's side for the relaxation of the interdict, ii. 574; proctor at Rome for John against archbishop Langton, ii. 633; returns and gives John an account of his proceedings, ii. 635.

Herebert, duke of Northumbria, slays Ealdwulf, i. 349; slays Cynewulf and Ecga, and puts Æthelred to flight, i. 350.

Herebryht, slain at Romney Marsh, i. 378.

Hereford, Æthelberht of E. Anglia buried at, i. 355; taken by Ælfgar and Griffith in 1055, i. 524; the cathedral burnt, *ib.*; fortified by Harold, *ib.*; the castle held by [Geoffrey] Talbot against Stephen, ii. 167; Henry III. moves his army to, against the Welsh in 1231, iii. 202; Henry III. goes with his army to, in 1233, iii. 248, 253.

....., bishops of :

Wastold, i. 336.

Wlward, subject to Lichfield, i. 345.

Ceadda, dies, i. 387.

Albert, *ib.*

Esne, i. 421.

Ceolmund, *ib.*; witnesses Offa's charter, vi. 4.

Cynemund, witnesses a charter, vi. 12.

Ælfric witnesses Æthelgiva's charter, vi. 14.

Athulf witnesses Æthelred's charters, vi. 17, 20, 24, 27.

Æthelstan dies, i. 525.

Hereford, bishops of—*cont.*

Leovegar, *ib.*; his character, *ib.*; murdered by Griffith, *ib.*

Aldred, the see committed to, i. 529; *v.* York, archbishops of.

Walter of Lorraine, i. 525, 529; chaplain to queen Eadgyth, i. 529; consecrated at Rome, i. 530.

Robert de Losinga, has a vision of St. Wulstan at the time of his death, ii. 43.

Gerard, witnesses the charter of liberties of Henry I., ii. 117, 554; witnesses a charter of Henry I. to St. Alban's, vi. 36; made archbishop of York, ii. 118.

Reinelm, made bishop by the king without election, ii. 122; resigns his see to the king, ii. 123, 124; consecrated by Anselm at Canterbury, ii. 134.

Richard, dies, ii. 154.

Robert, ii. 156; dies, ii. 178.

Gilbert Foliot, abbat of Gloucester, ii. 178, 184; present at the arrangement between Lincoln and St. Alban's, ii. 219; elected bishop of London, ii. 221; *v.* London, bishops of.

Robert of Melun, desired by the Pope to caution Henry II. to abstain from his attacks on archbishop Thomas, ii. 241, 242.

Robert, archdeacon of Oxford, elected, ii. 287; consecrated by archbishop Richard, ii. 295.

William de Vere, ii. 324.

Giles de Braose, consecrated at Westminster, ii. 474; leaves England secretly on the interdict being pronounced, ii. 522; remains abroad, living in luxury, ii. 523; John promises to receive him, ii. 541; returns and meets John at Winchester, ii. 550; amount repaid to, by John, ii. 575; a party to John's charter of freedom of election, ii. 608; v. 542.

Hereford, bishops of—*cont.*
Hugh de Maneport dies, iii. 56.
Hugh Foliot, consecrated at Canterbury, *ib.*; dies, iii. 305.
Ralph of Maidstone, leaves Paris after the riots of 1229, iii. 168; consecrated by archbishop Edmund, iii. 305; sent by Henry III. to bring Alienora of Provence to England, iii. 335; goes to Llewellyn to confirm his submission, iii. 385; had become a friar in consequence of a vow, iv. 163.
Michael, a canon of Lichfield, elected, but resigns, iv. 48.
Peter d'Acqua Blanca, elected, iv. 48; had been clerk and proctor of William de Valentia, *ib.*; received by the king and confirmed, *ib.*; the king tries to have him elected to Durham, iv. 61; consecrated in St. Paul's in the presence of the king, iv. 75; protest against this by the Canterbury monks, *ib.*; the king tries to have him elected to London, iv. 171; sent into Poitou by Henry III., iv. 190; his success there, *ib.*; goes to Provence and asks Sanchia for Richard of Cornwall, *ib.*; goes to Reading to remonstrate with the king on his treatment of the bishop of Winchester, iv. 286; finds the king at Westminster, iv. 294; sharply remonstrates with him, *ib.*; prepared to place his chapel under an interdict, *ib.*; allows delay, iv. 295; Boniface, elect of Canterbury, writes to, in favour of the bishop, iv. 298; Senena, wife of Griffith, submits to his jurisdiction, iv. 318; the lords of Kerry submit to his jurisdiction, iv. 320; David submits, iv. 323; Innocent IV. writes to, on behalf of the bishop of Winchester, iv. 349; sends the names of certain of the king's clerks to be admitted to the Pope's favour, iv. 351; is an especial friend of the Pope, and therefore suspected by the English, iv. 403; goes to the Roman court, *ib.*; appointed by the Pope to collect the first fruits of the vacant benefices in the province of Canterbury for the debts of the see, iv. 508; Amedeo, count of Savoy, does homage to Henry III. in his presence, iv. 550; takes the cross, v. 98; enriched by Henry III., v. 229; not at the parliament in 1252, v. 324; with archbishop Boniface excommunicates the authors of the outrage against Eustace of Lynn, v. 351; at the parliament in 1253, v. 373, 375; joins in the excommunication of the violators of Magna Charta, v. 375; letter accrediting him as ambassador to the king of Castile, vi. 284; the king prays the Lincoln chapter to elect him on Grosseteste's death, v. 422; his unfitness and evil name, *ib.*; his neglect of his diocese, *ib.*; punishes the Welsh in the army in Gascony severely for a raid, v. 442; his proposal to the king to raise money by means of the bishop's seals, v. 510, 511; goes to the Pope with Robert Waleran and makes the proposal to him, v. 511; account of his interview, *ib.*; the Pope agrees to it, v. 512; carries out the scheme, *ib.*; power of collecting the tenth for the Pope given to, v. 520; power of absolving the king from his crusading vow given to, *ib.*; blamed by Richard of Cornwall for his counsels, v. 521; papal letter obtained by, v. 523; tries to hasten the time when the money for the Pope has to be paid, v. 525; an enemy of the other bishops, v. 526; attempts to divide them, v. 527; binds the English bishops to pay the papal demands, v. 533

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Peter d'Acqua Blanca—*cont.*
had borrowed from the Florentine merchants for the king, v. 558 ; the Pope the author of his scheme, v, 581 ; his desire for the see of Bordeaux, v. 587 ; obtains letters from Henry III. for this, *ib.* ; loses his labour, *ib.* ; his shameful extortion in Ireland and elsewhere, v. 591 ; ill with a polypus, v. 622 ; goes to Montpelier to be cured, and leaves his see to fortune, v. 647 ; his illness, v. 679 ; letters of Pope Alexander IV. respecting his debts, vi. 305, 308, 315 ; extract relating to letters of Rustand on this, vi. 316 ; letters of Rustand respecting his debts, vi. 323, 350 ; letter from St. Alban's to the bishop of Durham on his acts, vi. 382.
....., dean of (Ancelin?), summons those holding ecclesiastical benefices to appear in St. Peter's, St. Alban's, to pay their dues, vi. 312.
....., archdeacon of, Walter, excommunicated by Innocent III. as a favourer of the barons, ii. 644.
....., Henry of, uncle of William de Braose, slain by the Welsh, ii. 297.
Hereford, earls of :
Roger Fitz-Osbern (2nd earl), rises against William I., ii. 12, 13 ; sues to the Danes for help, ii. 13 ; captured and imprisoned by William, *ib.*
Henry de Bohun (5th earl), one of the confederates in 1215, ii. 585, note [4] ; one of the 25 barons, ii. 604 ; excommunicated by Innocent III., ii. 643 ; taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln, iii. 22 ; said to be at the sea fight with Eustace the monk, iii. 28, 29, notes ; dies, iii. 60 ; his shield of arms, vi. 473 ; his widow Maud, daughter of Geoffrey Fitz-Piers ; *v.* Essex, earls of.
Hereford, earls of—*cont.*
Humphry de Bohun (6th earl), [called Henry], joins Richard of Cornwall in his rising at Stamford, iii. 124 ; acts as marshal of the king's household at the coronation in 1236, iii. 338 ; raises Edward from the font, iii. 540 ; defeats the Welsh, iv. 358 ; his army attacked by the Welsh, iv. 385 ; had caused the rising by refusing his sister-in-law's portion to David, *ib.* ; joins in the letter to Innocent IV. on the English grievances, iv. 533 ; at the parliament in 1248, v. 5 ; at Westminster for the feast of St. Edward, v. 29 ; monster born in his lands, v. 82 ; takes the cross, v. 99 ; defends S. de Montfort as to Gascony, v. 289 ; present at, and assents to the excommunication of the violators of Magna Charta in 1253, v. 375 ; the Welsh in Gascony punished by the Poitevins without being brought before him, v. 442 ; his indignation, *ib.* ; only mocked at by the king when he complains, *ib.* ; one of the confederate nobles against the king, v. 689 ; joins in the letter to Pope Alexander IV. against the elect of Winchester, vi. 404 ; his threats to Richard de Clare, v. 744.
....., Matilda, daughter of 6th earl, countess of Winchester, dies at Groby, v. 341.
Herefordshire, ravaged by Griffith, i. 522.
Hereheie, the Brabançons enter the isle of Ely at, ii. 645.
Hereswitha, at Chelles, i. 302.
Heresy, Grosseteste's definition of, v. 401.
Hereward, leader of the rising against William I. in the isle of Ely, ii. 7 ; the only one who does not submit to William, *ib.* ; his snares against William, *ib.*
Hereward's castle, ii. 7.

Herlot (Arlot, Erlot), comes to England with the powers of a legate, v. 673, 682; his manner of arriving in London, v. 673; joy of the king, *ib.*; had been sent to the barons for the business of the kingdom of Apulia, v. 676; vi. 400; his steps followed by Mansuetus, v. 679; leaves England, v. 713.

Herlwin (Herlewin), first abbat of Bec, dies, ii. 16.

Herman, count, leader of a party of crusaders, ii. 54; his military engine at Nice, ii. 62.

Hermaphrodite, a, punished at the council of Oxford in 1222 for imprinting the stigmata on himself, iii. 71; in the diocese of Lincoln, iv. 549.

Hermas, author of the Shepherd, i. 125.

Hermete, S., William de, the king's carver, v. 678, 702; gifts of Henry III. to, v. 678; remains in the hope of more, *ib.*; leaves England, v. 702.

Hermit in Ireland, story of a, ii. 212.

Herod the Great, had received his crown from Antony, i. 76; kindness of Augustus to, *ib.*; receives the kingdom of the Jews from the Roman senate, i. 77; allows no one to be high priest, *ib.*; divorces his wife Doris and marries Mariamne, *ib.*; his other wives and his sons, i. 78; puts Mariamne to death, *ib.*; puts her sons and afterwards Antipater to death, *ib.*; his commands to the magi, i. 84; massacre of the Innocents, *ib.*; summoned to Rome by Augustus, i. 85; returns after his reconciliation with Augustus, *ib.*; puts his sons to death, i. 85, 86; his punishment of those who threw down the golden eagle, i. 87; his illness, i. 88; his commands to his sister Salome, *ib.*; puts Antipater to death, i. 89; dies, *ib.*

Herod Antipas, i. 86; goes to Rome against Archelaus, i. 89; two tetrarchies given to, by Augustus, *ib.*; names Tiberias in honour of Tiberius, i. 93; exiled by Caius, i. 98.

Herod Agrippa, son of Aristobulus, i. 86; the kingdom of the Jews given to, by Caius, i. 98; puts St. James to death and imprisons St. Peter, i. 86, 99; called son of Antipater, i. 78.

Herodias, i. 86; exiled with Herod Antipas, i. 98.

Herrings, trade in, in England, injured by the invasion of the Tartars, iii. 488.

Hersi, Giles de, comes to England as one of Louis's precursors, ii. 648; excommunicated, ii. 649.

Herteburne, in Lincolnshire diocese [an error], portion of, assigned to the cost of the victuals of the abbey of St. Alban's, v. 669.

Hertesie; *v.* Hartlepool.

Hertford, council of, in 673, i. 296; built by Edward the Elder between three rivers, i. 440; the castellan sent to watch London, ii. 637; the castle committed by John to Walter de Godardville, ii. 641; besieged by Louis, iii. 5; surrendered by W. de Godardville, *ib.*; Robert FitzWalter asks for its guardianship, *ib.*; this refused by Louis, iii. 6; the suit of St. Alban's against certain trespassers tried at, iv. 51; death of Gilbert Marshal at a tournament at, iv. 135, 136, 157; the abbat of Bardney deposed at, iv. 247; arrogance of bishop Grosseteste at, v. 414; he suspends the churches of the Hertford seculars, *ib.*; he relaxes the sentence on being blamed by Otho, *ib.*; Robert de Sotindune dies and is buried at, v. 642.

....., county of, the charter of liberties of Henry I. sent to, ii. 115; ravaged by William, earl of Salisbury, and Fawkes de Breauté, ii. 637; demands of Henry III. from the abbats and priors of, v. 52; writ to those sworn to bear arms in, vi. 256; writ to inquire into injuries done in, vi. 396.

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....., sheriffs of:
(In 1232) directions to, about the collection of the fortieth, iii. 232.
William de Holewer (in 1234) seized by R. Siward and forced to pay a heavy ransom, iii. 289; had married the sister of Robert Passelew, *ib.*
J. de Wadentona (in 1240), writ of Henry III. to, to summon the trespassers against St. Alban's, iv. 50; ordered to levy the fine on the trespassers, iv. 53; writ for payment of the fine, iv. 54.
(In 1246), writ to, forbidding the inquisitions of bishop Grosseteste, iv. 580.
(In 1248), letter of Henry III. to, respecting coiners, vi. 150.
(In 1249), writs to, in favour of the abbat of Westminster, vi. 152, 175.
H. de Hathelokstuna (in 1253) writ of Henry III. to, vi. 255.
(In 1254), letters of, respecting St. Alban's, v. 444 [Gesta abbatum, i. 344]; writs to, on the affairs of Gascony, vi. 286, 287.
....., St. Mary's priory, the bowels of Gilbert Marshal buried at, iv. 495; breach of promise to, by Walter Marshal, *ib.*
..... Priors of:
Nigel (?), troubles inflicted on, by Walter Marshal, iv. 495.
William de Sandruge dies, vi. 270.
Simon, dies, vi. 277.
Richard de Wendene, dies, vi. 279.
Richard, defendant in a suit respecting Amwell, vi. 299.
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....., Thomas of; *v.* Northumberland, archdeacons of.
Hertold (Arthault), warden of Mirambeau castle, his despair of resisting the French, iv. 222; his interview with Henry III., *ib.*; having leave to take his own course, goes to Louis IX., iv. 223; resigns the castle to Louis and it is again given to his charge, *ib.*
Hervey, steward of Richard de Clare, sent through his lands to see that the barons' statutes are kept, v. 744.
Heuderio, Hugh de S., sent by bishop W. de Raleigh to Henry III., iv. 349.
Heusez (Hoese), shield of arms of, vi. 473.
Hewald, the two SS., martyred and buried at Cologne, i. 313.
Hexham (Augustaldum, Haugustaldum), Alfwold buried at, i. 353; the see brought to an end by the Danes, i. 415.
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Eatta, i. 299; goes back to Lindisfarne, i. 300; dies, i. 306.
Tunbert, i. 300.
John, i. 302, 306.
Wilfrid; *see* York, bishops of.
Acca, i. 324, 336; Bede's account of, i. 324; driven from the see, i. 336.
Frithebert, i. 336, 337; dies, i. 345.
Alcmund, *ib.*; dies, i. 351.
Thibec, *ib.*
Æthelbert, i. 365.
Eadred, ordained by Eanbald of York and Higbald of Lindisfarne, *ib.*; dies, i. 367.
Eardbert, *ib.*
Hicca, Hicche (Hitcham, Bucks?), pasture at, vi. 13; great hailstorm at, in 1237, iii. 394.
Hierius, of Alexandria, his teaching and writings, i. 144.
Hiesmes (Oximum), fortified by Henry I., ii. 150; reduced by Geoffrey of Anjou, ii. 169.
Higbald, slain by the Welsh, i. 322.
Hii, *i.e.*, Iona, *q.v.*
Hilaire, St., Hascoul de, taken prisoner by Henry I. at Dol, ii. 291.
Hilary, of Poitiers, i. 174; exiled by the Arians, presents a book to Constantius, i. 164; his mention of the Sabellianism of Marcellus, i. 165; exiled by Con-

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stantius, *ib.*; his books against the Arians and on synods, i. 166.
Hilary, Pope, i. 197; his regulations as to the dress of clerks, i. 218.
Hilary, of Arles, i. 217.
Hilda, abbess of Herteseie (Hartlepool) and then Whitby, i. 291, 302, 393; on the Scotch side in the Eastern controversy, i. 293; dies, i. 302; had proposed to go to Chelles, but retained by St. Aidan, *ib.*; five of her clerks made bishops, *ib.*; dream of her mother, *ib.*; had been converted by Paulinus, *ib.*
Hildegard, St., account of, iv. 82; her prophecy respecting the friars, iv. 280.
Hilton, Alexander de, goes to Jerusalem, iv. 89.
Hinguar, leader of the Danes in the attack on Scotland, i. 391; son of Regnar Lodbrog, i. 393; accusation of St. Edmund brought before, i. 395; lands at Berwick to avenge his father, *ib.*; his cruelty, i. 396; his message to St. Edmund, *ib.*; answer of St. Edmund, i. 397; defeats him at the battle of Thetford, *ib.*; goes to Hellesdon and has St. Edmund murdered, i. 398, 399; winters in E. Anglia and then leaves it, i. 399; sails to Devonshire and is slain at Cynwith, i. 410; his devastation of the church of Lindisfarne, i. 476.
Hippolytus, bishop, writings of, i. 135.
Hippolytus, St., martyred, i. 139.
Hircanus, high priest of the Jews, i. 70.
Hircanus, son of Alexander, made king and high priest by his mother Alexandra, i. 70; gives up the priesthood to his brother Aristobulus, *ib.*; applies to the king of Arabia and then to Pompey, *ib.*; restored to the high priesthood by Pompey, *ib.*
Hittin, battle of, ii. 328.
Hlothære, king of Kent, i. 296; dies, i. 306; had been wounded in his battle with the S. Saxons, *ib.*
Ho (Hoe), Robert de la, had been made warden over the Jews by Henry III., v. 345; his accusation and imprisonment, *ib.*; his innocence declared, but he is deposed from his office, *ib.*
Ho (Hoe), Robert de la—*cont.*
Hobruge (Hobrugge), W. de, one of the confederates in 1215, ii. 585; excommunicated, ii. 644.
....., Gervase de, precentor of St. Paul's, declares Guala's excommunication of no effect, ii. 655; deprived of his benefice and forced to go Rome by the legate for celebrating for Louis and the barons, iii. 31.
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Hoel, king of Britanny, comes to Southampton in aid of Arthur, i. 234; besieged by the Piets and Scots in Dumbarton, i. 236.
Hohenburg, Berthold, margrave of, advice of, to Pope Alexander IV., v. 474; in command of the Pope's army, advances against Lucera, *ib.*; his treason, v. 498, 582; his advice to cardinal Ottaviano, v. 498; goes into Lucera and has an interview with Manfred, *ib.*; money paid to, by the Pope, v. 581.
Hokedai, v. 281, 493, 676.
Holdernesse, Roger de, sent by the canons of York to Henry III. respecting the election of Sewal, v. 516.
Holewer, William de; *v.* Hertford, sheriffs of.
Holland, floods in, in 1250, v. 176.
....., counts of:
William I. sent by John to aid Ferrand, count of Flanders, against Philip II., ii. 548; his naval victory, *ib.*; one of the leaders of John's army in Flanders, ii. 578; his position at the battle of Bouvines, ii. 579; leads a body of crusaders and besieges Alcazar, iii. 32; his firmness in the battle before Damietta, iii. 49.
William II., elected king of Germany by the Pope's influence, iv. 624; his relations, iv. 624, 654; the Pope careful about the way he sends

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treasure to him, iv. 624; but it is lost, iv. 625; his election by the majority of the electors, iv. 639; opposed by the duke of Saxony, iv. 640; prevented entering Aachen for his coronation, iv. 653; his party grows stronger, iv. 654; attempt of Conrad, archbishop of Cologne, to have him crowned at Aachen, v. 17 kept out of Aachen, *ib.*; crowned in Aachen by archbishop Conrad, v. 26; the coronation not considered valid by many because all the electors were not consenting, *ib.*; defeated by Conrad, v. 90, 99; made emperor by Innocent IV., v. 194, 201; vi. 252; his defeat, v. 194, 201; had given Holland to his brother Florence, v. 201; vi. 253; compelled to beg, v. 201; gives up his claim to the empire, v. 275; on the side of Flanders against the French in 1254, v. 433; his victory, *ib.*; aid sent to, against the Freneh, v. 439; the Frisians ill-treated by, *ib.*; enriched by the papal treasures, *ib.*; snares laid for, by the Frisians, *ib.*; the papal money rather injures him, *ib.*; his battle with the French, v. 442; vi. 253; attacks the Frisians, v. 442; his short truce with Louis IX., v. 454; asks aid from Henry III., v. 493; his death by the Frisians, v. 534, 549; details of it, v. 550; his shield of arms, vi. 474.
Adelaide, daughter of Florence IV., married to John de Avesnes, v. 436; vi. 253.
Florence V., son of Florence IV., Holland and Zealand given to, by his brother William II. on being elected emperor, v. 201; vi. 253; refuses to do homage to Margaret for Zealand, vi. 253; his summons and imprisonment in Flanders, *ib.*;
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released by John d'Aves nes, *ib.* [these facts erroneously attributed to William II., *see* the Addenda]; comes to England to advise Richard of Cornwall, v. 624; Richard and his suite land in his territories, vi. 366.
Holland, in Lincolnshire, ravaged and made tributary to Louis by Gilbert of Ghent and Robert de Roppele, ii. 663; floods in, in 1250, v. 176.
Holm near Alnwick (?), archdeacon Thomas of Hertford of Northumberland leaves his body to, v. 383.
Holme St. Benet, in Norfolk, monastery of, founded by Cnut, i. 509; v. 42.
Holme S. Benet, in Norway, monastery of, founded by Cnut, v. 42; troubles at, in 1248, *ib.*; the abbat Rita-Biorn goes away and sells its possessions, *ib.*; the archbishop of Nidaros takes the monastery in hand, accusing the monks of violating their rule, *ib.*; they appeal to the Pope, *ib.*; the prior Clement goes to the Roman court, *ib.*; the abbat had bound the convent in 500 marks, v. 42, 43; death of the abbat at Seljoe, v. 43; a new abbat elected, *ib.*; Matthew Paris is written to by the king to help them, *ib.*; the house freed by the payment of the principal only of their debts, *ib.*; advice of William, bishop of Sabina, *ib.*; the abbat goes to the Pope, v. 44; his answer, *ib.*; they ask for Matthew Paris to be sent to them, *ib.*; letter of the Pope for this to St. Alban's, *ib.*; Matthew Paris goes and accomplishes his mission and the abbey is given peace, v. 45.
Holmere, Henry de; *v.* Alban's, St., monks of.
Holte, Henry, son of Robert de la, charter of, vi. 423.
Holwell, Henry de, serves on a jury, iv. 52; letters patent of Henry III. directing him to decide in a suit between

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To Henry III., Aug.–Dec. a. 1. (1216), *Cum te tanquam ecclesiæ*, iii. 34.
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Horwell, Henry de, writ of Henry III. to, to inquire into injuries done in the county of Hertford, vi. 396.

Horwood (or Harwood), Bucks, wood of, given by Offa to St. Alban's, vi. 5.

Hospitallers; their castle of Beauvoir passed by Saladin, ii. 322; join king Guy at the siege of Acre, ii. 335; at the battle of Acre in 1189, ii. 353; their position at the siege of Acre, ii. 360; advise Richard to return home, ii. 392; extortions from, by John, ii. 530; apply to the legate Nicholas of Tusculum for the restoration of their lost property, ii. 576; their liberties preserved to them by Magna Charta, ii. 598; summoned by Pope Innocent III. to the 4th Lateran council, ii. 615; many wounded at the battle of Mount Tabor, iii. 11; fortify the castle of Cæsarea, iii. 14; their presence at the siege of Damietta, iii. 36, 49; some put to flight and slain in one of the battles before Damietta, iii. 49, 50; their advance from Damietta into Egypt, iii. 67; persecuted by Frederick II., iii. 154, 155; their reception of Frederick at Acre, iii. 159; their pride and envy of Frederick, iii. 177; their treasonable correspondence with the sultan, iii. 178; enmity between them and Frederick, iii. 179; their shame for this not so great as that of the Templars, *ib.*; had offered counsel and aid to Frederick, iii. 181; in England at the parliament

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in 1229 at Westminster, iii. 186; charity of Malek-el-Kamel to, iii. 486; said to be despoiled by Frederick, iii. 535; his answer to the charge, iii. 555; Simon de Montfort sells his wood at Leicester to, iv. 7; pay the cost of the banquet at the dedication of the church of the New Temple, London, iv. 11; will not assist the Franks after the battle of Gaza, iv. 25; their quarrel with the Templars in 1241, iv. 139, 167; their houses in Palestine restored by the treaty of 1241, iv. 142; besieged in Acre by the Templars, iv. 167, 256; Henry III. defies Louis IX. by some, iv. 205; their quarrel with the Templars in the Holy Land, iv. 279, 525; doubts as to the truth of the letter of Herman of Perigord through their character, iv. 291; number of their manors, *ib.*; very few escape from the battle with the Kharismians, iv. 301, 310, 311, 342; their league with the sultan of Damascus and lord of Kerak, iv. 302; Richard of Cornwall sends aid to the Holy Land by, iv. 416; their aid, *ib.*; Frederick II. breaks his promises of redressing their injuries, iv. 451, 452; send to the sultan of Cairo to procure the release of the captives in 1246, iv. 524; speech of the sultan refusing, iv. 525; their treason to Frederick II., *ib.*; Richard of Cornwall in vain attempts to reconcile them with the Templars, *ib.*; advised to procure the intercession of Frederick II. for the captives, iv. 526; they refuse this, *ib.*; troubles from their conduct in France, vi. 131; reconciled by St. Louis with the Templars, v. 71; appeal to the Pope against bishop Grosseteste, v. 97; in Egypt with St. Louis, vi. 160; endeavours at Acre of W. Longespée respecting, v. 134; those imprisoned at Cairo released by the governor of Cairo, v. 140, 142; abuse of, by Robert, count

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of Artois, at Mansourah, v. 149; one only (John de Bonay) escapes from the battle of Mansourah, v. 154; vi. 196; letter of one, with an account of the battle, vi. 191; four only escape from the battle when St. Louis was captured, v. 158; vi. 196; death of the vice-master, vi. 197; their arrival at Acre, vi. 204; St. Louis under their guard at Acre, v. 164; lend part of his ransom, v. 174; their defeats, v. 192, 196; advise Louis to fortify Cæsarea, v. 257; attempts of Henry III. to get the money he had promised to Richard de Clare from them, v. 364; his fury at their refusal, v. 364, 365; had induced Louis to part with several castles and cities for his ransom, v. 433; grief at the Pope's using the money for the crusade for the invasion of Sicily, v. 457; summoned by the Tartars to submit to them, v. 655; their noble answer, *ib.*; oppose the seizure of the Poitevins' treasure in London, v. 704; their war with the Templars in Palestine, v. 745; destroy the Templars, *ib.*; Conrad accused of injuring, vi. 302, 303.
....., masters of:
Roger de Moulins, sent to offer the kingdom of Jerusalem to Henry II., ii. 322; meets Henry II. at Reading, *ib.*; at the parliament at Clerkenwell, ii. 323; slain at Nazareth by Saladin, ii. 327, *n.* [5].
Guerin de Montaigu, sails from Acre on the expedition against Damietta, iii. 35; agrees to the advance of the army into Egypt, iii. 69; comes to England for aid, iii. 82; joins in the letter of the patriarch Gerold, iii. 128; in Palestine at the arrival of Frederick II., iii. 160.
Peter de Villebride, said to be killed in the battle with the Kharismians, iv. 311; his counsel with the prelates before the battle, iv. 339; captured and taken to Cairo, iv. 342; endeavours for his release, iv. 525.
William de Chateauneuf, letter of, to M. de Merlai on the loss of Jerusalem, iv. 307; sends some of our Lord's blood to Henry III., iv. 640; vi. 142; answer to the abuse of Robert, count of Artois, v. 150; letters respecting the quarrel between the soldans of Aleppo and Egypt, v. 202; vi. 204; his ransom and release, v. 211; the bulla of the hospital suspended during his captivity, *ib.*; account of Louis's entry into Acre, vi. 203.
....., marshal of, Aymer de Layron, taken or slain at Damietta, iii. 50.
Houghton (Hoctona), Beds, assigned to the cost of the victuals of the abbey of St. Alban's, v. 669.
Hounslow (Hundeslawe), the barons, in 1215, propose to hold a tournament near, ii. 614.
Hoveden (Howden), the church given to John Mansel by Henry III., iv. 154; the manor assigned to bishop Nicholas of Farnham, of Durham, on his resignation, v. 53, 650.
Howel Dda (Hunwal), subdued by Æthelstan, i. 447.
Howel of Wales, does homage to Eadgar, i. 466; one of eight kings who rowed him on the Dee, i. 467.
Howel, son of Cadwallon, charter of fealty of, to Henry III., iv. 320.
Howel, son of Madoc, surety for Senena, wife of Griffith, iv. 318.
Hoxne, St. Edmund's body translated from, i. 400.
Hubba, leader of the Danes in the attack on Scotland, i. 391; son of Regnar Lodbrog, i. 393; accusation of St. Edmund before, i. 395; lands at Berwick to avenge his father, *ib.*; wastes Mercia, and joins Hinguar at Thetford, i. 398; goes to Hellesdon, where St. Edmund is mar-

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tyred, i. 398, 399; winters in E. Anglia, and then leaves it, i. 399; slain at Cynwith, i. 410; his devastation of the church of Lindisfarne, i. 476.
Hubert, cardinal legate, at Windsor settles the question of precedency between Canterbury and York, ii. 10.
Hubert, preaches the crusade in England in 1227, iii. 126; numbers inscribed on his roll, *ib.*
Hugh, count of Paris, marries one of the daughters of Edward the Elder, i. 436, 447; sends to England to bring over Louis IV., i. 451; meets Louis on the shore, and has him crowned at Laon, *ib.*
Hugh, a Norman, forced to leave England, and takes refuge with Macbeth, i. 522.
Hugh, St., of Cluny, the death of William II. revealed to, ii. 113.
Hugh, of Vermandois, the Great, brother of Philip I., takes the cross, ii. 47; goes into Apulia, crosses to Durazzo, and is imprisoned by the emperor Alexius, ii. 55; freed by Godfrey, ii. 55, 56; leads the first line in the battle of Antioch, ii. 85; sent to the emperor by the crusaders, but does not return, ii. 90; goes on a fresh expedition, and reaches Constantinople and Nice, ii. 125; betrayal of the expedition by Alexius, *ib.*; dies at Tarsus, and is buried in St. Paul's church there, *ib.*
Hugh, stolen and murdered by the Jews at Lincoln, v. 516–519; the body given to the canons and buried at Lincoln, v. 518; consequent punishment of the Jews, v. 519; some released, v. 546, 552.
Hugh, St., bishop of Lincoln; *v.* Lincoln, bishops of.
Hugh Mortimer; *v.* Canterbury, archdeacons of.
Hulecotes, Philip de, the lands and castles of the barons between the Tees and Scotland given in charge to, by John, ii. 641; defends the northern castles against Louis, ii. 663; dies, s.p.m., iv. 492.
Hulme (le Homme, now l'Ile-Marie, Manche) castle, taken by Robert of Normandy, ii. 34.
Humber, king of the Huns, in Albania, slays Albanactus, i. 24; defeated by Locrinus and Camber, *ib.*
Humber, the, whence its name, i. 24; boundary of the kingdom of Northumbria, i. 424.
Humfranville; *v.* Umfraville.
Huna, instigates Æthelred to massacre the Danes, i. 486, 487.
Hunbeanna, has part of the kingdom of East Anglia, i. 340.
Hundreds, institution of, by Alfred, i. 428.
Hungary, the crusaders in, ii. 53, 54; invaded by the Tartars, iii. 488, 639; iv. 109, 110, 114, 115, 387, 547; vi. 78, 79, 81, 83, 133; not aided by the Russians, iv. 113; the Tartars return to, after their failure at Neustadt, iv. 273; freed from the Tartars and subjected to the emperor, iv. 298; sends no prelates to the council of Lyons from its wasted condition, iv. 430; letter of a bishop of, against the Tartars, vi. 75; the people inferior archers to the Tartars, vi. 76; episcopal sees of, vi. 454.
....., St. Mary's convent in, F. abbat of, letter on the Tartars, vi. 78.
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Hunneric, king of the Vandals, exiles the African bishops and persecutes the catholicks, i. 219.
Huntingdon, the castle restored by Edward the Elder, i. 444; besieged and reduced by Henry II., ii. 294; levelled by Henry II., ii. 297; Henry III. at, in 1234, iii. 271; Henry III. at, in 1249, v. 51.
....., county of, given to David by Stephen to be held of him, ii. 164; given to Malcolm IV. by Henry II., ii. 214; given to William, king of Scots, by Henry II., ii. 324; ravaged by William

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earl of Salisbury and Fawkes de Breauté, ii. 637; given to Alexander III. of Scotland by Henry III., v. 576; writ to those sworn to bear arms in, vi. 256.
....., William of; *v.* St. Alban's, monks of.
Huntingdon, earls of:
Simon de S. Liz (2nd earl), witnesses the charter of Henry I., ii. 117, 554.
Simon de S. Liz (8th earl), dies, ii. 324.
David (9th earl), brother of William, king of Scotland, father of John earl of Chester, iii. 230.
John le Scot (10th earl), dies, s.p.m., iv. 491; his shield of arms, vi. 474.
....., archdeacons of:
Henry, quoted, i. 203; reference of Geoffrey of Monmouth to, i. 310; referred to, ii. 159, note.
William, sent by Grosseteste to remonstrate with Henry III. as to the prebend of Thame, iv. 152; his speech to Henry III., *ib.*; the letter of the dean of Lincoln on the quarrel between the chapter and the archbishop on Grosseteste's death to be sent to, vi. 264; summoned by the bishop of Lincoln to a meeting at the New Temple, London, vi. 314.
Huntingfield, William de (1st baron), one of the confederate barons in 1215, ii. 585; one of the 25 barons, ii. 605; witnesses John's charter giving freedom of election to sees, abbeys, &c., ii. 610; v. 544; excommunicated, ii. 644; reduces Essex and Suffolk for Louis, ii. 655, 656; his lands ravaged by John, ii. 665.
....., Roger de (2nd baron), his shield of arms, vi. 474.
Huntintoft, William, goes to the Pope with the letter of the English barons, vi. 410.
Hunwald, betrays St. Oswine, i. 285.
Hurley, priors of:
Richard le Gras, sent by Henry III. secretly to obtain the hand of Alienora of Provence, iii. 335; his success, *ib.*; sent again with others, *ib.*; made abbat of Evesham, iii. 379.
Theobald of Westminster, sent to Rome against bishop William de Raleigh, iv. 265, 286; his return alone, iv. 286; visits St. Alban's, v. 258.
Hurtold (Hertold) a Burgundian, clerk of Henry III., Flamstead church given to, by him, v. 298; ejects William the presentee of the queen, and takes possession of it, *ib.*; excommunicated by bishop Grosseteste, v. 299; dies, v. 655.
Huscarle, Roger, a follower of the 25 barons, ii. 605.
Husueheie, the Winchester monks dragged to, in 1241, iv. 160.
Hyberi, *i.e.*, the Georgians, agree with the Greek church, iii. 460.
Hybilis (Jebel . . .), castle of, surrendered to the Christians in 1241, iv. 142.
Hyde (Newminster), monastery of, monks put into, instead of secular canons, by Eadgar, i. 463; begun by Edmund and finished and dedicated by Eadgar, i. 466.
....., abbat of, Æthelgar, i. 463, 474; archbishop of Canterbury, i. 474.
Hyginus (Eginus), Pope, i. 125.
Hymeria, mother of St. Elizabeth, i. 79.

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Ibas, bishop of Edessa, his errors condemned, i. 244; vi. 461.
Ibelin, Balian de (incorrectly called Jocelyn), married to Eschive de Montbeliard, iii. 586.

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....., John de, seized by Frederick II. in Cyprus, iii. 179.
Iccanhoe (Boston), St. Botolph builds a church at, i. 290.
Iceland, reduced by Arthur, i. 237.
Icklesham, the church of, given to Battle abbey by Robert de Sotindona, v. 394; its value, *ib.*
Iconium, the crusaders at, ii. 65; at war with the soldan of Egypt, v. 282.
....., Noureddin (Masoud I.), sultan of, makes preparations against the princes of the second crusade, ii. 180; attacks and defeats the army of Conrad III., ii. 181.
....., Kilidge Arslan-Azzeddin, sultan of, letter of Pope Alexander III. giving him instruction in the Christian faith, ii. 250–260.
....., Azzeddin-Kaikaous II., sultan of, truce of, with Armenia, vi. 206.
....., a sultan of, subject to the Tartars, vi. 114.
Ida, king of Northumbria, i. 243; his children, *ib.*; builds Bamborough castle, *ib.*; dies, i. 245.
Idacius, bishop of Chaves, his chronicle, i. 223.
Idle, battle of the, i. 267.
Ifwold, legacy of Æthelgifu to, vi. 13.
Igerna, wife of Gorlois, duke of Cornwall, guilty love of Uther for, i. 228; marries Uther, i. 229; her children, *ib.*
Ignatius, St., martyred, i. 118.
Images, edict of Yezid against, i. 330; of Leo III. against, *ib.*
Imma, story of, i. 306.
Immin, aids Wulfhere against Oswiu, i. 291.
Inachus, first king of the Argives, i. 8.
India, alms sent to St. Thomas in, by Alfred, i. 415; greater and lesser, iii. 398; merchants sent to, by Frederick II., v. 217; ravaged by the Tartars, vi. 84, 115.
Indicavit, the writ so called, iv. 614.
Ingelburga, sister of Cnut VI. of Denmark, married to Philip II., ii. 402; divorced and placed in a nunnery at Cisoing, *ib.*; letter of Pope Celestine III. to the archbishop of Sens on the divorce, ii. 412; called Botilda, ii. 462; France under an interdict in consequence of the divorce, *ib.*
Ingels, brother of Ini, i. 331; dies, i. 329.
Ingetlingum (Gilling), St. Oswine slain at, i. 285, 287, 291.
....., Tunhere, abbat of, i. 291.
Ingham, Alwine de, witnesses a charter, vi. 30.
Ingoldesthorpe, suit respecting the tithes of, vi. 89.
Ingyrvum; *v.* Jarrow.
Ini, king of the W. Saxons, i. 310, 323; his genealogy, i. 310; intends to avenge Mul's death, but Withred, king of Kent, buys him off, i. 312; his war with Geraint of Wales, i. 322; his battle with Ceolred at Wenborough, i. 328; invades Sussex and slays Eadberht whom he had driven from Taunton, i. 329; had built Taunton castle, *ib.*; resigns his kingdom and goes to Rome, i. 330; founds the English school at Rome, *ib.*; builds a church in Rome in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, i. 331; establishes Romescot, *ib.*; rebuilds and enriches Glastonbury, *ib.*; his brother and sisters, *ib.*
Innocent I., Pope, i. 176; dedicates the basilica of SS. Gervasius and Protasius, i. 177; institutes the kiss of peace at mass, and that the oil for the sick should be consecrated by bishops, *ib.*; convokes a council against the Pelagians, i. 178; his body translated into Saxony by Leuculf, i. 388; his death (a mistake for Honorius II.), ii. 157.
..... II., Pope, ii. 156, 157; vi. 109; schism at his election, ii. 157; expelled by the Romans, *ib.*; goes to Chartres and is honourably received by Henry I., *ib.*; vi. 109; at Rouen, and is ac-

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knowledged by all France, ii. 157; well received by Louis VI., vi. 109; crowns Louis VII. at Rheims, ii. 157; vi. 109; dedicates the church of Cluny, ii. 157; sends the pall to archbishop Theobald, ii. 170; dies, ii. 176.
..... III., Pope, succeeds Celestine III. as Pope, ii. 443; favours the new order of preachers called Jacobites, *ib.*; his answer to Thomas, monk of Coventry, ii. 445; grants his petition and orders archbishop Hubert to restore the Coventry monks, *ib.*; complaints to, by the Canterbury monks of archbishop Hubert's church at Lambeth, ii. 446; orders king Richard to remove the archbishop from the justiciaryship, *ib.*; Philip II. sends to him to mediate between him and Richard, ii. 449; sends Peter of Capua for this, *ib.*; had anxiety for the crusade, *ib.*; indignation of Richard because he had not interfered to compel Philip to restore the castles he had seized, ii. 450; Richard hopes for his aid to make Otho emperor, *ib.*; orders archbishop Hubert to destroy the church at Lambeth, ii. 451; confirms the election of Otho king of Germany, ii. 457; excommunicates Philip, duke of Suabia, ii. 458, 461; settles the dispute between Tours and Dol, ii. 459, 460; had put France under an interdict in consequence of Philip's repudiation of his wife, ii. 458, 461; the letter from Jerusalem on the observance of the Lord's day sent to, ii. 464; sends preachers to different parts of the world to preach on this, *ib.*; orders a tax of a fortieth on all church property for the Holy Land, ii. 476, 480; compels those who had taken up the cross and laid it down to resume it, ii. 476; taxes the Cistercians grievously on pretence of the Holy Land, ii. 480; ceases on the interposition of the Blessed Virgin Mary, *ib.*; his letter to the suffragans of Canterbury to pay due reverence to the mother church, ii. 490;

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deliberates as to the confirmation of Reginald, elect of Canterbury, ii. 492; messengers sent to, by John for the confirmation of bishop Gray, of Norwich, to Canterbury, ii. 494; messengers sent by the suffragans of Canterbury, *ib.*; fixes a day to decide as to the right of the suffragans or the monks to elect, *ib.*; letter deciding in favour of the monks, ii. 495, 496; favours the Franciscans, ii. 511; letter sending four rings to Richard [erroneously John], ii. 512; the Canterbury monks appear before, some asking for Reginald, some for the bishop of Norwich, ii. 513; quashes both elections, ii. 514; directs the monks to elect Stephen Langton, ii. 514, 515; consecrates him at Viterbo, ii. 515; writes to John to announce his election and to exhort him to receive him kindly, *ib* ; orders the prior and monks of Canterbury to receive Langton, *ib.*; anger of John, ii. 516; John writes to, with threats, ii. 517; his letter in answer, *ib.*; on John's stubbornness, directs the bishops of London, Ely, and Worcester to threaten him with an interdict, ii. 520, 521; orders the suffragans and beneficed clergy of Canterbury to receive Langton, ii. 521; John's fury against him, *ib.*; the interdict pronounced, ii. 522; suspends the Cistercians for celebrating during the interdict, ii. 524; allows the conventual churches to celebrate once a week, *ib.*; consecrates Otho IV. emperor at Rome, ii. 525; excommunicates John and orders the bishops of London, Ely, and Worcester to publish the sentence, ii. 526; words of Alexander the mason against, ii. 527; deprives him of his goods and benefices, *ib.*; his quarrel with Otho IV., ii. 529; orders him to cease from persecuting Frederick, king of Sicily, *ib.*; excommunicates him and absolves his subjects from their allegiance, ii. 529; v. 192; this increases John's rage, ii. 529;

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releases John's subjects from their allegiance and forbids all intercourse with him, ii. 532; the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishops of London and Ely go to, against John, ii. 535; deposes John and writes to Philip II. to carry out the sentence, ii. 536; puts all who aid John's overthrow in the condition of crusaders, *ib.*; sends Pandulf to France to stir up the matter, *ib.*; gives Pandulf privately a form of submission for John, *ib.*; the sentence published in France, ii. 537; John's charter of submission, ii. 541; John resigns his crown to, ii. 544; the charter of resignation, *ib.*; form of the homage, ii. 546; directs Pandulf to command Philip II. to desist from his invasion of England, ii. 547; fealty and obedience sworn to, by John, ii. 550; proclaims a crusade against the Albigeois, ii. 555; privileges granted by, to the crusaders, *ib.*; John, knowing his ambition, bribes him to confound archbishop Langton and to excommunicate the English barons, ii. 565; had prohibited Peter, king of Arragon, from seizing the Albigeois country, ii. 566; had crowned Peter, king of Arragon, *ib.*; John resigns his crown to, ii. 569; writes to the legate, Nicholas of Tusculum, to fill up the vacant sees and abbeys in England, ii. 570; will not hear Simon Langton in defence of his brother, ii. 572; listens to Pandulf bringing John's charter of submission, *ib.*; letter to Nicholas of Tusculum directing him to relax the interdict, ii. 574; those who complain to the legate directed to bring their complaints directly before him, ii. 576; confirms John's grant of free election to the sees and abbeys in England, ii. 606, 607; the letter of confirmation, ii. 607; v. 541; summons all prelates, &c. to a general council, ii. 615; John's messengers appear before him, *ib.*; his speech on hearing of the barons' conduct, ii. 616; letter annulling Magna Charta, ii. 616-619; letter to the barons, ii. 619, 620; letter directing the excommunication of the barons, ii. 627; letter annulling the election of Simon Langton to York, ii. 629; orders the bishop of Winchester and Pandulf to direct the archbishop to publish the sentence against the barons and to suspend him on his refusal, ii. 630; celebrates the fourth Lateran council, ii. 631; iv. 394, 430; his sermon at its opening, ii. 631; condemns the book of Joachim, abbat of Fiore, ii. 313; his arrangements for the crusade, ii. 632, 633; angry answer to archbishop Langton, ii. 633, 634; confirms the sentence of suspension on archbishop Langton, ii. 634; annuls the election of Simon Langton to York, *ib.*; orders the canons to proceed to elect, *ib.*; agrees to the election of Walter de Gray and gives him the pall, ii. 635; extorts money from all the prelates, *ib.*; his letter excommunicating the barons by name, ii. 642; the sentence executed, ii. 644; remarks of the English barons against him, ii. 645; they have no respect to the sentence, *ib.*; removes archbishop Langton's suspension under certain conditions, ii. 648; sends Guala to Louis to prevent his invading England, ii. 650; Louis sends ambassadors to, ii. 653; account of their interview, ii. 656; his answer to their reasons, ii. 657–663; determines to wait for Guala's messengers, ii. 657, 663; homage sworn to, by Henry III. at his coronation, iii. 2; has the Veronica carried in procession at Rome, iii. 7; service on this composed by, *ib.*; threatens to confirm Guala's sentence of excommunication against Louis, iii. 13; dies, iii. 25; his plan of attacking Egypt determined on, iii. 35; his interpretation of a doubtful sentence as to the murder of St. Elizabeth's mother, iii. 51; St. Francis applies to,

Innocent III., Pope—*cont.*
for a confirmation of his rule, iii. 131 ; after rejecting him at first, confirms it, iii. 132; had sent Gregorio Galgano as legate to Sicily, iii. 554 ; had begun the practice of extorting money from the prelates present at a council before they were allowed to depart, iv. 70 ; Frederick II. promises to free England from the tribute imposed by him, if the king will take his part, iv. 372 ; had granted Sicily to Frederick II., iv. 448 ; oath of homage of Frederick to, *ib.* ; his statute respecting different judges employed in suits, iv. 464; his decretal on confession (cap. 21 of the fourth Lateran council), iv. 516; the first Pope who gave away benefices in France, vi. 105.
....., letters of:
To Richard, king of England, Rom., 4 kal. Jun. (29 May 1198), *Inter opes terrenas*, ii. 512.
To the suffragans of Canterbury, Rom., 6 id. Dec. a. 8 (8 Dec. 1205), *Cum tempore legis*, ii. 490.
To the suffragans of Canterbury, Rom., 12 kal. Jan. a. 9 (21 Dec. 1206), *Majores ecclesiæ causas*, ii. 495.
To John, king of England, Lateran, a. 10 (1207), *Cum super negotio*, ii. 517.
To the prior of Tynemouth, Lateran, 3 non. Jan. a. 11 (3 Jan. 1208), *Vestris justis postulationibus*, v. 11.
To the legate Nicholas, Lateran, kal. Nov. a. 16 (1 Nov. 1213), [ii. kal. *Vatic. Regest.*] *Cum non possit*, ii. 570.
To the legate Nicholas, Lateran, a. 16 (1213), *Venerabilis pater noster*, ii. 574.
To the English prelates, Lateran, 3 kal. Apr. a. 18 (30 March 1215), *Dignis laudibus attollimus*, ii. 607 ; v. 541.
Innocent III., Pope, letters of—*cont.*
To the faithful, Anagni, 9 kal. Sept. a. 18 (24 Aug. 1215), *Etsi carissimus in Christo*, ii. 616.
To the English nobles, Anagni, 9 kal. Sept. a. 18 (24 Aug. 1215), *Utinam in persecutione*, ii. 619.
To the bishop of Winchester, the abbat of Reading, and Pandulf, *Miramur plurimum et movemur*, ii. 627.
To the chapter of York, id. Sept. a. 18 (13 Sept. 1215), *Cum magister Simon*, ii. 629.
To the suffragans of Canterbury, Lateran, prid. non. Nov. (4 Nov. 1215), *Ad communem volumus*, ii. 634.
To the abbat of Abingdon, the archdeacon of Poitou, and Robert, official of Norwich, Lateran, 17 kal. Jan. a. 18 (16 Dec. 1215), *Ad vestram volumus*, ii. 642.
..... IV., Pope :
In 1241, while bishop of Sabina, elects Romano Pope, iv. 165.
In 1243, joins in the letter respecting the church of Guilden Morden (vacante sede), iv. 250 ; elected Pope at Anagni, iv. 256 ; v. 194 ; confirmed, iv. 256 ; confirms the sentence of Gregory IX. against Frederick II., iv. 256 ; v. 194 ; the Romans prepare snares against, iv. 256 ; Frederick II. has the sea watched that none of his bulls may be transported, *ib.* ; writes to the general chapter of the Cistercians to ask their prayers for the state of the church, iv. 257 ; letter to the convent of Canterbury requiring them to withdraw their sentence against Grosseteste, iv. 258 ; confirms William de Raleigh, bishop of Winchester, against the king's wish, iv. 259 ; confirms Boniface archbishop of Canterbury, *ib.* ; the paper of commendation of Boniface

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In 1185, knighted at Windsor by his father, ii. 323; goes to Ireland, *ib.*
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In 1191, causes the nobles to meet at Loddon Bridge against the chancellor, ii. 380; proposes to meet in

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In 1193, makes a league with Philip II., and tries to seize the crown, but is prevented, ii. 401; Philip commits Evreux into his charge, ii. 402.
In 1194, Nottingham had submitted to, ii. 404; his castles all taken, *ib.*; meets Richard in Normandy and is pardoned, *ib.*; his lands not restored at once, ii. 405.
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In 1200, his colloquy with Philip between Gaillon and Boteavant, ii. 461; their agreement respecting Louis's marriage with Blanche of Castile and respecting Otho, *ib.*; sends Alienora for Blanche, *ib.*; goes to England, imposes an aid, and returns to Normandy, *ib.*; Blanche brought to him by Alienora, *ib.*; colloquy with Philip between le Goulet and Boteavant, *ib.*; Evreux and other conquests surrendered to, by Philip, ii. 462; does homage to Philip for them, *ib.*; gives them to Louis on his marriage, and Louis does homage for them, *ib.*; divorces

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his wife Isabella of Gloucester (erroneously called Hawisa), *ib.*; marries Isabella of Angoulême by Philip's advice, *ib.*; the marriage injurious to England, *ib.*; colloquy with Philip at Vernon, *ib.*; Arthur does homage, but fears his treachery, *ib.*; despoils archbishop Geoffrey of all the property of his see, ii. 466; reasons for his anger with him, ii. 467; comes to England with his wife, lands at Dover, and both are crowned by archbishop Hubert at Westminster, *ib.*; reconciled with archbishop Geoffrey, *ib.*; sends to William, king of Scots, to meet him at Lincoln, *ib.*; visits St. Hugh on his deathbed, confirms his will, and promises to respect the wills of prelates in future, ii. 471; interview with William, king of Scots, at Lincoln, ii. 472; enters Lincoln, which none of his predecessors had dared to do, *ib.*; offers a golden chalice on the altar of St. John Baptist in St. Hugh's new work, *ib.*; William, king of Scots, does homage and swears fealty over archbishop Hubert's cross, *ib.*; meets the body of St. Hugh and takes part in its being carried to the grave, *ib.*; makes peace with Philip, ii. 474.
In 1201, keeps Christmas at Guildford and makes presents to his soldiers, ii. 475; his anger at archbishop Hubert's splendour at Canterbury, *ib.*; goes into Northumbria and extorts money there, *ib.*; is crowned at Canterbury with Isabella, *ib.*; expense incurred by archbishop Hubert on the occasion, *ib.*; at Tewkesbury issues an edict for the barons, &c. to meet him at Portsmouth to cross to Normandy, *ib.*; many remain, paying a fine,

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In 1202, keeps Christmas at Argentan, ii. 477; interview with Philip near le Goulet, *ib.*; Philip requires him to restore Normandy, Touraine, Anjou, and Poitou to Arthur, *ib.*; his refusal, *ib.*; in consequence Philip takes Boteavant, Eu, Lyon, and other castles, *ib.*; drives Philip back from Radepunt, *ib.*; Alienora sends to tell him of her being besieged at Mirebeau, ii. 478; his rapid journey thither and victory over Arthur, *ib.*; takes Arthur and the Poitevin and Angevin nobles prisoners, *ib.*; sends Arthur to Falaise, ii. 479; his interview there with Arthur, *ib.*; tries to induce him to leave Philip and cleave to him, *ib.*; foolish answer and demands of Arthur, *ib.*; in consequence sends Arthur to Rouen and has him more closely imprisoned, ii. 479, 480; goes to England and is crowned at Canterbury by archbishop Hubert, ii. 480; crosses to Normandy, *ib.*; is generally accused of Arthur's death and many pursue him with hatred, *ib.*; his assise of bread, *ib.*
In 1203, keeps Christmas at Caen, ii. 481; his luxury and idleness, ii. 482; speech on hearing that his castles had been taken by Philip, *ib.*; his nobles leave him, *ib.*; had given Montfort castle to Hugh de Gournay, *ib.*; his idle life at Rouen, *ib.*; returns to England, lands at Portsmouth, and extorts money, ii.

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In 1204, keeps Christmas at Canterbury and the archbishop provides for him, ii. 484; has a colloquy with the nobles at Oxford, where a military aid is granted, *ib.*; Château Galliard captured by Philip, ii. 488; tells the castellans of Normandy that they are to expect no aid from him, ii. 489; loss of Normandy, Touraine, Anjou, and Poitou, *ib.*; his careless life at the time, *ib.*; hopes to recover all by money, *ib.*; procures the election of Peter des Roches to Winchester, *ib.*
In 1205, keeps Christmas at Tewkesbury, ii. 490; collects an army to cross, *ib.*; archbishop Hubert dissuades his crossing, *ib.*; collects a fleet at Portsmouth, *ib.*; goes to sea, but lands at Studland near Warham, *ib.*; exacts a large amount of money from all, *ib.*; Chinon surrendered to Philip, *ib.*; the Canterbury monks elect their subprior archbishop without asking his leave, ii. 492; they afterwards apply for leave to elect, and he recommends John bishop of Norwich, ii. 493; goes with the bishop of Norwich to Canterbury, *ib.*; puts him into possession of the temporalities, *ib.*
In 1206, keeps Christmas at Oxford, *ib.*; sends some of the Canterbury monks to Rome to obtain confirmation of the election, ii. 494; pays their expenses out of the treasury, *ib.*; collects an army at Portsmouth and crosses to Rochelle, *ib.*; the people of the country meet him and promise aid, *ib.*; besieges Montauban castle, *ib.*; takes it, and sends letters home with the names of the prisoners taken, ii. 495; makes a truce for two years with Philip, *ib.*; returns, landing at Portsmouth, *ib.*
In 1207, keeps Christmas at Winchester, ii. 511; exacts a thirteenth, *ib.*; this opposed only by archbishop Geoffrey, *ib.*; Otho IV. comes to England and receives 5,000 marks of silver from him, *ib.*; the letter of Innocent III. to Richard, sending him four rings, erroneously supposed to be sent to him, ii. 512; his pleasure at first, but subsequent change, ii. 513; his scheme for securing the election of the bishop of Norwich to Canterbury, ii. 514; Pope Innocent writes to announcing the election of Stephen Langton and exhorting him to receive him, ii. 515; his anger, ii. 516; accuses the Canterbury monks of treason and expels them, *ib.*; puts the monks of St. Augustine's in their place, *ib.*; writes to the Pope on the election, ii. 517; his threats, *ib.*; letter of the Pope in answer, *ib.*; birth of his eldest son Henry, ii. 520.
In 1208, keeps Christmas at Windsor, *ib.*; birth of his son Richard, *ib.*; on his stubbornness about the archbishop the Pope orders the bishops of London, Ely, and Worcester to threaten him with an interdict, ii. 521; the sentence brought to him, *ib.*; his fury and blasphemy, *ib.*; his threats, ii. 522; the interdict pronounced, ii. 522; v. 191; confiscates the property of the clergy, ii. 522; his speech on hearing of the murder of a priest, ii. 523; exacts hostages from the barons in fear of his own excommunication, *ib.*; speech of Matilda de Braose about Arthur's death, *ib.*; sends to seize William de Braose and his

John, king—*cont.*
In 1208—*cont.*
family, but they escape to Ireland, ii. 524.
In 1209, keeps Christmas at Bristol, *ib.*; forbids the capture of birds through England, *ib.*; gives Henry, duke of Saxony, money for Otho IV., *ib.*; removes the exchequer to Northampton through his hatred of the Londoners, *ib.*; marches with an army against William, king of Scots, ii. 525; prepares for battle at Norham, *ib.*; William endeavours to make peace, *ib.*; his rage because William had received his fugitives, *ib.*; peace made, *ib.*; the terms, ii. 525; vi. 71; returns and has the hedges burnt and the ditches filled up through the forests, *ib.*; receives homage from all free tenants, even boys of 12, *ib.*; the Welsh do homage at Woodstock, *ib.*; orders three clerks to be hung at Oxford, ii. 526; procures the election of Hugh, archdeacon of Wells, his chancellor, to Lincoln, *ib.*; puts him into possession of the see, *ib.*; excommunicated by Pope Innocent III., *ib.*; the bishops of London, Ely, and Worcester ordered to publish the sentence, but they hesitate through fear, *ib.*; the sentence becomes known, ii. 526, 527; seizes and murders Geoffrey of Norwich for refusing to remain longer in his service, ii. 527; the influence of Alexander the mason on him, *ib.*; gives Hugh licence to cross to be consecrated bishop of Lincoln by the archbishop of Rouen, ii. 528; on hearing he had received consecration from the archbishop of Canterbury, seizes the revenues of the see, *ib.*; makes Walter de Gray chancellor, *ib.*
In 1210, keeps Christmas at Windsor, the nobles still communicating with

John, king—*cont.*
In 1210—*cont.*
him, *ib.*; the sentence, though not published, known through the country, *ib.*; injures all who withdraw from him, *ib.*; seizes and plunders the Jews through England, *ib.*; orders a Jew at Bristol to lose a tooth a day till he pays 10,000 marks, *ib.*; his anger increased by Otho's excommunication, ii. 529; collects an army at Pembroke and goes into Ireland, *ib.*; submission of the princes of Ireland at Dublin, ii. 529, 530; expels Hugh de Lacy and reduces the whole country, ii. 530; after his return taxes all the religious orders and especially oppresses the Cistercians, ii. 530, 531; introduces English laws into Ireland, ii. 530; makes bishop John de Gray justiciary there, *ib.*; changes the coinage there, *ib.*; takes the fortified places, Walter de Lacy flying before him, *ib.*; seizes Matilda de Braose, her son and his wife, *ib.*; after their escape they are retaken, and he imprisons them at Windsor, *ib.*; returns in triumph to England, *ib.*; summons the prelates, &c. to London, *ib.*; heavily taxes the clergy, monks, and military orders, *ib.*; prevents the Cistercians from going to their annual chapter, ii. 531; his counsellors on this, *ib.*; starves Matilda de Braose, her son and his wife, to death, *ib.*; his dreadful cruelty, *ib.*
In 1211, spends Christmas at York, *ib.*; collects an army at Whitchurch and goes into Wales, *ib.*; reaches Snowdon, reduces the country and takes hostages, *ib.*; returns to Whitchurch, *ib.*; at Northampton receives Pandulf and Durand, *ib.*; offers to receive the archbishop and bishops, but refuses

John, king—*cont.*
In 1211—*cont.*
to satisfy them as to the confiscated property, ii. 531, 532; his tax from those who had not joined the Welsh expedition, ii. 532; Reginald, count of Boulogne, comes to England, *ib.*; John's reception of, and gifts to him, *ib.*; Reginald does homage, *ib.*; Llewellyn, prince of Wales, surrenders, *ib.*; Innocent III. absolves all his subjects from their allegiance and forbids all intercourse with him, *ib.*; names of his evil counsellors, ii. 533.
In 1212, keeps Christmas at Windsor, *ib.*; knights Alexander of Scotland at Clerkenwell, *ib.*; expedition against the Welsh, ii. 534; at Nottingham hangs the Welsh hostages, *ib.*; messengers reach him respecting the defection of the nobles, *ib.*; at Chester similar tidings reach him, *ib.*; returns to London and takes hostages from the suspected nobles, *ib.*; prophecy of Peter the Hermit against him, ii. 535; gives him up to W. de Harecourt and has him imprisoned in Corfe castle, *ib.*; had made most of his nobles enemies by his wickedness, *ib.*; the nobles send to say they would receive the king of France in England, *ib.*; the archbishop and bishops of London and Ely go to the Pope against him, *ib.*; the Pope deposes him and writes to Philip II. to carry out the sentence, ii. 536; those who give aid to his overthrow to be treated as crusaders, *ib.*; form of peace stated to Pandulf by the Pope for him, *ib.*
In 1213, keeps Christmas at Westminster, ii. 537; his exactions from the monasteries, *ib.*; has Geoffrey

John, king—*cont.*
In 1213—*cont.*
of Norwich seized and murdered, *ib.*; makes Fawkes de Breauté guardian of the march of Wales, ii. 538; gives him Margaret de Redvers to wife, ii. 538; v. 323; his preparations against Philip II., ii. 538; writ from the New Temple to the bailiffs of the seaports for the ships to assemble at Portsmouth, *ib.*; writ to the sheriffs for all owing military service to assemble at Dover, *ib.*; assemblies at Dover, Feversham, and Ipswich, ii. 539; receives John, bishop of Norwich, from Ireland, *ib.*; 60,000 men assemble on Barham Down, *ib.*; intends to fight Philip at sea, as his navy is superior, *ib.*; while waiting the arrival of Philip, Pandulf sends two Templars to him, ii. 539, 540; sends for Pandulf, ii. 540; Pandulf's exhortations to him to submit, *ib.*; his four reasons for submission, ii. 540, 541; swears on the Gospels in Pandulf's presence to submit, ii. 541; his charter of submission signed at Dover, *ib.*; again at Dover with Pandulf, ii. 544; resigns his crown to Innocent III., *ib.*; the charter of resignation, *ib.*; gives the charter to Pandulf to be taken to Rome, ii. 546; form of his homage to the Pope, *ib.*; puts Peter the Hermit and his son to death, ii. 547; Ferrand, count of Flanders, refuses to join Philip in invading England, and the invasion is given up, *ib.*; Ferrand applies to, for help against Philip, ii. 548; sends William, earl of Salisbury, William, duke of Holland, and Reginald, count of Boulogne, to aid him, *ib.*; their naval victory at the Swine, *ib.*; on this he dismisses the army in England, and orders the soldiers

John, king—*cont.*
In 1213—*cont.*
in Flanders to attack Philip's territories, ii. 549; collects an army at Portsmouth to cross to Poitou, *ib.*; the barons refuse to follow him till he is absolved, *ib.*; sends to the exiled bishops to entreat their return, and promises restoration of their losses, *ib.*; meets them at Winchester, ii. 550; prostrates himself before them, *ib.*; is absolved in the chapter house of Winchester, *ib.*; his oath to defend the church and the laws, and to make full restoration of the confiscated property, *ib.*; his oath of fidelity and obedience to the Pope, *ib.*; banquets with the bishops, *ib.*; sends letters to the sheriffs for a meeting at St. Alban's to inquire into the bishops' losses, *ib.*; goes to Portsmouth to cross to Poitou, *ib.*; commits the country to Geoffrey FitzPeter and the bishop of Winchester, ii. 551; the army refuses to follow him unless he supply them with money, *ib.*; goes to Jersey and the nobles return home, *ib.*; finding himself deserted returns to England, *ib.*; council at St. Alban's, *ib.*; attempts to recall his nobles to obedience, *ib.*; remonstrance of the archbishop to him at Northampton, *ib.*; goes to Nottingham where the archbishop threatens to excommunicate all (except the king) who began war before the interdict was relaxed, *ib.*; a day appointed for the barons to meet him for redress of their grievances, i. 552; the barons swear to fight for the liberties granted by the charter of Henry I., ii. 554; his joy at Geoffrey FitzPeter's death, ii. 559; his speech on hearing of it, *ib.*; was more free afterwards to go against his

John, king—*cont.*
In 1213—*cont.*
oath and agreements, *ib.*; regrets at having agreed to peace, *ib.*; sends an embassy to the emperor of Morocco offering to give him the kingdom of England and to become Mahometan, *ib.*; his character as given by Robert of London, ii. 562; his grief at the failure of the embassy, ii. 564; gives Robert of London the custody of St. Alban's abbey, *ib.*; his hatred of the nobles, especially Saher de Quinci, Robert FitzWalter, and Stephen Langton, ii. 565; knowing the Pope's ambition offers him a bribe to confound the archbishop and excommunicate the barons, *ib.*; his unbelief and ribaldry, *ib.*; said to have encouraged the invasion of Spain by the emperor of Morocco, ii. 566; with the legate meets the archbishop and bishops in London about the restitution of the confiscated property, ii. 569; the matter is delayed, the legate favouring him, *ib.*; resigns his crown into the legate's hands, ii. 569, 570; does not go to Reading as agreed, but meets the bishops at Wallingford and afterwards at Reading, ii. 570; the matter submitted to the judgment of four barons, but still delayed, *ib.*
In 1214, keeps Christmas at Windsor, ii. 571; allows Nicholas of Tusculum to send Pandulf to Rome, *ib.*; extolled by Pandulf to Innocent III., ii. 572; sends to his forces in Flanders to attack Philip's territories, *ib.*; sends messengers to Rome for the relaxation of the interdict, *ib.*; crosses with his queen from Portsmouth to Rochelle, *ib.*; the barons of Poitou do homage to him there, *ib.*; re-

John, king—*cont.*
In 1214—*cont.*
duces many castles of his enemies, *ib.*; his letter to the justices of the exchequer giving an account of his proceedings in Poitou, ii. 573; at Parthenai, *ib.*; affiances his daughter Joanna to Hugh le Brun, *ib.*; hopes for more good from this marriage than from Blanche's, *ib.*; his opportunity against Philip, *ib.*; the interdict to be relaxed when he has given security for future payments, ii. 574; had given powers in this to the legate and W. Marshal, ii. 575; amount repaid by him, *ib.*; goes from Poitou into Britanny, ii. 577; advances against Nantes, *ib.*; his victory near Nantes, *ib.*; captures and carries off Robert, son of Robert de Dreux, *ib.*; besieges Rocheau-Moine, *ib.*; Louis advances against him, *ib.*; the Poitevins refuse to fight and he raises the siege, *ib.*; his and Louis's armies retreat each from the other, ii. 577; v. 637; his army in Flanders, ii. 577; makes William, earl of Salisbury, marshal of his army, ii. 578; battle of Bouvines, ii. 578–580; the money he had seized from the Cistercians lost by this defeat, ii. 581; his speech on hearing of it, *ib.*; his truce with Philip II., ii. 581, 582; returns to England, ii. 582; meeting of the barons at St. Edmundsbury, ii. 583.
In 1215, keeps Christmas at Worcester, ii. 584; goes to London to the New Temple, *ib.*; the barons go to and demand the charter of liberties, *ib.*; asks for delay, but at length promises to satisfy them, *ib.*; makes the archbishop, the bishop of Ely, and W. Marshal, sureties for his good faith, *ib.*; has the fealty and homage renewed to

John, king—*cont.*
In 1215—*cont.*
him through England, *ib.*; takes the cross, *ib.*; had made himself hated by all, ii. 585; at Oxford and waits for the confederate barons there, *ib.*; hearing they are at Brackley, sends the archbishop and W. Marshal to them, ii. 585, 586; their demands, ii. 586; his rage, and refusal to accede to them, *ib.*; deserted by those who had not joined the confederacy, ii. 588; no one would give him income or obedience, *ib.*; counterfeits the seals of the bishops and writes in their names abusing the English, *ib.*; offers to confer their lands and possessions on those who would attack them, *ib.*; falls into his own snare, *ib.*; his fear and hatred of the barons, *ib.*; sends W. Marshal to say he would agree to their terms, *ib.*; orders the barons to fix a fit day and place for their coming to terms, ii. 589; meets them between Staines and Windsor, *ib.*; names of those on his side, *ib.*; grants Magna Charta, ii. 589; v. 375, 500, 696; the charter signed at Runnymede, ii. 604; the 25 barons elected swear they will compel him to observe the charter, ii. 605; sends letters to the sheriffs to secure its observance, ii. 606; many nobles go to, demanding their rights, *ib.*; these all put off till 16 July at Westminster, *ib.*; restores Rochester and other castles to archbishop Langton, *ib.*; grants freedom of election to sees and abbeys, ii. 606; sends to the Pope to confirm this, ii. 607; letter of the Pope, ii. 607; v. 541; his letter, ii. 608; v. 542; joy at the change in him, ii. 610; his evil counsellors mock at him, ii. 611; his change for the worse, *ib.*; his grief and rage, *ib.*; sends to Philip Marc,

John, king—*cont.*
In 1215—*cont.*
constable of Nottingham, and other foreigners, to arm their castles against the barons, ii. 612; his oath to the barons that he had no sinister intentions, *ib.*; expressions of the barons against him, *ib.*; his restlessness at Windsor, ii. 613; goes to the Isle of Wight, *ib.*; sends Pandulf to the Roman court against the barons, *ib.*; sends others abroad to raise forces for him, *ib.*; his promises to them, *ib.*; they are to meet at Dover, *ib.*; sends letters to the castellans to fortify their castles, *ib.*; his life in the Isle of Wight, ii. 613, 614; consequent rumours about him, ii. 614; waits in the Isle of Wight for the return of his messengers, *ib.*; his case stated to the Pope by his messengers, ii. 615; letter of Innocent III. annulling Magna Charta, ii. 616; procures the letter of Innocent III. to the barons to be conveyed to them, ii. 620; they refuse to obey it, *ib.*; sails to Dover from the Isle of Wight, ii. 621; his foreign mercenaries, ii. 622; goes with them to the siege of Rochester castle, *ib.*; expedition of Hugh de Boves in his aid, *ib.*; had given Norfolk and Suffolk to him, ii. 623; his rage at the loss of this armament, *ib.*; failure of the barons to relieve Rochester castle, ii. 624; account of the siege, ii. 625; the castle surrendered, *ib.*; determines to hang all the nobles taken there, but is prevented by Savary de Mauléon, ii. 626; sends William of Albini and the other nobles taken to Corfe Castle, *ib.*; puts to death some of the archers taken, *ib.*; his life spared by W. de Albini during the siege, *ib.*; letter of Innocent III. to the bishop of Winchester and others to excommunicate the barons, ii. 627; gives the canons of York leave to elect an archbishop, ii. 628; asks that bishop Walter de Gray may be elected, *ib.*; on their electing Simon Langton sends to Rome against him, *ib.*; sends an embassy to the fourth Lateran council, ii. 631; his messengers from Rome return, ii. 635; his joy at the success of all his schemes, *ib.*; goes to St. Alban's and has the letters of suspension of the archbishop read out, *ib.*; forces the abbey to send out the letters to all the churches in England for publication, *ib.*; his plans at St. Alban's against the barons, *ib.*; the leaders of his forces, *ib.*; leaves St. Alban's and goes to Dunstable, then towards Northampton, ii. 636; atrocities committed by the army by his orders, *ib.*; the castles of the barons deserted by the castellans at his approach, ii. 637; puts his own men into them and goes to Nottingham, *ib.*; had sent William, earl of Salisbury, and F. de Breauté from St. Alban's to watch London, *ib.*; atrocities of his army in Essex, Hertford, &c., *ib.*; speech of the barons about him, *ib.*; gives Bedford castle and Margaret de Redvers to F. de Breauté, ii. 638, 641; v. 323.
In 1216, keeps Christmas at Nottingham castle, ii. 638; goes to Langar and sleeps there, *ib.*; sends messengers to Belvoir and demands its surrender, *ib.*; threatens to murder William of Albini if it is not surrendered, *ib.*; Belvoir surrendered, ii. 639; orders Dunnington to be levelled, *ib.*; goes northwards and ravages the barons'

John, king—*cont.*
In 1216—*cont.*
lands, *ib.*; horrible condition of the country in consequence of his ravages, ii. 640; tortures inflicted on the people and general misery in the country, *ib.*; his vigour contrasted with the barons' slowness, ii. 641; seizes their lands and possessions, *ib.*; gives up the land between the Tees and Scotland to Hugh de Baillol and Ph. de Hulcotes, *ib.*; puts various persons in charge of different castles, *ib.*; his orders to them to destroy the barons' property, which is done, *ib.*; goes to Scotland, *ib.*; takes Berwick and other castles, *ib.*; his speech respecting Alexander of Scotland, ii. 642; reduces all the barons' townships but two, *ib.*; goes southwards by the borders of Wales and reduces more castles, *ib.*; the barons excommunicated by name, *ib.*; they do not respect the sentence, ii. 645; their speech respecting him, ii. 646; they elect Louis of France king, ii. 647; the sentence renewed against them, ii. 649; opinion of Philip II. as to John's power of making his kingdom tributary, ii. 651; had been convicted of treason to Richard, the sentence being pronounced by bishop Hugh de Puisac, *ib.*; had forfeited his kingdom in consequence of the murder of Arthur, ii. 651; v. 193; injuries done by him to Louis, ii. 652; discussion between the legate and Philip as to the right of Louis to invade England, *ib.*; Louis lands in Thanet, ii. 653; at Dover when Louis lands, *ib.*; does not dare to meet him, ii. 654; flies from Louis, and leaves Dover castle in charge of Hubert de Burgh, *ib.*; goes to Guildford, and then to Winchester, *ib.*; many of the nobles desert him,

John, king—*cont.*
In 1216—*cont.*
ib; the legate Guala joins him at Gloucester, *ib.*; his joy at his coming, *ib.*; deserted by the Flemings and all the foreign troops except the Poitevins, ii. 655; fortifies the castles of Wallingford, Corfe, Warham, Bristol, and Devizes, ii. 656; account of the proceedings of Louis's ambassadors at Rome, *ib.*; reasons for his dethronement, and answers of the Pope, ii. 657–663; not rightly adjudged to have forfeited Normandy, ii. 658; had sent Eustace, bishop of Ely, and Hubert de Burgh to Philip to ask for a safe conduct, *ib.*; Philip refused, and so he would not go to his court, ii. 658, 659; his children and their marriages, ii. 661, note; on hearing of the sieges of Dover and Windsor castles collects an army to relieve them, ii. 665; ravages the barons' territories, *ib.*; they try to capture him in Suffolk and pursue him to Cambridge, *ib.*; is warned by his spies, and escapes to Stamford, *ib.*; had corrupted the count of Nevers by his gifts, *ib.*; goes northward, and hears of the siege of Lincoln castle, *ib.*; Gilbert of Ghent and the others fly from him there, *ib.*; the barons ravage the country and go to Louis at Dover, *ib.*; goes to the Welsh borders and takes and levels some of the barons' castles, ii. 666; rages against the barons' buildings and orchards, *ib.*; Alexander II.'s fear of him on his way to Louis, *ib.*; many of the barons on hearing of Louis's treachery intend to return to him, ii. 667; ravages Suffolk and Norfolk, *ib.*; goes to Peterborough and Croyland and plunders Croyland church, *ib.*; burns all the corn of the abbat of Croyland,

John, king—*cont.*
In 1216—*cont.*
ib.; received with joy and honour at Lynn, *ib.*; goes northward, and loses his baggage and treasure in the Wash, *ib.*; sleeps at Swineshead abbey, *ib.*; contracts a fever from distress at his loss, *ib.*; this increased by his gluttonous meal on peaches and new beer, ii. 668; goes to Sleaford, *ib.*; thence on horseback to Newark castle, *ib.*; confesses and receives the Eucharist from the abbat of Croxton, *ib.*; declares his son Henry his heir and has the kingdom sworn to him, *ib.*; sends letters for this to the sheriffs and castellans, *ib.*; commends his body to God and St. Wulstan, *ib.*; dies on October 18, *ib.*; vi. 65; some of the nobles send to, at Newark to make their peace, *ib.*; his entrails buried, and his body prepared for burial by the abbat of Croxton, *ib.*; length of his reign, ii. 668, 669; had built the abbey of Beaulieu, ii. 668; iv. 2, 562, 569; v. 86; gave land to Croxton on his death bed, ii. 669; his epitaph, *ib.*; lines on, *ib.*; apparition of, to a monk of St. Alban's, iii. 112; had given a manor belonging to the earldom of Cornwall to Waleran, castellan of Berkhampstead, iii. 123; his charter to Hubert de Burgh, iii. 221; had given a manor to Gilbert Basset, iii. 246; had given Northumberland to the king of Scots with his daughter Joanna, iii. 372; had reduced Connaught, iv. 58; his war with Llewellyn, iv. 321; the charter of tribute to Rome burnt at Lyons, iv. 417; this charter signed again by the English bishops at Lyons in 1245, iv. 479; privileges granted by, to Tynemouth, v. 11; the civil war in his reign, v. 191; had no peace when he died, v. 191

John, king—*cont.*
In 1216—*cont.*
192; had lost Poitou, v. 352; had confirmed to Alfonso IX. the charter by which Alfonso X. claimed Gascony, v. 365, 397, 658; his charter produced in 1253, v. 377; his powers weakened by the charter, v. 378; had been well served by Hugh de Baillol, v. 507; his charter of free election to be shown to the Pope in 1256, v. 541; had made Hubert de Burgh justiciary at Runnymede, vi. 65; lands lost by him, vi. 441; Hubert de Burgh accused of receiving the guardianship of the country without his consent, vi. 64.

John, son of Louis IX. and Margaret, v. 311.

John (of Corbey?), sent for by Alfred, i. 407.

John, a Dominican (of Vicenza), fame of his preaching, iii. 496; becomes conceited and loses his influence, iii. 497.

John, provincial minister of the Franciscans in Provence, sent into England by Innocent IV. to extort money, iv. 599; his licence from Henry III., *ib.*; his interview with bishop Grosseteste, *ib.*; his arrival and demands at St. Alban's, iv. 600, 617; leaves on receiving the abbat's answer, iv. 600; cites the abbat to London, iv. 617; letters of Innocent IV. giving him powers in England, iv. 617; vi. 119, 120; his action upon this, iv. 618; brings the letters to the archbishops, vi. 144; letter giving increased powers, iv. 618; cites the abbat of St. Alban's to Bedford, iv. 620; his threats, iv. 621; complains of his reception at St. Alban's, *ib.*; excites the Pope against the abbat, *ib.*; his letters induce the bishops to give up their attempt to visit the cells of the abbey, iv. 622; the exempt houses in England worried by, iv. 623; letter of Innocent IV. to, forbidding the sale of advowsons, vi. 280.

John, cardinal tit. S. Lorenzo in Lucina; *vide* Toledo, John of.

John, proctor of the diocese of Canterbury, vi. 213.

John, a mannikin in the Isle of Wight, v. 82.

John's, St., Jerusalem (Clerkenwell), priors of:

[Alan], made bishop of Bangor, ii. 411.

Thierry, sent in aid of the Templars, iii. 406; with Richard of Cornwall on his crusade, and directs his route, iv. 44, 56; his speech in defence of the authenticity of the vase of our Lord's blood, iv. 643.

Robert de Manneby, his complaint to Henry III. of injuries done to his house, v. 339; angry interview with Henry III., *ib.*

John, S., William de; *v.* Saint John, William de.

Joigni, William II., count of, taken prisoner at the battle of Walcheren, v. 437.

Joppa, Jope (Jaffa), taken by Vespasian, i. 109; the crusaders pass by, ii. 94; the Genoese fleet touches at, in 1099, ii. 97; has no bishop, but is under the canons of the Holy Sepulchre, ii. 110; Genoese fleet at, in 1103, ii. 125; the people of, help Baldwin I. against the Arabs, ii. 128; attacked by Balac, ii. 150; relieved by Gormund, patriarch of Jerusalem, and Eustace Grenet, ii. 150; deserted by its inhabitants, taken and fortified by Richard, ii. 376, 377; siege of, by Saladin, ii. 387; Richard goes to its relief, ii. 387, 388; the town taken by Saladin, ii. 388; the boldest escape to the citadel, *ib.*; the garrison think of surrendering, but on hearing of the ferocity of Saladin's army hold out, *ib.*; battle at, between Richard and Saladin, ii. 389; the garrison breaks out and helps Richard in defeating Saladin's army, ii. 390; Richard

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stays seven weeks at, ii. 391; ordered to be fortified in 1227, iii. 129; in 1228, iii. 160; Frederick II. and the pilgrims go to, *ib.*; a fleet with provisions arrives at, *ib.*; the castle rebuilt by Frederick II., iii. 173, 175; fortified by Peter, bishop of Winchester, iii. 490; the king of Navarre and count of Britanny embark from, iv. 80; Richard of Cornwall at, iv. 141; the Christians escape towards, on the approach of the Kharizmians, but return, iv. 306, 308; attempt of the Saracens to induce Walter de Brienne to persuade the garrison to surrender, v. 218; his exhortations to the garrison to hold out, v. 219; held by the Christians after St. Louis's defeat, vi. 196.

....., Walter, count of, mortally wounded at the battle with the Kharizmians, iv. 301; *v.* Brienne, Walter de.

Jordan, the, the crusading army crosses and washes in, in 1217, iii. 10.

Jordan, prior of the Dominicans, drowned, iii. 390, 391.

Jordan, general of the Dominicans, held captive by Frederick II., iii. 558; had defamed Frederick, iii. 559; Frederick's answer to the charges as to his treatment of him, *ib.*; given into the charge of the archbishop of Messina, *ib.*

Jornandes (Jordanus), ends his history, i. 244; quoted, i. 404.

Joscelin of Edessa, captured by Balac, ii. 149; Baldwin II. attempting to release him is captured, ii. 150; imprisoned in Quartapi (Kart-Birt), *ib.*

Joseph, i. 10.

Josephus quoted, i. 85, 86; iv. 78 (incorrectly); his prophecy of Nero's death and Vespasian's empire, i. 109; saves his life by this, *ib.*

Joshua, i. 13.

Jovian, emperor, i. 167.

Jovinians, their heresy, iii. 520; iv. 434; the heresy destroyed, v. 195.

Juchill, king of Westmerland, does homage to Eadgar at Chester, i. 467; one of eight kings who rowed him on the Dee, *ib.*
Judah, i. 10.
Judah, kings of, i. 29, 30; captivity of, i. 40, 41; priests of, i. 42, 61, 67; restored by Cyrus, i. 54; made tributary to Rome by Pompey, i. 70; *v.* Jews.
Judges, the, in Israel, i. 14.
Judgment, the last, signs accompanying, i. 50, 51.
Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald, marries Æthelwulf, i. 384; brought to England by him, i. 384, 385; sits with him at table, i. 385; on Æthelwulf's death married to his son Æthelbald, i. 387; divorced from him, *ib.*
Judith, daughter of Baldwin V. count of Flanders, wife of Tostig, goes with him to Flanders, i. 521; miracle to, with one of the hairs of St. Oswine, i. 532; goes to Baldwin again with Tostig, i. 534.
Jugurtha, war of, with the Romans, i. 66.
Julian, the apostate, i. 166; his treatment of the bones of St. James of Nisibis, i. 167; his death, *ib.*
Julian, bishop of Eclanum, the Pelagian, i. 183.
Julius Africanus, i. 138.
Julius, St., martyred, i. 154.
Julius, Pope, i. 163.
Jumans, a spy of Richard, discovers the bribes sent by Saladin to the duke of Burgundy, ii. 385.
Jumièges (Gemmeticum), the monastery of, burnt by the Danes, i. 424; Rollo arrives at, and leaves Ameltrudis there, i. 433.
Jurninus, name given to a boy circumcised by the Jews at Norwich, iv. 30.
Justin I., emperor, i. 235.
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Kabuche, Hugh de; *v.* Chalbaot.
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Karni, Herman de, joins Bohemond in his crusade, ii. 57.
Katigern, son of Vortigern, i. 190; joins Vortimer in his war against the Saxons, i. 193; slain by Horsa, *ib.*
Kelso (Kelstoun), R. of Durham, monk of, letter of, respecting the discovery of the bones of Malcolm III. and his son, vi. 370.
Kempsey, St. Andrew's oratory at, erected by Alewin, bishop of Worcester, i. 391.
Kenelm, St., king of Mercia, son of Cenwulf, i. 364; succeeds him, i. 372; had been

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commended by his father to the care of Quendritha, *ib.*; his murder, *ib.*; its revelation at Rome, *ib.*; legend of the discovery of his body, i. 373; his body brought to Winchcomb, *ib.*; verses on his death [by abbat John de Cella], *ib.*

Kenetz, N. de, his shield of arms, vi. 474.

Kenilworth (Kenelwrthe, Kenillewurthe, Kenilwurthe), the castellan sworn to obey the 25 barons as to the castle, ii. 603; Alienora de Montfort remains at, while Simon goes to Rome, iii. 480; Simon de Montfort joins her there, iii. 498; Henry de Montfort born at, iii. 518; S. de Montfort resigns it to Henry III., v. 697.

Kenington (Kenintone), vi. 64.

Kennet, the, i. 401.

Kenneth III., of Scotland, (Kinedus, Rinoh), does homage to Eadgar at Chester, i. 466; one of the kings who rowed him on the Dee, i. 467; brought to Eadgar by bishop Alfsi and earl Eadulf, *ib.*; Lothian surrendered to, by Eadgar, i. 468.

Kent, the people of, sprung from the Jutes, i. 188; ravages in, after Eadric's death, i. 308; the people of, defeated by Offa at Otford, i. 347; subdued by Ecgberht, i. 374; ravaged by the Danes in 841, i. 378; wasted by the Danes in 863, i. 389; holds out for Stephen against Matilda, ii. 173; list of the kings of, i. 422.

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....., sheriff of, letter of Henry II. to, against the clerks and relations of archbishop Thomas, ii. 229.

....., earls of; *v.* Bayeux, Odo, bishop of; Burgh, Hubert de.

Kenulf, abbat, witnesses charters, vi. 18, 20, 24.

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Kerak (Crac, Crach, Crectum), anciently called "Petra deserti," ii. 321; the land about, wasted by Saladin, *ib.*; still held by the Christians after the battle of Hittin, ii. 329; called Monreale, *ib.*; excepted from Coradin's offer of restoring the kingdom of Jerusalem, iii. 53; passed by the Mecca pilgrims, *ib.*; in danger in 1246; iv. 560; laid waste by the Turcomans, vi. 207.

....., Nazer, lord of, iv. 64, note[2]; treaty of, with the king of Navarre and the count of Britanny, iv. 64, 79, 140; treaty made with, by Richard of Cornwall, iv. 140; his treaty with the Christians, iv. 289; is to restore the prisoners taken at Gaza, iv. 140; desire of the sultan of Cairo to subdue him, iv. 289; agrees to the Christians possessing the Holy Land, iv. 290; his league with the Christians, iv. 302, 307, 339; the fugitives from the battle with the Kharizmians escape to, iv. 303.

Kerry (Cridia), in Montgomeryshire, Henry III. at, and burns the Cistercian abbey, iii. 158; a castle built at, by Hubert de Burgh, *ib.*; this afterwards levelled, iii. 159; charter of fealty of the lords of, to Henry III., iv. 319, 320.

Kharizmians, Kharismians (Corasmini, Choermini, Chorosmini), subject to the sultan of Cairo, iv. 299; driven out of their lands by the Tartars, iv. 299, 338; vi. 114; ask the sultan of Cairo for a place to live in, and he bids them seize Jerusalem, iv. 299, 300; letter of Frederick II., with an account of the defeat of the Christians and destruction of Jerusalem, iv. 300; another account, iv. 306; their craft to induce the Christians to return after their flight, iv. 306, 308; letter of William of Chateau-neuf, iv. 307; their frightful atrocities, iv. 309; v. 108, 192; letter of the prelates of the Holy Land, with an account of the sack of Jerusalem, iv. 338; slaughter by, at Jerusalem, iv. 544, note; destroy the houses of the Templars and Hospitallers, iv. 434; take

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Damascus, iv. 501; their quarrel with the sultan of Cairo, iv. 537; make a league with the sultan of Damascus, iv. 538; his daughter given to their prince, *ib.*; aid the Damascenes against the Egyptians, *ib.*; occupy the Holy Land, and threaten its complete destruction, iv. 559; fortify the castles there against Louis IX., iv. 608; their injuries to Acre, iv. 634; oppose the sultan of Cairo, *ib.*; disappear altogether, iv. 634; vi. 162; according to the bishop of Tortosa excited by the sultan of Cairo to destroy themselves, v. 72; vi. 116; had brought the columns of the temple at Jerusalem to Mecca, vi. 349.

Kildare, (Killaraum), the stones of Stonehenge brought from, to Britain, i. 222, 223.

Kilkenny, (Kilkenni, Kinkelni), Richard Marshal buried at, iii. 288.

....., Odo of, a lawyer imprisoned for his share in the riot at Oxford in 1238, iii. 483; imprisoned first at Wallingford, and then taken to London, iii. 484; advocate on the part of the chapter of Lincoln against bishop Grosseteste, iii. 529; at the agreement respecting the visitation of Tynemouth, iv. 616.

....., William of, the seal given to, by Henry III., v. 130; *v.* Ely, bishops of.

Kimble (Kenebella), church of, given by the abbat of St. Alban's to queen Alienora, v. 298.

Kime, Simon de (third baron), one of the confederate barons in 1215, ii. 585; excommunicated by Innocent III., ii. 643.

....., Philip de (fourth baron), dies, iv. 194; his shield of arms, vi. 474.

[Kinardferry] in Axholme, the castle restored by Roger de Mowbray, ii. 291; taken and destroyed by the Lincolnshire men, *ib.*

Kineburga, sister of Peada, wife of Ælfrith, i. 285.

Kingsbury (Kingesbiri, Kingesbrum, Kyngesburia), near St. Alban's, vi. 417; miracle of St. Alban, respecting a man of, ii. 306; warren in, belonging to St Alban's, iv. 51, 52; embassy to the Roman court respecting, v. 312; manor of, assigned to St. Alban's for victuals, v. 669.

King's Delf, a road between it and Ramsey, made by Cnut, i. 509.

Kingston (Kingestona, Kingestuna), Æthelstan crowned at, i. 446, 450; Eadred crowned at, i. 456; Eadwig crowned at, i. 459; Æthelred II. crowned at, i. 471.

Kinmar I., king of the Britons, i. 55.

..... II., king of the Britons, i. 60.

Kinoth, king of the Picts, Alchred of Northumbria takes refuge with, i. 350.

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Kiow (Cleva) in the Ukraine, taken by the Tartars, iv. 113; vi. 82.

Kirkleatham (Luhumum, Luthune), in Yorkshire, affair of the church of, iii. 218, 609–614.

Kirkstead (Kirkestude), in Lindsey, Laurence abbat of, had paid 30,000 marks to Pope Innocent IV. for the coronation of Hacon, king of Norway, v. 222.

Kirtlington (Cyrclinctune), Oxford, given by Æthelric to Edmund that Gaddesden might remain to St. Alban's, vi. 15.

Knaresborough (Cnaresburc, Knareburg), the murderers of archbishop Thomas remain a year at, ii. 283; fame of St. Robert, hermit of, iii. 521; v. 195.

Koket (*i.e.*, Coquet) hermitage in, attached to St. Alban's, vi. 247.

Koran, the, ii. 401; iii. 40, 356.

Krikelade (Cricklade), Cnut and Eadric cross the Thames at, i. 493.

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Kynsi, bishop, subscribes Æthelgifu's will, vi. 14.

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Lactantius, writes on rhetoric, i. 162.
Lacy (Laci, Lasci), Gilbert de (fourth baron), leader at the battle of the standard, ii. 167; his brother killed in the battle, ii. 169.
....., Hugh de (fifth baron), lord of Meath, slain, ii. 324.
....., Walter de (sixth baron), flies from John in Ireland, ii. 530; one of the leaders in the defeat of the Irish in 1230 under Geoffrey Marsh, iii. 197; letter written to, against Richard Marshal, iii. 265; joins the conspiracy against R. Marshal, and invades his lands, iii. 266; loses his sight and dies, iv. 93, 174; his inheritance left to his daughters, iv. 174; his shield of arms, vi. 474.
....., ..., Matilda (his daughter), given by Henry III. in marriage to Peter de Geneure, v. 91.
....., Hugh de (brother of sixth baron), expelled from Ireland by John, ii. 530; joins Llewellyn in his rising in Wales, iii. 82; defeated by the Marshals, *ib.*; letter to, against Richard Marshal, iii. 265; joins the conspiracy against him, and invades his lands, iii. 266; enemy of Richard Marshal, iii. 273; at the conference with him, iii. 276; determined to kill him, *ib.*; his sister the wife of Geoffrey Marsh, iii. 277; his daughter the wife of Alan of Galloway, iii. 364; heads a rising in Galloway to deprive Alan's daughters of their inheritance, *ib.*; dies, iv. 232; dies s.p.m., iv. 491; his shield of arms, vi. 474; had conquered great part of Ireland, iv. 232.
....., Roger de, constable of Chester, defends Roche-Andely against Philip II., ii. 483; forced to surrender by famine, ii. 488; taken prisoner, but placed in free custody by Philip, ii. 489; dies, ii. 532; his shield of arms, vi. 471.
....., John de, constable of Chester; *v.* Lincoln, sixth earl of.
....., Edmund de; *v.* Lincoln, seventh earl of.
....., Maud de, daughter of John sixth earl of Lincoln, marries Richard de Clare, iii. 476.
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Lago, king of the Britons, i. 55.
Lama, monastery of S. Giovanni rotondo near, said to be despoiled by Frederick II. iii. 535, 552, 553; the abbat puts it under an interdict, iii. 555.
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Lambert de Montaigu; *v.* Montaigu, Lambert de.
Lambeth (Lamehitha, Lameth, Lamheia, Lamheth, Lemheia), Harthacnut dies at, i. 516; Roger, abbat of Bec, elected archbishop of Canterbury at, ii. 286; quarrel of the Canterbury monks with archbishop Hubert respecting the church at, ii. 446; their fear that he intends to remove the cathedral to, *ib.*; the church destroyed by the archbishop at the command of Pope Innocent III., ii. 451; Henry III. keeps Christmas 1230–1 at, iii. 200; parliament at, in 1232, iii. 223; inundation of the Thames at, in 1242, iv. 230; house of the archbishop of Canterbury at, v. 120, 124; seizure of the archbishop's official by the elect of Winchester at, v. 350; vi. 223; the chaplain of the chapel of, outraged, v. 350; vi. 223; mandate dated at, vi. 201.
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Lamia (Zituni), destroyed by an earthquake, iv. 346.
Lamp, an ever burning, found in the tomb of Pallas, i. 512.
Lancaster, castle of, given by Richard to John, ii. 348; honour of, mentioned in Magna Charta, ii. 597.

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....., William of, taken at Rochester, and imprisoned in Corfe Castle, ii. 626; dies s.p.m., iv. 491; his shield of arms, vi. 474.
Lance, the holy, vision of Peter of Provence respecting, at Antioch, ii. 84; its discovery at St. Peter's church, ii. 85; carried in the battle of Antioch by the bishop of Le Puy and Raymond of Toulouse, *ib.*; doubts of its authenticity, ii. 92; ordeal with respect to it, *ib.*; Louis IX. places it in his chapel at Paris, iv. 92.
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Langar, John at, ii. 638; Belvoir castle surrendered to John at, ii. 639.
Langford (Longaforde), Beds, legacy of Æthelgifu at, vi. 13.
Langley (Langalege), warren of St. Alban's in, iv. 51, 52; land at, given to St. Alban's, vi. 28.
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....., Stephen; *v.* Canterbury, archbishops of.
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Laodicea, the crusaders arrive at, ii. 92; reduced by Tancred, ii. 128; given to Alice widow of Bohemond II. by her father Baldwin II., ii. 157; a young man of the diocese of, the first to scale the tower in the Nile before Damietta, iii. 38.
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....., Garnerius, bishop of, takes the cross, iv. 490.
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Robert de Bellomont, third earl, joins the young king Henry, ii. 288; in consequence the king orders Leicester to be besieged, ii. 289; on hearing of the fate of Leicester, he passes through Flanders and returns to England with his wife, ii. 289, 290; lands at Walton-on-the-Naze with a body of Normans and Flemings, ii. 290; besieges Walton castle, but fails to take it, *ib.*; takes Haughley castle, goes to Framlingham, and, as Hugh Bigod objects to his stay,

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Robert de Bellomont (3rd earl)—*cont.* goes to the relief of Leicester, *ib.*; defeated and taken prisoner by the king's army, *ib.*; the countess throws way her ring, *ib.*; sent to Barfleur with his countess, and taken to England by Henry II., ii. 292; his soldiers surrender Groby and Mountsorel castles that he may have better terms with the king, ii. 294; taken to Normandy by Henry II., *ib.*; his death at the siege of Acre, ii. 370.
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Leofa, murders Edmund, i. 455; put to death, i. 456.
Leofenotus, son of Osmund, witnesses a charter, vi. 30.
Leofric, earl, witnesses a charter, vi. 29; his barons, vi. 30; dies, and is buried at Coventry, i. 526; had founded the monastery of Coventry, *ib.*; his gifts to Worcester, Evesham, Wenlock, Leominster, Chester, and Stow, *ib.*; legend of his releasing Coventry from a tax, *ib.*
Leofric, abbat, witnesses charters, vi. 18, 20, 24.
Leofric, son of Osmund, witnesses a charter, vi. 30.
Leofrona, queen of Æthelred of East Anglia, i. 336.
Leofrona, abbess of St. Mildred's, seized by the Danes at Canterbury, i. 483.
Leofrune, legacy of Æthelgifu to, vi. 14.
Leofsige, duke, subscribes a charter, vi. 18; banished for crime, vi. 25.
Leofsinus, legacy of Æthelgifu to, vi. 13.
Leofsius, legacy of Æthelgifu to, vi. 13.
Leofwine, subscribes Æthelred's charters, vi. 20, 24, 27.
Leofwine, nephew of Æthelgifu, her legacy to, vi. 13.
Leofwine, son of Æstan, witnesses a charter, vi. 29.
Leofwine, son of Godwine, exiled, goes to Bristol and thence to Ireland, i. 521; returns with Harold and ravages Wessex, i. 522; joins Godwine in the Isle of Wight, *ib.*; peace made, *ib.*
Leofwine de Cadendune; *v.* Caddington, Leofwine de.
Leofwine, minister, subscribes Æthelred's charters, vi. 18, 24, 27.
Leogecia; *v.* Brutus.
Leominster, gifts of Leofric and Godgifu to, i. 526.
Leonard, a clerk of bishop Grosseteste, sent by him to the Roman court to obtain a mandate respecting the beneficed monks of Lincoln diocese, v. 96; the mouthpiece of the bishops to Rustand, v. 533; speech of Rustand to, and his consequent fear, *ib.*; his speech in January 1256 to Rustand, v. 539.
Leonides, father of Origen, martyred, i. 131.
Leontius, bishop of Saintes, i. 246.
Leontius (called Leo), dethrones Justinian II., i. 313; emperor, *ib.*; dethroned and mutilated by Tiberius Apsimar, i. 314.
Leopold, duke of Austria; *v.* Austria, Leopold, duke of.
Leporius, the Pelagian, i. 183; retracts his errors, i. 184.
Le Puy, Aimar (Adhemar), bishop of, the first person to take the cross, ii. 47; account of his advance and his followers, ii. 57; his capture by the Bulgarians, *ib.*; his deliverance, *ib.*; his position before Nice, ii. 61; his position before Antioch, ii. 68; orders three days' fast for the famine during the siege, ii. 69; his standard bearer slain at Antioch, ii. 73; recalls many from flying from Antioch, ii. 81; Peter of Provence goes to, about the holy lance, ii. 84; leads the fourth line in the battle of Antioch, ii. 85; restores the churches of Antioch, ii. 89; his death and burial at Antioch, ii. 90, 102; his appearance after death at the storm of Jerusalem, ii. 102.

Lesnes (Westwood), abbey built by Richard de Luci, ii. 301.

Leuculfus, duke of Saxony, translates the body of Innocent I., i. 388.

Levesende, land at, applied to the cellarer's cattle at St. Alban's, vi. 46.

Levenath (*i.e.* Levenax), earl of; *v.* Lennox.

Levius Gallus, collects the Romans in London against Asclepiodotus, i. 147.

Lewes, Roger of, miracle by, while preaching the crusade, iii. 312.

....., archdeacon of; *v.* Passelewe, Robert.

Lexinton, Henry de; *v.* Lincoln, bishops of.

....., John de, the seal given to, in 1238, iii. 495; v. 610; saves his brother Stephen in the naval battle between the Pisans and Genoese, iv. 125; conducts Griffith, son of Llewellyn, to London, iv. 150; sent by Henry III. to forbid the clergy to consent to the Pope's demands, iv. 581; warden of the northern forests in place of Geoffrey de Langley, v. 379; tells Matthew Paris of the miracles at the tomb of Thomas, archdeacon of Northumberland, v. 384; his speech to the Jew Copinus respecting the murder of the boy Hugh, v. 517; promises him life, but keeps him in chains, v. 518; blamed by Henry III. for this promise, *ib.*; dies, v. 610; his shield of arms, vi. 474.

....., Robert de, sent through the north of England as justice itinerant to extort money for Henry III., iv. 34; dies, v. 138; had been justiciary for long, *ib.*; struck with paralysis and had resigned his office *ib.*

....., Stephen de, abbat of Savigny, escapes by his brother's help from Frederick's Pisan fleet, iv. 125; abbat of Clairvaux, founds a house at Paris (Chardonnet) for the Cistercians, v. 529, 596, 651; deposed in the general chapter of Citeaux, v. 596, 651; had obtained a privilege against the statutes of the Cistercians, v. 596, 651; attempt of the Pope to restore him, which is opposed by St. Louis, v. 596; refuses himself to be restored, *ib.*; the Pope wishes to restore him, but his enemies prevent it, v. 652.

Liberius, Pope, i. 165; banished by Constantius, i. 166; corrupted by Fortunatius, *ib.*; restored to his see, i. 167.

Lichfield (Lichesfeld), Ceolred of Mercia buried at, i. 328; made an archiepiscopal see by Pope Adrian I. at the request of Offa, i. 345; provinces subject to, *ib.*; the three seats of the bishoprick, ii. 158; the quarrel with the Coventry monks as to the election of the bishop settled, iii. 145; Senena, wife of Griffith, submits to the jurisdiction of the see, iv. 318; the lords of Kerry submit to, iv. 320; David of Wales submits to, iv. 323.

....., bishops of:

Diuma, i. 291; his death, *ib.*

Cellac, *ib.*; leaves the see, *ib.*

Tunhere, *ib.*; abbat of Gilling, *ib.*

Jaruman, i. 292.

Ceadda, i. 292; sent by Oswiu to Sigebert, i. 284; consecrated for the East Saxons by Finan, i. 284; baptizes and ordains in Essex, *ib.*; baptizes Swithelm, *ib.*; on the Scotch side in the Easter controversy at Whitby, i. 293; sent by Oswiu to Wine to be consecrated to York during Wilfrid's absence, i. 294; degraded by archbishop Theodore and returns to Lichfield, i. 295.

Winfrid, i. 292; at the council of Hertford, i. 296; deposed for disobedience by archbishop Theodore, i. 297; retires to Barrow on the Humber and dies, *ib.*

Sexwulf, builder and abbat of Peterborough, ordained by archbishop Theodore, *ib.*; had been bishop of Lindsey, Mercia, and the S. Angles, i. 300; expelled from Lindsey, *ib.*

Lichfield, bishops of—*cont.*
Aldwine, i. 336; consecrates Tatwine archbishop of Canterbury, i. 333; dies, i. 337.
Wicta, *ib.*
Hemel dies, i. 344.
Cuthfrid, *ib.*
Ealdulf, the pall sent to, as archbishop, by Pope Adrian I., i. 345.
Hunbert or Berthun (archbishop), present at the invention of St. Alban by Offa, i. 346, 356; part of the see of Canterbury resigned to, by archbishop Jaenberht, i. 352; holds a council with Offa, i. 358; dies, i. 361.
Higbert (archbishop), i. 361; witnesses Offa's charters, vi. 4, 7.
Æthelwold dies, i. 387.
Humbert, *ib.*; dies, i. 389.
Kineferth, *ib.*; dies, i. 407.
Tunbert, *ib.*; dies, i. 447.
Wulred [?], subscribes Æthelred's charter, vi. 12.
Elle, i. 447.
Wulgar, witnesses Æthelgifu's will, vi. 14.
Cynesige, sent with Dunstan to bring Eadwig back to the banquet on his coronation day, i. 459.
Elfheah, witnesses Æthelred's charter, vi. 17.
Brithmar dies, i. 512.
Wlsi, *ib.*
Robert, chaplain of William I., made bishop by him, ii. 22.
Robert Peche, dies, ii. 158; had removed the see from Chester to Coventry, and made Coventry the head of the Mercians, *ib.*
Roger, archdeacon of Lincoln (Bucks), *ib.*; dies, ii. 178.
Walter, prior of Canterbury, *ib.*
Richard, present at the arrangement between Lincoln and St. Alban's, ii. 219; suspended by the Pope for taking part in the young king's coronation, ii. 277.

Lichfield, bishops of—*cont.*
Girard Pucelle, consecrated and dies in ten weeks, ii. 319.
Hugh Nonant, ii. 327, 330; suspended by archbishop Baldwin for taking the office of a sheriff, ii. 358; his absolution, *ib.*; sent by the archbishop to the bishop of London, *ib.*; expels the Coventry monks and puts secular clerks in their place, ii. 380; intends to visit king Richard with large presents, but is robbed of all near Canterbury, ii. 399; taken ill in Normandy on his way to Rome, ii. 443; his repentance for having expelled the Coventry monks, ii. 444; his death, *ib.*
Geoffrey Muschamp, elected by prior Joibert and the monks of Coventry after their restoration, ii. 445; consecrated by archbishop Hubert, ii. 446; dies, ii. 520.
Walter de Gray, elected, ii. 531.
William of Cornhill, on John's side at Runnymede, ii. 589; named in Magna Charta, ii. 590; consecrated bishop, ii. 638; dies, iii. 82.
Alexander de Stavensby, consecrated at Rome by Pope Honorius III., iii. 89; brings Fawkes de Breauté to Henry III. at Bedford, iii. 87; sent to Rome by Henry III. against the Durham monks, iii. 114; sent to Rome against Walter of Eynsham, iii. 157; obtains the quashing of his election from the Pope, iii. 169, 170, 172; his character of Richard, chancellor of Lincoln, iii. 171, 172; at the consecration of Robert, bishop of Salisbury, iii. 189; accused by Henry III. of too great intimacy with Richard Marshal and of disloyalty, iii. 268; his defence and accusation of Roger de Cantelupe, *ib.*; excommunicates all opposed to the king or who brought such accusations against the bishops, *ib.*; quieted after this, *ib.*; sent by Henry III.

Lichfield, bishops of—*cont.*
Alexander de Stavensby—*cont.*
into Wales to make peace with Llewellyn and Richard Marshal, iii. 273; meets the king at Gloucester with news of the peace, iii. 290; the exiled nobles to return under his safe conduct, *ib.*; brings about the reconciliation of the king with Hubert de Burgh, *ib.*; confirms the treaty with Llewellyn-ap-Jorwerth, ii. 385; on his way to London baptizes Henry de Montfort, iii. 518; dies, iii. 518, 524.
William de Raleigh, elected by the Coventry monks, iii. 525, 531; elected to Norwich, and prefers that see, iii. 531, 532.
Nicholas of Farnham, elected by the Coventry monks, iii. 541; accepted by the king, clergy, and people, *ib.*; refuses the see, *ib.*; all agree upon him, but he still refuses, iii. 542.
William of Manchester, dean, elected by the Lichfield canons, iii. 541; refuses the see, iii. 542.
Hugh of Pateshull, canon of St. Paul's and chancellor, elected, iii. 542; accepts the see, iii. 543; confirmed, iv. 1; had been treasurer for some years, *ib.*; his farewell to the treasury, iv. 2; consecrated by archbishop Edmund at Newark, near Guildford, iv. 31; dies, iv. 171, 175; opposed to the monks, iv. 171; had only held the see a year, *ib.*
William of Montpelier, precentor of Coventry, elected by the Coventry monks, iv. 171; and by some of the Lichfield canons, iv. 237; rejected by the king and some of the Lichfield canons, *ib.*; on hearing of the death of William de Drouhedale, goes to the Pope and resigns, iv. 423, 424; his speech to the Pope, iv. 424.
Lichfield, bishops of—*cont.*
Richard, abbat of Evesham, elected by the Lichfield canons, iv. 172; supported by the king, *ib.*; dies, iv. 233; the king had procured his election, iv. 237; *v.* Evesham, abbats of.
Roger de Weseham, dean of Lincoln, iii. 528; goes to the Pope against bishop Grosseteste, iv. 391; elected bishop, iv. 424; this without the king's leave by Grosseteste's influence, iv. 425; consecrated by Pope Innocent IV. at Lyons, iv. 426; remonstrance of the king's proctor, *ib.*; the temporalities of the see confiscated by the king, *ib.*; the barony restored to, by the king, iv. 552; letter to, by Innocent IV. demanding an aid, iv. 555; too ill to be at the meeting of the bishops against archbishop Boniface at Dunstable, v. 225; too ill to be at the meeting of the bishops in 1252, v. 324; too ill to be at the parliament in 1253, v. 373, 375; resigns his see, v. 588, 613; dies, v. 644.
Philip Luvel, the king tries to have elected, v. 613.
Roger de Meuleng, called nephew of the king, elected, v. 613, 644; this managed by Richard of Cornwall, v. 613; consecrated by archbishop Boniface at Canterbury, v. 667.
....., chapter of, the proctor present at the council in London, in 1244, iv. 372.
....., dean of, William of Manchester elected bishop, iii. 541; refuses, iii. 542.
....., precentor of, Thomas of Wymondham, made treasurer at the exchequer, v. 720.
....., canon of, Michael, elected bishop of Hereford, but resigns, iv. 48.
Liège, portents at, in 1109, ii. 136.
....., bishops of:
William, elect of Valence, made bishop by Pope Gregory IX., iii. 539.

Liège, bishops of—*cont.*
Robert de Thorete, a friend and relation of Frederick II., attacked by Thomas, count of Flanders, iv. 20.
Henry of Gueldres, a relation of William, count of Holland, iv. 624, 654; at the siege of Aachen, v. 26; joins William of Holland against Margaret of Flanders, vi. 253; comes to England for Richard of Cornwall, v. 624.
Liens; *v.* Lens.
Ligum (el-Lejjûn), restored to the Christians in 1241, iv. 142.
Liguria, *i.e.*, Genoa, iii. 636.
Lilla, murdered in saving Eadwine, i. 273.
Lillebonne, William of Normandy summons his nobles to, to discuss the invasion of England, i. 539; council of, in 1081, ii. 18.
Limburg, the duke of, not an elector to the empire, iv. 455, note.
....., Henry IV., duke of, made leader of the crusading army in 1227 by Frederick II., iii. 128; his determination to break the truce and begin the war, iii. 128, 129; in Palestine at the arrival of Frederick II., iii. 160.
....., Waleran IV., duke of, joins William of Holland against Margaret of Flanders, vi. 253; his loss in the war in Flanders, v. 438.
Limen, the river, i. 428.
Limerick (Lemeric, Limelie), captured by Richard Marshal, iii. 274.
....., Donald O'Brien, king of, does homage to Henry II., ii. 284.
Limesol (Linocium), in Cyprus, port of, St. Louis sets sail from, vi. 153.
Limeth, G., one of Louis's ambassadors to Rome, letter of, giving an account of their proceedings, ii. 656.
Limoges, Martial, bishop of, i. 116.
....., the viscount of, vi. 286.
Limousin, sufferings in, from the Danes, i. 424.
Linasius, scribe of Pope Innocent IV., iv. 556.
Lincoln (Lindocolinum, Kaerlindcoit), taken by the Saxons, i. 195; Arthur defeats the Saxons at, i. 234; head of the kingdom of Mercia, i. 250; taken from the Danes by Edmund, i. 454; besieged by Stephen, ii. 171; had been seized by Ranulf, earl of Chester, ii. 171, 172; battle of, where Stephen is taken, ii. 172; besieged by Stephen in 1143, ii. 177; the castle held by Ranulf, earl of Chester, *ib.*; Stephen forced to retire from, *ib.*; Stephen forces Ranulf, earl of Chester, to surrender it, and is crowned there, ii. 178; miraculous cures of St. Hugh at, ii. 470; his funeral, ii. 471, 472; interview between John and William, king of Scots, at, ii. 472; John enters, which no one of his predecessors had dared to do, *ib.*; taken by Gilbert of Ghent and R. de Roppesle, and the province made tributary to Louis, ii. 663; John hears of the siege of the castle by Gilbert of Ghent and others, and they fly from him, ii. 665; the French army marches to, in 1217, iii. 17; vain siege of, by Gilbert of Ghent, *ib.*; siege of, by the French army, iii. 18; the castellans summoned by William Marshal to meet at Newark for its relief, *ib.*; the royal army advances towards and sleeps at Stow, iii. 19; battle of, iii. 20–22; pillaged by the victorious royalists, iii. 23; the battle called the fair of Lincoln, iii. 24; some women drowned in the attempt to fly, *ib.*; flight of the French from, *ib.*; the ransom forced from Louis's partisans taken at, made an excuse for his refusing to resign Normandy in 1223, iii. 77; the Jews in, murder the boy Hugh, v. 516; his burial by the canons in the cathedral, v. 518.
....., see of, the see of Dorchester removed to, by Remigius, ii. 20; the cathedral built by Remigius, ii. 20, 21;

Lincoln, see of—*cont.*
claim of archbishop Thomas of York that it belongs to his jurisdiction, ii. 33; Cambridgeshire taken from and given to Ely, ii. 136; arrangement with St. Alban's made at Westminster, ii. 219; the confirmation of this, ii. 220; kept for many years without a bishop by Henry II., ii. 468; amount of papal demands from, in 1255, v. 533, note [1].
....., bishops of:
Wulfwi, witnesses the charter granting Studham to St. Alban's, vi. 31.
Alexander (*see* ii. 6, note [3]), flies to Scotland, ii. 6.
Remigius, removes the see of Dorchester to, ii. 20; builds the cathedral, ii. 20, 21; proposes to dedicate it, but is hindered by the claim of archbishop Thomas of York, ii. 31; dies, ii. 32; miracles at his tomb, v. 419, 490.
Robert Bloet, chancellor of William II., made bishop by William, ii. 33; William's regrets at not having sold the bishoprick, *ib.*; claim of archbishop Thomas of York, *ib.*; pays 500 marks to the king for the liberty of the see, *ib.*; charters of Henry I. to St. Alban's addressed to, vi. 36, 39; finishes the dedication of St. Alban's, the archbishop of Rouen being tired, ii. 142; vi. 37; dies, ii. 150.
Alexander, *ib.*; seized by Stephen at Oxford and imprisoned there, ii. 170; forced to resign to Stephen his castles of Newark and Sleaford, *ib.*; says mass for Stephen before the battle of Lincoln, ii. 172.
Robert de Chesney, archdeacon of Leicester, ii. 156, 183; consecrated by archbishop Theobald, ii. 183; his arrangement with St. Alban's, ii. 219; his charter and its confirmation, ii. 220; dies, ii. 234, 239.
Geoffrey, son of Henry II., archdeacon of Lincoln, elected, ii. 287; leads the Normans to the capture of Malzeard castle, ii. 294; his election not being confirmed, he crosses, intending to go to Rome, ii. 295; the election confirmed by the Pope, ii. 317; renounces the election at Marlborough in the king's presence, ii. 318; made archbishop of York, ii. 346; *v.* York, archbishops of.
Walter of Coutances, archdeacon of Oxford, consecrated by archbishop Richard at Angers, ii. 318; comes to England and is enthroned, ii. 319; elected archbishop of Rouen, *ib.*; *v.* Rouen, archbishops of.
Hugh, a Burgundian, prior of the Carthusians, ii. 325; his illness and death at the Old Temple, London, ii. 468, 471; his life, ii. 468; his intimacy with Henry II., *ib.*; made prior of the Carthusian house built by Henry II., *ib.*; his nomination to Lincoln and interview with the dean, *ib.*; his conduct to lepers, ii. 469; miracles of, ii. 469–471; visit of John to, on his deathbed, ii. 471; his body carried to Lincoln for burial, *ib.*; the torches kept alight miraculously, *ib.*; his visit to the Chartreuse, *ib.*; his new work in the cathedral, ii. 472; his body met by John and William, king of Scots, three archbishops, 13 bishops, and others, *ib.*; his care for the dead, *ib.*; miracles at the funeral, *ib.*; account of the funeral, ii. 472, 473; miracles at the tomb, ii. 473, 474; v. 419, 490; canonized by Pope Honorius III., iii. 58; inquiry into his miracles by archbishop Langton and John, abbat of Fountains, *ib.*
William of Blois, precentor and canon, consecrated at Westminster by William, bishop of London, ii. 484; appeal of the bishop of Rochester

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Lincoln, bishops of—*cont.*
William of Blois—*cont.*
against the consecration, *ib.*; dies, ii. 495.
Hugh, archdeacon of Wells, chancellor of John, his election procured by John, ii. 526; put at once by John into possession of the see, *ib.*; obtains from John leave to cross to France to be consecrated by the archbishop of Rouen, ii. 528; lands in Normandy and goes to archbishop Langton, *ib.*; after his canonical obedience is consecrated by him, *ib.*; the revenues of the see seized by John, and Walter de Gray made chancellor, *ib.*; John promises to receive him, ii. 542; amount paid to, for his losses, ii. 542, 543, 575; returns and meets John at Winchester, ii. 550; on John's side at Runnymede, ii. 589; named in Magna Charta, ii. 590; a party to John's charter of freedom of election, ii. 608; v. 542; pays a large sum to the Pope and the legate Guala to recover his see, iii. 32; Newark castle and some of his other property seized by Robert de Gaugi, iii. 33; a soldier of his family slain in the siege, *ib.*; his terms of agreement with Robert de Gaugi, iii. 34; settlement with the abbat of St. Alban's respecting Luton vicarage, iii. 44; investigates the story of the fasting girl at Leicester, iii. 101; dies and is buried at Lincoln, iii. 306; had persecuted the monks, *ib.*
Robert Grosseteste, consecrated by archbishop Edmund at Reading, *ib.*; objection of the Canterbury monks to his consecration there, *ib.*; poisoned, but recovers, iii. 394; dedicates the churches of Ramsey, Peterborough, and Sawtrey, iii. 517; his claim to visit the chapter of Lincoln, iii. 528; refusal of the chapter and appointment of arbitrators, *ib.*; the chapter refuse to admit him, and an appeal is made to the Pope, iii. 528, 529; his persecution of the canons, iii. 638, 639; ordered by the Pope to find benefices for a number of Romans, iv. 31, 32; speech to persuade Nicholas of Farnham to accept the see of Durham, iv. 87; his quarrel with the abbat of Westminster respecting the church of Ashwell, iv. 151; presents Nicholas to Ashwell, *ib.*; his quarrel with the king respecting the prebend of Thame, iv. 152; had presented Simon of London to it, *ib.*; the king demanding it for John Mansel, he sends two archdeacons to remonstrate, *ib.*; goes to London prepared to excommunicate John Mansel, and all disturbers of the peace of his church, iv. 153; John Mansel resigns his preferment, *ib.*; the king gives way lest Grosseteste should leave the country and place the see under an interdict, *ib.*; praises the king in a public sermon, iv. 154; his quarrel with the abbat of Westminster made up by the king's influence, *ib.*; gives up Ashwell to Westminster, but retains the presentation to the vicarage *ib.*; progress of the quarrel with his chapter, *ib.*; false history of the church produced by the canons, iv. 155; the king takes part in the quarrel, iv. 156; meets some of the other bishops to discuss the state of the church, iv. 173; agrees to send messengers to the emperor, *ib.*; translates the Testaments of the 12 patriarchs, iv. 232; assisted by Nicholas, clerk of the abbat of St. Alban's, iv. 233; his quarrel with the convent of Canterbury respecting the abbat of

Lincoln, bishops of—*cont.*
Robert Grosseteste—*cont.*
Bardney, iv. 245–248; sends visitors to Bardney, iv. 246; deposes the abbat, iv. 247; excommunicated by the convent of Canterbury, iv. 248; his contempt for the sentence, *ib.*; continues to exercise his office. *ib.*; sends messengers to Rome against the convent, iv. 257; letter of Innocent IV. requiring them to withdraw their sentence of excommunication, iv. 258; goes to Reading to remonstrate with the king on his treatment of the bishop of Winchester, iv. 286; finds the king at Westminster and remonstrates sharply with him, iv. 294; threatens to put his chapel under an interdict, *ib.*; grants some delay, iv. 295; one of those appointed in 1244 by the clergy to consider the king's demands, iv. 362; his speech on hearing the Pope's letter as to this, iv. 366; goes to the Pope to have the suit with his chapter settled, iv. 390; the dean and some of the canons go against him, iv. 391; examines Robert Passelew, elect of Chichester, iv. 401; procures the election of Roger de Weseham, dean of Lincoln, to Lichfield, iv. 425; alienates the church of Aylesbury from the deanery of Lincoln, and gives it to Robert de Marisco, *ib.*; wins his cause against the chapter of Lincoln, iv. 497; letter of Innocent IV. to, giving him the right to visit the chapter, iv. 497–501; sends on a letter of Innocent IV. granting the first fruits of vacant benefices in the province for 7 years to the see of Canterbury, iv. 506; letter of Innocent IV. to, demanding an aid, iv. 555; his inquisitions in his diocese at the suggestion of the friars, iv. 579; writ of Henry III. forbidding these,

Lincoln, bishops of—*cont.*
Robert Grosseteste—*cont.*
iv. 580; his speech respecting the king, *ib.*; his answers to the objection against the authenticity of the vase of our Lord's blood, iv. 643; vi. 138; his victory over the canons induces Thomas Wallensis, the archdeacon, to accept the see of St. David's, iv. 647; at the parliament in 1248, v. 5; appealed to by the convent of Peterborough against the abbat, v. 84; is about to depose him when he resigns, *ib.*; summons the Lincoln monks to Leicester to hear the papal mandate respecting their churches and incomes, v. 96; had sent his clerk Leonard to the Roman court for this, *ib.*; crosses, *ib.*; the reason for his going known to all, v. 97; at the Roman court to answer the appeals against him, *ib.*; interview with the Pope, *ib.*; departs in confusion, v. 98; deprives Ranulf, a clerk beneficed in his diocese, v. 109; his consequent quarrel with the sheriff of Rutland, *ib.*; anger of the king, *ib.*; messengers sent by the king to Rome on the question, *ib.*; letter of Innocent IV. forbidding the king's bailiffs to be summoned before ecclesiastical courts in secular matters, v. 109, 110; remains at the Roman court to accomplish his purpose, v. 117; his example excites archbishop Boniface to visit his diocese, v. 119; returns from the Roman court, v. 186; his injuries to monks *ib.*; the example of Nicholas, bishop of Durham, makes him think of resigning his see, *ib.*; commits the care of the see to Robert de Marisco, *ib.*; fears the king's rapine, and so changes his purpose, *ib.*; on his account of what the archbishop is preparing against the bishops, they

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Theonus, flies into Wales, i. 251; the archiepiscopal see removed to Canterbury, i. 199, 200, 260.

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Mellitus, ordained by St. Augustine, i. 260; had built St. Peter's church, i. 461; preaches to the East Saxons and converts Sebert, i. 260; sent to the synod of Boniface IV., i. 264; his answer to the sons of Sebert, i. 266; expelled by them, *ib.*; goes to Kent and returns to France, *ib.*; recalled by Eadbald, i. 267; his reception, *ib.*; archbishop of Canterbury, i. 269; the see long vacant after his removal to Canterbury. *ib.*
Wine, bishop of Winchester, buys the see from Wulfhere, i. 294; not reckoned in the series of bishops of London, *ib.*
Erkenwald, consecrated by Theodore, i. 297; founds Chertsey and Barking abbeys, *ib.*; miracle of, *ib.*; dies and is buried in St. Paul's, i. 298; translated, ii. 183; list of his successors to the time of Edward the Elder, *ib.*
Ingwald, i. 336; consecrates Tatwine archbishop, i. 333.
Eadbert, dies, i. 369.
Eadgar, *ib.*

London, bishops of—*cont.*
Cenwalch, subscribes Offa's charter, vi. 4.
Eastan (Ælfstan), dies, i. 434.
Theodred, *ib.*; subscribes Æthelgifu's charter, vi. 14.
Wulfstan, subscribes Æthelred's charter, vi. 17, 20.
Brithelm, dies, i. 461.
Ælfstan, i. 475; *see* note [2].
Ælhun, subscribes Æthelred's charter, vi. 27.
Robert of Jumièges, made archbishop of Canterbury, i. 519.
William, *ib.*; forced to leave England, i. 522; restored, *ib.*
Maurice, chaplain of William I., made bishop by him, ii. 22; crowns Henry I., ii. 115; witnesses his charter of liberties, ii. 117, 554; dies, ii. 134; had founded St. Paul's, *ib.*
Richard de Beaumeis, consecrated by Anselm at Pagham, ii. 135; consecrates Thomas archbishop of York, ii. 136; at the dedication of St. Alban's, ii. 142; vi. 37; ought to have consecrated William archbishop of Canterbury, ii. 151; erroneously said to be dead, *ib.*; dies, ii. 154.
Gilbert the Universal, consecrated by archbishop William, ii. 154; dies on his way to Rome, ii. 159.
Robert de Sigillo, ii. 173.
Richard de Beaumeis, ordained deacon by Henry, bishop of Winchester, ii. 170; archdeacon of Middlesex, consecrated bishop, ii. 190; dies, ii. 218.
Gilbert Foliot, bishop of Hereford, translated and enthroned, ii. 221; letter of Henry II. to, against archbishop Thomas, ii. 230; summoned before the justices for interdicting the land of earl Hugh Bigod, *ib.*; absolves Alan de Neville on certain conditions, ii.

London, bishops of—*cont.*
Gilbert Foliot—*cont.*
234; required by the archbishop to restore what he had received from the benefices given into his custody, ii. 238; letter to Henry II. in consequence of this demand, *ib.*; consecrates Symon abbat of St. Alban's, ii. 239; is to be sent to the Pope by Henry II., ii. 240; the real author of the letters sent by Henry II. against the archbishop and Pope, *ib.*; his vision at night, *ib.*; letter of Pope Alexander III. to, ii. 241; desired to admonish the king to cease from his attacks on the archbishop, *ib.*; his letter in answer, ii. 242; appeals against the archbishop, ii. 245; had often been admonished to restore the churches and benefices in his hands, ii. 246; excommunicated by the archbishop at Clairvaux, ii. 246, 248; letter of the archbishop announcing this, ii. 246; submits and abstains from entrance into his church, *ib.*; the dean of St. Paul's and the London clergy ordered to abstain from communion with him, *ib.*; letter of the king to him on his excommunication, promising to find all necessaries on his way if he goes to Rome, ii. 247; goes to Normandy to the king and conspires against the archbishop, ii. 248; agrees to threaten to withdraw from allegiance to the Pope, *ib.*; goes to Rome, and at Milan receives the Pope's letters for his absolution, ii. 264; absolved at Rouen, *ib.*; suspended by the Pope for taking part in the young king's coronation, ii. 277; conditions under which the archbishop offers to absolve him, ii. 280; restored on his oath that he had nothing to do with the archbishop's murder, ii. 286; his sermon at Canterbury on the occasion of Henry II.'s penance, ii. 293; makes Ralph, canon of Cirencester, prior of Waltham, ii. 300; dies, ii. 330; *v.* Hereford, bishops of.
Richard Fitz-Neale, archdeacon of Ely, dean of Lincoln, treasurer, appointed bishop at Pipewell, ii. 351; consecrated, *ib.*; consecrated at Lambeth, ii. 356; letter of archbishop Baldwin to, ii. 358; intercedes with the chancellor for the release of archbishop Geoffrey, ii. 373; receives archbishop Geoffrey honourably in London, *ib.*; gives security to the chancellor for his safety, ii. 380; sends a remarkable hawk to earl John, ii. 382, 383; blesses John de Cella, abbat of St. Alban's, ii. 411; dies, ii. 447; his interview when dean of Lincoln with St. Hugh on his election to the see of Lincoln, ii. 468.
William de S. Mere l'Eglise, consecrated by archbishop Hubert at Westminster, ii. 454; consecrates William of Blois bishop of Lincoln during archbishop Hubert's illness, ii. 484; consecrates Joeelyn of Wells bishop of Bath at Reading, ii. 495; directed by Pope Innocent III. to threaten John with an interdict, ii. 521; goes to John and tries in vain to induce him to give way, *ib.*; pronounces the interdict, ii. 522; leaves England secretly, *ib.*; remains abroad living in luxury, ii. 523; ordered by the Pope to publish the sentence of excommunication on John, ii. 526; hesitates through fear, *ib.*; goes to Rome to ask the Pope's aid against John, ii. 535; returns with Pandulph, ii. 536; returns to France and publishes the sentence of deprivation, ii. 537; John makes peace with him, ii.

London, bishops of—*cont.*
William de S. Mere l'Eglise—*cont.*
541; amount paid to, for his losses, ii. 543; returns and meets John at Winchester, ii. 550; amount paid to, by John for the confiscated property, ii. 574, 575; on John's side at Runnymede, ii. 589; named in Magna Charta, ii. 590; a party to John's charter of freedom of election, ii. 608; v. 542; resigns, iii. 66.
Eustace de Falkenberg, treasurer, elected, iii. 66; the election confirmed by Pandulph, *ib.*; consecrated at Westminster, *ib.*; his demand of the rights of visitation, jurisdiction, &c. over the abbat and convent of Westminster, ii. 67; appeal to the Pope upon this, *ib.*; the question referred to arbitrators and settled, iii. 75; the abbey declared free from his jurisdiction, *ib.*; the manor of Sunbury given to, *ib.*; sent by Henry III. to demand Normandy of Louis VIII. on the death of Philip II., iii. 77, note [4]; brings back Louis's refusal, iii. 78; Fawkes de Breauté committed to his charge by Henry III., iii. 87; dies and is buried in his cathedral, iii. 164; vi. 64.
Roger le Noir, elected and accepted by the king, iii. 164; consecrated at Canterbury by Henry, bishop of Rochester, iii. 190; his bravery in St. Paul's during the great storm of 1230, iii. 193; summons the bishops to St. Paul's, and excommunicates those guilty of violence against the Roman clerks, iii. 211; rebukes the king severely, and compels him to restore Hubert de Burgh whence he was taken, iii. 228; accused of consenting to the pillage of the Roman clerks, iii. 240; goes to Rome to clear himself, *ib.*; returns after much labour and cost, *ib.*;
London, bishops of—*cont.*
Roger le Noir—*cont.*
on his return from Rome sees the outrage at Dover to the bishop of Carlisle, iii. 248; excommunicates all who had laid violent hands on him, *ib.*; goes to the king at Hereford, and renews the sentence in his presence in spite of his remonstrance, *ib.*; compels the king to restore Hubert de Burgh to Devizes church, iii. 250; consecrates Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury, iii. 272; directed by the Pope to investigate the fitness of John of Hertford, elect of St. Alban's, iii. 308, 316; finds him fit and blesses him, iii. 308, 316; anathematizes and banishes the Caursins from his diocese, iii. 331; summoned to the Roman court before the Caursin judges, and has to give way to them, iii. 332; his sufferings from his opposition to them, v. 404; acts as dean in the coronation at Westminster in 1236, iii. 337; receives Edward from the font, iii. 540; admonishes the king as to the imprisonment of Ranulf le Breton, iii. 544; threatens to put London under an interdict, *ib.*; Ranulf released at his remonstrance, *ib.*; dedicates St. Paul's, iv. 49; dies at Stepney, iv. 169, 175; buried in St. Paul's, iv. 170; miracles at his tomb, iv. 378; v. 13, 195; had been despoiled of his money by the Parmesans, v. 13; his curse on them, *ib.*; their vow and promise of restitution, *ib.*; the Parmesans think their sufferings in the siege a consequence of their ill-treatment of him on his way to the Roman court, iv. 638.
Fulk Basset, dean of York, succeeds his brother Gilbert in his inheritance, iv. 89; elected bishop against the king's will, iv. 171; the king

London, bishops of—*cont.*
Fulk Basset—*cont.*
had endeavoured to procure the election of Peter, bishop of Hereford, *ib.*; David of Wales submits to his jurisdiction, iv. 323; consecrated at Holy Trinity, London, iv. 393; the last to sign the charter of tribute at Lyons, iv. 479; demands the papal subsidy from the abbat of St. Alban's, iv. 554; letter of the Pope to, requiring this, iv. 555; appointed to carry out the papal demand of a third or a half from all beneficed persons in England, iv. 580; has this discussed in St. Paul's, *ib.*; answer of the clergy to the demand, iv. 581; at Westminster in 1248 to keep the feast of St. Edward, v. 29; assigns three manors to Nicholas, bishop of Durham, on his resignation, v. 53; crosses, v. 96; returns to England, v. 117; archbishop Boniface goes to visit, v. 121; great cost of the visitation, *ib.*; his answers to the archbishop on the question of visitation, vi. 190; his advice to the canons of St. Bartholomew's to appeal to the king, v. 123; excommunicated by the archbishop for defending the canons, v. 124, 206; his letter to the abbat of St. Alban's asking for support, v. 125, 126; feeds the Dominican chapter in Holborn, v. 127; Henry III. writes to the Pope in favour of the archbishop and against him, v. 205; submits to the archbishop and is absolved, v. 206; intercedes with the king for Henry of Bath, v. 214; goes to Richard of Cornwall in his favour, *ib.*; successful in his intercession, v. 224; letter of Innocent IV. to, on the payment to Canterbury, vi. 213, 214; appointed to carry out the letter of Innocent IV. to the bishops of the province of Canterbury on visitations, vi. 229; mandate respecting procurations, vi. 232; at the meeting of the bishops at Dunstable against archbishop Boniface, v. 225; agrees with Grosseteste in refusing the king's demand for a tenth for three years, v. 326; at the parliament in 1253, v. 373, 375; joins in the excommunication of the violators of Magna Charta, v. 375; hears bells in the air near Buckden on the night of Grosseteste's death, v. 407; promises to go to the king in Gascony, vi. 283; a prisoner given up to, by the king, for imprisonment, v. 486; has no fit prison, and so has him sent to Newgate, *ib.*; archbishop Gray dies at his manor of Fulham, v. 495; his speech refusing to agree to Rustand's demands for the Pope, v. 525; has it proclaimed in London that no one is to go to law on the authority of Rustand's letters, v. 526; complaints of this to the king by Rustand, *ib.*; anger and threats of the king, *ib.*; his answer, *ib.*; at the banquet given to the king and queen of Scotland by John Mansel, v. 575; made by Richard of Cornwall proctor of his English possessions, v. 622, 629; protector of the rights of bishop Nicholas of Durham, v. 650; his lukewarmness in the affairs of the kingdom, v. 705, 747; dies and is buried at St. Paul's, v. 747; had been a shield to the country, *ib.*
Henry de Wengham, sent by Henry III. to Gascony to inquire into Simon de Montfort's proceedings, v. 277; inquiry as to whether he was in agreement with the Gascons, v. 289; the seal given to, by Henry III., v. 485; the suit between St.

London, bishops of—*cont.*
Henry de Wengham—*cont.*
Alban's and the bishop of Durham comes before him as chancellor, vi. 343; Henry III. tries to have him elected bishop of Ely, v. 589, 635; his modesty, v. 620, 635; his speech refusing, v. 636; elected bishop of Winchester, v. 731; the king consents if Æthelmar is not consecrated, *ib.*
....., archdeacon of, Peter, the sentence of archbishop Boniface against, annulled by the Pope, v. 189, 212; vi. 197, 199.
....., Bartholomew's, St., priory of, visitation of, by archbishop Boniface, v. 121; the sub-prior receives him with honour, but they refuse to admit him as visitor, v. 122; his personal attack on the sub-prior, *ib.*; ill-treatment of the canons by his followers, v. 123; they go to the bishop of London, who advises them to go to the king, *ib.*; four of the canons go, but the king refuses to hear them, v. 123, 124; anger of the London citizens, v. 124; the archbishop has the king's favour against them, *ib.*; their complaints suppressed by the archbishop and the king and queen, v. 178, 188; they keep silence, v. 188; Peter, prior of, absent from home at the time of archbishop Boniface's visitation, v. 121; sub-prior of, shameful treatment of, by archbishop Boniface, v. 122; takes to his bed in consequence, v. 123.
....., Bridge, partially burnt with the chapel in 1212, ii. 536.
....., Christchurch, monastery of, founded by Norman, ii. 134.
....., Clement's, St., the Danes' church, ii. 163.
....., Elms, the, William Fitz-Osbern hanged at, ii. 419.
....., Friars Preachers in, Hubert de Burgh buried at, iv. 243; Margaret, widow of Gilbert Marshal, buried at, iv. 396; their chapter at the house in Holborn, v. 127.
....., Guildhall, the citizens agree to the barons' statutes in 1258 in, v. 704.
....., Martin's St., chapter of, letters sent to, denouncing the barons, ii. 649; the Lincoln archdeacons, &c. ordered to meet at, in 1247, vi. 136; G. de Boclande, dean of, excommunicated, ii. 649.
....., Mary le Bow, St., William Fitz-Osbern takes refuge in, ii. 418; he is forced by the archbishop's order to quit, ii. 419; charge against the archbishop on this account, ii. 446; the authors of the outrage against Eustace of Lynn excommunicated in, v. 351.
....., Matilda's (Queen) Hospital, ii. 144; wrestling match at, iii. 71.
....., mayors of:
William Hardel, one of the 25 barons appointed to carry out Magna Charta, ii. 695.
Serlo, advice of, in the riots of 1222, iii. 72.
Richard Renger, ordered by Henry III. to protect the legate Otho, iii. 484.
William Goimar, imprisons Ranulf le Breton, iii. 544.
Girard Bat, iii. 544 *n.*[2]; deprived of his income of 40*l.* by Henry III., iv. 94; forced to swear that he will collect it no longer from the Londoners, *ib.*
Roger Fitz Roger, his resistance to the king in the matter of the privileges demanded for the abbat of Westminster, v. 128.
Ralph Hardel, accused before the king of the death of the squire of William de Valence, v. 644; his defence, *ib.*; dies of grief, v. 675.
....., Newgate, the Londoners fined for letting a prisoner escape from, v. 486.
....., Paul's, St., council at, under Anselm, ii. 123; Thomas, archbishop of York, consecrated in, ii. 136; burnt in 1135,

London, Paul's, St.—*cont.*
ii. 163; reception of Philip, archbishop of Cologne, and Philip, count of Flanders, in 1184, ii. 319; meeting of the barons and others in the chapter house with the chancellor when fealty is sworn to Richard, ii. 381; council at, in 1213, when archbishop Langton produces the charter of Henry I., ii. 552; council at, in 1213, when John resigns his crown to the legate, ii. 569; council at, under the legate, for the restoration of the confiscated property, ii. 575; letter sent to the chapter denouncing the barons, ii. 649; the chapter one of the parties to the arrangement between the bishop of London and the abbey of Westminster, iii. 75; Sunbury church given to, *ib.*; fright of the congregation during a storm in 1230, iii. 193; council held in, by the legate Otho, iii. 414, 416; his lofty seat prepared in, iii. 414; storm of wind against, iii. 415; the Oxford scholars ordered to go from, to ask the legate's pardon in 1238, iii. 485; interdicted by the dean in 1239, iii. 544; Frederick II. excommunicated in, iii. 545; William de Raleigh consecrated bishop of Norwich in, iii. 617; dedicated by bishop Roger le Noir, iv. 49, 227; Peter d'Acqua Blanca consecrated bishop of Hereford in, iv. 75; a boy murdered by the Jews buried in, iv. 378; Henry III. takes leave of the citizens in, before his Welsh expedition, iv. 423; meeting of the clergy in, in 1246, to discuss the Papal demands, iv. 581; the vase with our Lord's blood carried from, to Westminster by Henry III., iv. 641; promises of assistance to the building of, from the Parmesans, v. 13; visitation of, by archbishop Boniface, v. 121; the canons resist and appeal to the Pope, *ib.*; the dean and others excommunicated by the archbishop, v. 121; vi. 199; they are absolved, vi. 199; the sentence against the canons renewed at Lambeth, v. 124; Henry III. writes to the Pope against them in favour of the archbishop, v. 205; moderate visitation by archbishop Boniface in 1253, v. 382.

....., ..., deans of:
Hugh de Marney, ordered by archbishop Thomas to withdraw from all communion with bishop G. Foliot, ii. 246.
Ralph de Diceto; *v.* Diceto.
Martin de Pateshulle dies, iii. 190.
Geoffrey de Lucy, excommunicates all who had seized Ranulph le Breton, iii. 544; puts St. Paul's under an interdict, *ib.*; dies, iv. 170.
William de S. Mère l'Eglise, iv. 171.
Henry of Cornhill, gives the answer of the prelates to the papal demands by the nuncio Martin, iv. 374; excommunicated by archbishop Boniface for refusing his visitation, v. 121; vi. 199; goes to the Roman court to appeal, v. 125, 138; the sentence annulled by the Pope, v. 189, 190; vi. 199; absolved by the abbats of St. Alban's and Waltham and the archdeacon of St. Alban's, v. 212; vi. 199; with the canons again excommunicated, v. 212; again denounced as excommunicate by the archbishop's official, v. 218; summoned to appear before the Pope, *ib.*; applies to the bishops, but the archbishop is defended by the king and queen *ib.*; goes to the Roman court, v. 229; had been absolved by the Pope, but excommunicated again by his adversaries on the part of the Pope, *ib.*
Walter de Salern, v. 432; sends on a letter of Pope Alexander IV. on the debts of the bishop of Hereford, vi. 307; dies as archbishop of Tuam, v. 678.

....., ..., chancellors of:
Gervase de Hobrugge, excommunicated and suspended by Innocent III., ii.

London, Paul's, St., chancellors of—*cont.*
Gervase de Hobrugge—*cont.*
643, 644; precentor, ii. 655; *v.* Hobruge, Gervase de.
John Mansel; *v.* Mansel, John.
....., ..., precentors of:
Benedict, consecrated bishop of Rochester, ii. 638.
Robert, excommunicated by archbishop Boniface, v. 190; vi. 199; absolved by the Pope, v. 190; vi. 197, 199.
....., ..., treasurers of:
Hugh de Pateshulle, elected bishop of Lichfield, iii. 542; iv. 31.
William of Haverhill, iv. 31; *v.* Haverhill, William of.
Alexander de Suereford, dies, iv. 587; buried in St. Paul's, *ib.*
....., ..., canons of:
Cincius, a Roman clerk, seized near St. Alban's and pillaged, iii. 210, 211.
William de Raleigh; *v.* Raleigh, William de.
Ranulf le Breton; *v.* Breton, Ranulf le.
Robert de Barthona and
William of Lichfield,
go to the Roman court to appeal against archbishop Boniface's visitation, v. 125; the sentence against them annulled by the Pope, v. 190; vi. 197, 199.
William Lafaite, the sentence of excommunication against him annulled by the Pope, v. 190; vi. 197, 199.
Ranulph Besace, *v.* Besace, Ranulph.
Richard of Wendover; *v.* Wendover, Richard of.
Roger de Cantelupe, letter of Innocent IV. to, to protect St. Alban's, vi. 151.
....., St. Saviour's, the visitation of St. Alban's settled at, v. 258.
....., ship of, a, in the fleet on the way to Acre saved in a storm by St. Thomas of Canterbury, ii. 365; the Londoners

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in it honourably received at Silves, *ib.*; they are retained by Sancho I. of Portugal against the emperor of Morocco, ii. 365, 366.
....., Temple, the New, John at, in 1215, ii. 584; charter of John signed at, ii. 610; v. 544; William Marshal buried in, iii. 43, 201; iv. 136, 493; William Marshal, the younger, buried in, iii. 201; iv. 136; used as a treasury, iii. 221, 329; account of Hubert de Burgh's treasure there, iii. 232, 233; Robert Passelew conceals himself in, iii. 293; the church dedicated in the presence of Henry III., iv. 11, 495; Gilbert Marshal buried in, iv. 136; palace of bishop R. Neville near, iv. 287; Martin, the nuncio, at, iv. 379, 420, 561; the papal subsidy to be brought to, iv. 557, 561; Sanchez, elect of Toledo, lodges at, v. 509; the treasure of the Poitevins at, seized, v. 704; payment to be made by St. Alban's to Florentine merchants at, vi. 221; summons to the Lincoln archdeacons, &c. to meet at, vi. 315.
....., Temple, the Old, St. Hugh of Lincoln dies at, ii. 468, 471; house for converted Jews built near, iii. 262.
....., Tower, the, fortified by Geoffrey de Mandeville in 1140, ii. 174; surrendered by him to Stephen, ii. 175; given in charge to bishop Longchamp by Richard, ii. 355; surrounded by him with a moat, ii. 369; he takes refuge there in 1191, ii. 380; surrendered by him, ii. 381; Hubert de Burgh imprisoned in, iii. 228, 230; Peter de Rievaulx imprisoned in, iii. 295; Isabella, sister of Henry III., lives in, iii. 319; Henry III. goes to, in 1236, ii. 362; fortified in 1239, iii. 532; Ranulf le Breton imprisoned in, iii. 544; a heretic seized at Cambridge imprisoned in, iv. 32; a gate built by Henry III. near, falls and is rebuilt, iv. 80; vision of St. Thomas of Canterbury throwing

London, Tower, the—*cont.*
down the new walls, iv. 93; the walls fall, iv. 94; great cost the king had been at for them, *ib.*; account of the prisons in, *ib.*; Griffith and the Welsh hostages kept in, iv. 150; William Marsh imprisoned in, iv. 195; Griffith tries to escape from, and is killed, iv. 295, 296; Abraham, a Jew, imprisoned in, v. 115; some Jews concerned in the murder of Hugh of Lincoln imprisoned in, v. 519; some released from, v. 552; Walter de Scotinny imprisoned in, v. 738.
... ., Trinity, Holy, convent of the, letters sent to, denouncing the barons, ii. 649; Fulk Basset consecrated bishop in, iv. 393; the canons refuse to admit archbishop Boniface as visitor, v. 124; quarrel between two canons of, v. 571; mandate of the bishop of London to the prior, vi. 190.
..... [Whitehall], Hubert de Burgh's palace at, given to the Dominicans and bought by the archbishop of York, iv. 243, 244.
London, Robert of, one of John's messengers to the emperor of Morocco, ii. 559; his interview with the emperor, ii. 562; his character of John and Isabella, ii. 563; gifts made him by the emperor, *ib.*; the custody of the abbey of St. Alban's given him by John, ii. 564; his oppressions there, *ib.*; his friends in the abbey, *ib.*; Matthew Paris had seen the gifts and heard the account of his embassy, *ib.*
....., Simon of, penitentiary of the bishop of Durham, Thame given to, by Grosseteste, iv. 152.
Longchamp, Henry and Osbert, brothers of William, hostages for him till he resigns his castles, ii. 381.
....., [Stephen], saves Philip II. at Bouvines, but is slain himself, ii. 580.
....., William; *see* Ely, bishops of.
Longespée (*i.e.*, de Meuleng), Roger; *see* Lichfield, bishops of.
Longespée, William (called earl of Salisbury), loses his property in the route of Grosmont, iii. 253; takes the cross, iii. 369; with Richard of Cornwall on his crusade, iv. 44; his companions, *ib.*, note; returns, iv. 188; his valour at Saintes, iv. 213; remains with Henry III. at Bordeaux at great expense, iv. 231; takes the cross, iv. 629; endeavours to get money from the crusaders as Richard of Cornwall did, *ib.*; his interview with the Pope on this, iv. 630; had been deprived of the title of earl by Henry III., *ib.*; the Pope grants his request, *ib.*; he collects 1,000 marks and more, iv. 636; leader of the English on the crusade, v. 76; departs with his mother's blessing, *ib.*; his reception by St. Louis, *ib.*; follows St. Louis on his march from Damietta, v. 130; hatred and envy of the French for him, v. 131; St. Louis in vain tries to prevent this, *ib.*; had seized a tower full of Saracen ladies, *ib.*; his consequent fame, *ib.*; his capture of a caravan of merchants near Alexandria, v. 132; the spoil seized by the French, *ib.*; offers to share it with the army, *ib.*; the French seize the whole, v. 133; complains to St. Louis, *ib.*; insolence of the count of Artois to him, *ib.*; St. Louis powerless to prevent this, *ib.*; leaves the army and goes to Acre, v. 134; at Acre animates the English with the Templars and Hospitallers to act independently of the French, *ib.*; St. Louis sends to, on hearing of the offer of the surrender of Cairo, v. 142; returns to him and forgives his enemies, *ib.*; attacks Mansourah with the count of Artois, v. 147, 166; present at the remonstrance of the Master of the Templars, v. 148; tries to heal the quarrel between him and the count, v. 150; insolent speech of the count of Artois, v. 151; his answer, *ib.*; advances against the Saracens, *ib.*; surrounded by the enemy, v. 152; exhorted to fly by the count, *ib.*; refuses, *ib.*;

Longespée, William—*cont.*
his prowess in the battle, v. 153; his death, v. 153, 154, 159, 166, 196; vi. 192; his mother's vision, v. 153, 154; her reception of the news of his death, v. 173; his conduct contrasted with that of the count of Artois, v. 280; superior as a martyr to St. Edmund of Canterbury, *ib.*; speech of the Soldan respecting his bones, v. 342; lights seen above his tomb, *ib.*; his bones removed to Acre and buried in the church of the Holy Cross, *ib.*; his shield of arms, vi. 474.
....., William (his son), injured at a tournament at Blythe, v. 557; dies, v. 609; the wardship of his lands given to queen Alienora, v. 612, 621.
Longotheta, Paul of, murdered, near San Severo, iii. 555.
Lord, our, genealogy of, i. 25, 77; birth of, i. 80, 81; flight into Egypt, i. 85; His return, i. 89; with the doctors, i. 90; His baptism, i. 94; call of His apostles, *ib.*; miracles, *ib.*; His transfiguration, i. 95; call of the seventy, *ib.*; His Passion, *ib.*; letter of Pilate to Tiberius respecting, *ib.*; His coat found and brought to Jerusalem, i. 255; some of His blood sent to Henry III., iv. 641; vi. 142; brought by him to Westminster, iv. 641; v. 29; defence of its genuineness by bishop Grosseteste, vi. 138; impression of His foot brought from Palestine by the Dominicans, v. 81, 82; this placed in Westminster Abbey by Henry III. with the blood, v. 82, 195.
Lorraine (Lotharingia), the duke not an elector to the empire, iv. 455, note.
....., Godfrey, duke of; *v.* Bouillon, Godfrey of.
....., Henry, count of, letter to Henry I., duke of Brabant, respecting the Tartars, iv. 109.
....., Matthew II., duke of, joins Frederick II., iv. 577.
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Loth (called consul Leil), Uther commits the British army to, i. 231; made king of Norway by Arthur, i. 239.
Lothaire I., emperor, i. 379; crushes a conspiracy in Saxony, *ib.*
..... II., emperor, ii. 153; succeeded by Conrad III., ii. 166.
Lothaire, king of Kent; *v.* Hlothære.
Lothian (Laudian, Lodonesium), surrendered by Eadgar to Kenneth of Scotland, i. 468; remains in possession of the Scotch kings till the reign of Henry II., *ib.*; the leader of the men of, slain at the battle of the Standard, ii. 169; surrendered by Malcolm IV. to Henry II., ii. 214; wasted by the English nobles in pursuit of William, king of Scotland, ii. 289; Alexander III. does homage to Henry III. for, v. 268.
Loudun (Losounum), the castle surrendered to Henry II., ii. 212.
Louis I., emperor, succeeds Charles, i. 371; said to be crowned by Pope Leo III., *ib.*; expels Seloamyr, king of the Abotrites, i. 372; Bernhard, king of Italy, put to death for conspiracy against, *ib.*; holds a council at Aachen, *ib.*; dies, i. 379.
..... II., emperor, dies, i. 386.
..... III., emperor, i. 437.
..... III., king of the Franks, i. 414.
..... IV., king of the Franks, sent for, by count Hugo from England and crowned at Laon, i. 451.
..... VI., king of the Franks, succeeds Philip I., ii. 135, 137; his quarrel with Henry I., ii. 143; attacked by Theobald of Blois, *ib.*; summons the counts of Anjou and Flanders to his aid, *ib.*; invades Normandy, but is forced to retire, *ib.*; his battle with Henry I., ii. 146, 147; his flight, ii. 147; gives the county of Flanders to William, son of Robert of Normandy, ii. 153; his realms invaded by Henry I., ii. 155; prevented from aiding William, count of Flanders, *ib.*; his genealogy, *ib.*; makes peace

Louis VI.—*cont.*
with Stephen, ii. 166; Eustace, son of Stephen, does homage to, *ib.*; dies, *ib.*; his reception of Pope Paschal II. and other Popes, vi. 107, 108.
..... VII., king of the Franks, crowned by Pope Innocent II. at Rheims, ii. 157; vi. 109; succeeds his father, ii. 166; marries Alienora of Aquitaine, *ib.*; their two daughters, *ib.*; his opposition to Peter, archbishop of Bourges, ii. 179; his person put under an interdict by Eugenius III., *ib.*; persuaded by St. Bernard to receive the archbishop, and promises to go to Jerusalem, *ib.*; general forced aid through France for his crusade, *ib.*; follows Conrad III. in his march, ii. 180; his battle at the fords of the Mæander, ii. 181; crosses Laodicea, *ib.*; reaches Jerusalem with his queen, ii. 182; agrees to besiege Damascus, *ib.*; treachery there, ii. 183; returns home, ii. 183, 184; his quarrel with Geoffrey Plantagenet, ii. 184; with Eustace, son of Stephen, meets Geoffrey and his son at Arques, *ib.*; peace made, and he receives Henry's homage for Normandy, *ib.*; divorces his wife Alienora, ii. 186; his anger at her marriage with Henry, *ib.*; his unwillingness that his daughters by her should be disinherited, *ib.*; joins four others to strip Henry of his dominions, *ib.*; besieges and takes Neufmarché, ii. 186, 187; the Vexin ceded to, by Geoffrey of Anjou, ii. 187; enters Normandy and burns Tillières and the village of Verneuil, *ib.*; makes peace with Henry II., *ib.*; for the peace, surrenders Verneuil and Neufmarché, receiving 2,000 marks, ii. 204; marries [Constance], daughter of Alfonso of Spain, ii. 210; his reception of Henry II. at Paris, ii. 215; at Toulouse, while Henry is near with an army, *ib.*; Toulouse spared by Henry on his account, *ib.*; his sister Constance, *ib.*; at enmity with Henry II., *ib.*; adheres to Alexander III. in the schism, *ib.*; receives him in France, vi. 105; his anger at Henry's getting possession of Gisors, ii. 216; fortifies Chaumont against him, *ib.*; put to flight there, and the castle seized by Henry II., *ib.*; marriage of his daughter Margaret to the young Henry, *ib.*; makes peace with Henry II. at Freteval, ii. 218; goes to Pontigny, takes archbishop Thomas to Sens, and provides for him for four years, ii. 234; quarrels with Henry II. in 1167, ii. 239; burns Andely, and loses many of his men on his return to France, *ib.*; his meeting with Henry II. near Paris on the affairs of archbishop Thomas, ii. 262; his advice to archbishop Thomas, *ib.*; Henry says he is ready to satisfy the archbishop before him, ii. 263; meets Henry and the archbishop at Montmirail, ii. 274; meets them with the archbishop of Sens and bishop of Nevers at Freteval, ii. 275; the young Henry goes to, ii. 286; invades Normandy and takes Albemarle castle, ii. 288; compels William of Albemarle and Simon de Montfort to surrender to him, *ib.*; takes Driencourt, *ib.*; on his way to Arques loses the count of Boulogne, *ib.*; besieges Verneuil with the young Henry, *ib.*; messengers from Henry II. requiring him to leave Normandy, *ib.*; flies, and returns to France, *ib.*; Philip, count of Flanders, swears in his presence to make the young Henry king of England, ii. 291; besieges Rouen, ii. 295; forced to raise the siege by Henry II., *ib.*; gives up the young Henry's cause, *ib.*; persuades Henry II.'s sons to come to terms with their father, *ib.*; his colloquy at Nonancourt with Henry II., ii. 300, 301; treaty of peace with Henry II., ii. 301; engages to go on the crusade, *ib.*; lands at Dover to visit the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury, ii. 309; received with great honour by Henry II., *ib.*; his reception by the arch-

Louis VII.—*cont.*

Louis VII.—*cont.*
bishop and bishops and nobles at Canterbury, *ib.*; his gifts to the college of Canterbury in honour of the martyr, *ib.*; Henry II. displays his treasure to, and makes a present in token of friendship, *ib.*; after three days in Canterbury returns to France, *ib.*; has his son Philip crowned in his lifetime, ii. 314; dies at Paris, and is buried at Barbeaux, *ib.*; had built the Cistercian monastery at Barbeaux, *ib.*

Louis VIII., son of Philip II., king of the Franks, during the inundation of the Seine goes with his father to St. Geneviève, ii. 422; agreement respecting his marriage between Philip and John, ii. 461; John gives him Evreux, &c. and receives his homage, ii. 462; married to Blanche of Castile, ii. 474, 661 *n.*; married by Elias, archbishop of Bordeaux, at Portmort, ii. 462; takes his wife to Paris, *ib.*; archbishop Geoffrey would not go to the marriage, ii. 467; knighted by his father at Compiègne, ii. 524; his territories attacked by John's Flemish forces, ii. 572; besieges Montcontour, ii. 573; his marriage to Blanche no good to John, *ib.*; sent by his father against John, and prepares for battle near Roche-au-moine, ii. 577, 578; his and John's armies retreat from each other, ii. 577; v. 637; elected king by the English barons, ii. 647; v. 192; Saher, earl of Winchester, and Robert Fitz-Walter offer him the crown, ii. 648; requires 24 hostages, *ib.*; prepares to undertake the expedition, *ib.*; sends precursors to London, *ib.*; their reception, *ib.*; his letter to the barons, engaging to be at Calais, prepared to cross, ii. 650; Guala sent to him by Innocent III. to prevent his expedition, *ib.*; forbidden by Guala to enter England, ii. 651; his right to England through his wife's mother, Alienora, queen of Castile, ii. 652; injuries done

Louis VIII.—*cont.*
to him by John, *ib.*; excommunication threatened if he perseveres in the attempt, *ib.*; his speech to his father, *ib.*; goes to his father at Melun, and prays to be allowed to make the attempt, ii. 653; prefers excommunication to being false to the barons, *ib.*; Philip grants him leave, but not openly, *ib.*; sends ambassadors to the Pope to claim his right, *ib.*; crosses from Calais in the fleet prepared by Eustace the monk, *ib.*; lands at Stonar in Thanet, *ib.*; his arrival, vi. 65; John does not dare to meet him, ii. 654; John flies from him, *ib.*; quits his ships at Sandwich, *ib.*; reduces all the province except Dover castle, *ib.*; goes towards London and takes Rochester castle, *ib.*; his reception in London, *ib.*; receives the homage and fealty of the barons and citizens there, *ib.*; swears to restore the good laws and the lost heritages, *ib.*; reduces the neighbouring country, *ib.*; writes to demand the fealty of the king of Scots and other nobles, *ib.*; many join him, *ib.*; makes Simon Langton his chancellor, *ib.*; persuaded by him to have mass celebrated in spite of the excommunication, *ib.*; excommunicated by the legate Guala, *ib.*; joined by many of John's foreign troops, ii. 655; leaves London and reduces all Kent except Dover, *ib.*; reduces Sussex, *ib.*; opposition of William de Colingeham, *ib.*; reduces Winchester and the whole province, *ib.*; Marlborough castle surrendered by Hugh de Neville, *ib.*; besieges and takes Odiham, *ib.*; all the southern provinces submit except Dover and Windsor castles, *ib.*; Essex and Suffolk reduced, ii. 656; letter from his ambassadors at Rome giving an account of their proceedings, *ib.*; reasons for John's dethronement and for Louis's claim to the throne and Innocent's answers, ii. 657–663; despoils Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, ii. 663; occupies

Louis VIII.—*cont.*
Norwich castle, *ib.*; seizes Thomas de Burgh and puts these parts under tribute, *ib.*; reduces Lynn, *ib.*; returns to London, *ib.*; gives Gilbert of Ghent the sword of the county of Lincoln, *ib.*; sends him to keep in check the garrisons of Nottingham and Newark, *ib.*; Yorkshire submits, *ib.*; Holland in Lincolnshire made tributary, *ib.*; Northumbria reduced to him by Alexander II., king of Scots, *ib.*; the benefices of clerks and religious who had given him aid sequestrated by the legate, *ib.*; blamed by his father for leaving Dover castle untaken behind him, ii. 664; sends for an engine to his father, and lays siege to Dover, *ib.*; swears not to leave it till he has taken it and hanged the defenders, *ib.*; his camp there like a fair, *ib.*; the barons go to him there, ii. 665; his intended treachery to the barons revealed by the viscount de Melun on his deathbed, ii. 666; had given the barons' lands and castles to Frenchmen, ii. 667; many think of returning to John, *ib.*; his long and vain siege of Dover, *ib.*; his party weakened by their being excommunicated, iii. 2; his attempt to make Hubert de Burgh surrender Dover castle, iii. 3, 5; praises Hubert's constancy, iii. 4; his joy at John's death, iii. 4, 5; determines to reduce the smaller castles in England, iii. 5; raises the siege of Dover and returns to London, *ib.*; the houses, &c. he had built before the camp at Dover burnt, *ib.*; besieges and captures Hertford castle, *ib.*; refuses its guardianship to Robert Fitz Walter, iii. 6; besieges Berkhampstead castle, *ib.*; its surrender, iii. 8; goes to St. Alban's and demands homage from the abbat, *ib.*; threatens to burn the abbey and town on his refusal, *ib.*; induced to accept a fine of 80 marks instead, iii. 9; returns to London, *ib.*; puts his soldiers and foreigners into the castles and lands taken in spite of his oath, iii. 11; the

Louis VIII.—*cont.*
English barons in consequence inclined to leave him, *ib.*; skirmish at Mountsorel, *ib.*; his messengers at Rome tell him that the sentence of excommunication will be confirmed by the Pope, iii. 13; makes a truce with Henry III. and crosses, *ib.*; his party weakened by the defection of the younger Marshal, *ib.*; sends a body of soldiers to the relief of Mountsorel castle, iii. 15; his soldiers plunder St. Alban's, iii. 16; atrocities of his army on its march to Lincoln, iii. 17; their wretched condition, iii. 17, 18; speech of the legate against him to the royal army on its way to Lincoln, iii. 19; excommunicated by the legate, *ib.*; defeat of his party at Lincoln, iii. 20–22; had made Gilbert of Ghent earl of Lincoln, iii. 22; his soldiers go to him in London after the battle of Lincoln, iii. 24; his speech to the fugitives, *ib.*; his defeat here arises from his excommunication, iii. 25; sends messengers to his father and his wife on the state of his affairs, *ib.*; speech of Philip on hearing of his condition, iii. 25, 26; Philip is afraid to send aid directly, from his being excommunicate, and so puts it upon Blanche, iii. 26; Blanche sends a considerable body in aid, *ib.*; this put under the command of Eustace the monk, *ib.*; Eustace's defeat and death, iii. 27–29; the fleet defeated by very few English ships, v. 734; his grief on hearing of this, iii. 28; offers to the legate and William Marshal to come to terms, iii. 30; with the young king they meet him at Staines, and peace is arranged, iii. 30; vi. 68; terms of the peace, iii. 30, 31; absolved and leaves England, iii. 31; v. 192; his followers in England not so bad as those of Edward, v. 594, 598; borrows a large sum from the London citizens, iii. 31; conducted to the sea by William Marshal, *ib.*; the clergy who sided with him excepted from the absolution, suspended and

Louis VIII.—*cont.*
heavily fined, iii. 31, 32; collects an army at Philip's desire to attack the Albigeois iii. 57; besieges Toulouse, *ib.*; returns home, *ib.*; the cry Montjoye used by his partisan Constantine in London, iii. 72; this man's execution made a pretext for his refusing to restore the rights of Henry III. as settled by the treaty, iii. 31, 73, 77; crowned king on Philip's death, iii. 77; Henry III. sends to demand Normandy, *ib.*; his answer refusing, *ib.*; succeeds Philip II., iii. 82; leads an army against Rochelle, iii. 83; its surrender, iii. 84; all Poitou submits to him and he returns, *ib.*; exasperated by Jane, countess of Flanders, against the pretended Baldwin, iii. 90; sends Hugh, count de la Marche, to seize Richard of Cornwall at La Réole, iii. 93; Fawkes de Breauté seized and presented to, iii. 94; Savary de Mauléon in his service, iii. 97; offer of Raymond of Toulouse to do homage to, iii. 106; the legate Romanus intends to show the advice of the prelates to, *ib.*; takes the cross against the count of Toulouse at the instance of the legate, iii. 110; requires letters from the Pope to prevent the king of England from invading his dominions while he is on the crusade, *ib.*; appoints a day for the crusading army to meet at Lyons, *ib.*; Henry III. postpones the invasion, iii. 111; prophecy that he would not return alive from the expedition or that he would throw the country into confusion, *ib.*; prepares for the expedition at Lyons, iii. 114; invests Avignon and swears to take the city, *ib.*; account of the siege, iii. 115; v. 92, note [6]; orders the bodies of the slain to be thrown into the Rhone, iii. 116; takes several towns, &c. near Avignon, iv. 22; goes to the abbey of Montpensier to avoid the plague, iii. 116; his threats to Theobald of Champagne, *ib.*; said to be poisoned by him through illicit love for queen Blanche, iii. 116, 196; his death, iii. 116; iv. 225; v. 24; this kept concealed by the legate, iii. 116; his body embalmed, iii. 117; buried at Paris, iii. 118; on his death regrets his retention of the lands belonging to the king of England, iii. 325; said by Henry III. to have been saved in England by William Marshal, iv. 157; his oath to Henry III. to restore his rights before he left England, iv. 203, 204; tells this to his son before his death, iv. 204; sufferings of England from his invasion, iv. 313; grief of queen Blanche at his death, v. 354.

Louis IX., king of the Franks:
In 1226, the prelates summoned to his coronation by his mother Blanche, iii. 118; demands of the nobles that the prisoners should be freed, and their lands restored, *ib.*; they refuse to come to the coronation till certain things had been amended, *ib.*; crowned by the counsel of the legate Romanus on St. Andrew's day, *ib.*; the duke of Burgundy and others refuse to go to the coronation, *ib.*
In 1227, reconciled with the nobles through his mother, iii. 123; receives their homage and gives them some of the royal castles and lands, *ib.*; thus destroys the effect of the embassy of Henry III. to the nobles of Britanny, Normandy, &c., *ib.*
In 1228, sends an expedition into Provence against Raymond of Toulouse, iii. 156.
In 1230, collects an army against Henry III. and advances to Angers, iii. 195; besieges and takes Oudon castle, *ib.*; gives many of the French barons leave to return home, iii. 196; vainly endeavours to bring the nobles to peace, *ib.*; disinherits the nobles who had endeavoured to induce Henry III. to attempt to

Louis IX.—*cont.*
In 1230—*cont.*
recover Normandy, iii. 198; meets and is reconciled with his nobles, iii. 198, 199.
In 1231, advances against Britanny, iii. 204; opposed by the count of Britanny and Ranulf, earl of Chester, and makes a truce with Henry III. for three years, *ib.*
In 1234, invades Britanny, iii. 297; his interview with Peter Mauclerc, iii. 298; grants Britanny to his son for life, *ib.*
In 1235, the empress Isabella on her journey to Germany in fear of his confederates, iii. 321; aid against him promised by Frederick II. to Henry III., iii. 325; under his mother's influence will not surrender the English lands in France to Henry III., *ib.*; prevents the marriage of Henry III. and Jane of Ponthieu, iii. 328.
In 1236, conducts Alienora of Provence on her way through France to England, iii. 336; proposal of Frederick II. to Henry III. that Richard of Cornwall should be sent against him, iii. 340; had married the eldest sister of Henry's queen, iii. 362; disturbances on account of his mother's influence, iii. 366; the French nobles make peace with him, iii. 370; quiets the disturbance at Orleans, iii. 371.
In 1237, visited by William, elect of Valence, iii. 388; prepares to go to Vaucouleurs with an army at the summons of the emperor, iii. 393; gives no presents to his father-in-law, the count of Provence, when he passes through France on his way to England, iii. 413.
In 1238, cited by Richard of Cornwall as being free from uxoriousness, iii. 477; messengers to, from
Louis IX.—*cont.*
In 1238—*cont.*
the Saracens, to ask aid against the Tartars, iii. 488; buys relics from Baldwin II., iii. 518; his help to Robert Bugre, iii. 520.
In 1239, prevents Thomas, count of Flanders, from stopping long in England, iii. 617; letter of Pope Gregory IX. to, to say he had deposed the emperor, and elected Robert, count of Artois, in his place, iii. 624; answer to this, and action of the French nobles, iii. 625, 626.
In 1240, permits Thomas, count of Flanders, to come to England, iv. 19, 20; applied to, for aid by the count of Provence, iv. 22; many towns recovered from, by the count of Toulouse, iv. 23; collects an army against the count of Toulouse, iv. 23; vi. 520; inquires of Frederick II. whether he is the cause of this, *ib.*; Frederick exculpates himself, and the count says Frederick was ignorant of his invasion, iv. 24; birth of his daughter Margaret, *ib.*; removes his treasure from the Temple, because the Templars and Hospitallers will not assist the French in Palestine, iv. 25; honours Richard of Cornwall in his passage through France, iv. 45; sends his marshal to conduct him, *ib.*; will not allow the collected money for the Pope to be sent till he knows the Pope will keep his word, iv. 59, 60; receives the crown of thorns from the emperor Baldwin, iv. 75, 91; payment for this, iv. 75; account of its being brought to Paris, iv. 75, 76.
In 1241, obtains the cross from Baldwin, iv. 90; price paid for it, *ib.*; account of its being brought to Paris, iv. 90–92, 641; builds the Sainte Chapelle for these and other relics, iv. 92; the count of Pro-

Louis IX.—*cont.*
In 1241—*cont.*
vence sends to, for help against the count of Toulouse, iv. 105; writes to the emperor and the count of Toulouse on his behalf, iv. 106; dialogue with his mother respecting the Tartars, iv. 111; letter of Frederick II. to, against the Pope, iv. 119; makes his brother Alfonso count of Poitou, iv. 137, 178, 189; knights several nobles at the same time, iv. 138; injury thus done to Richard of Cornwall, *ib.*
In 1242, Alfonso complains to him of Hugh de Lusignan, iv. 179; promises of Hugh, by the aid of the Poitevins and Gascons, to restore the lands taken by him from Henry III., *ib.*; Henry III. accused by his own nobles of breaking the truce with, iv. 183; discussion at the parliament in England respecting the treaty, iv. 185, 186; preparations against Henry III., iv. 188; naval armament at Rochelle, iv. 188, 189; his cause weakened in Poitou by Peter of Savoy and the bishop of Hereford, iv. 190; preparations againt Henry III. iv. 195; advances towards Poitou *ib.*; the Poitevins and Gascons fortify themselves against him, iv. 197; loses many men by pestilence, iv. 198; seizes English merchants in France, *ib.*; orders the coasts to be guarded, iv. 199; besieges Fontenay-l'Abattu, iv. 202; messengers come to, from Henry III., iv. 203; his answers to them, *ib.*; offers to resign Poitou and the greater part of Normandy, *ib.*; his message to Henry III., iv. 204; fears the treachery of the kings of Arragon and Castile, and the counts of Toulouse and la Marche, *ib.*; fears especially his father's oath to Henry III. which

Louis IX.—*cont.*
In 1242—*cont.*
he had told him before his death at Avignon, *ib.*; Henry III. defies him by certain Hospitallers, iv. 205; speech to his nobles, *ib.*; their answer, *ib.*; the death of Constantine Fitz-Athulf in London releases him from his father's oath, iv. 206; takes Fontenay, but spares Hugh de Lusignan's son, *ib.*; sends him to be imprisoned in Paris, iv. 207; other castles surrender to, *ib.*; takes Fontenay-le-Comte, *ib.*; prepares to besiege Vouvant, *ib.*; the castle surrendered on certain conditions, iv. 208; regrets of Hugh de Lusignan that he had attacked him, *ib.*; on Henry III.'s ill treating the French merchants, &c. orders the count of Britanny not to spare the English, iv. 209; advances to Taillebourg, *ib.*; it submits, iv. 210; his army in sight of the English, *ib.*; his reception of Richard of Cornwall, iv. 211; grants a truce for a day and night, iv. 212; escape of the English, *ib.*; pursues them to Saintes, *ib.*; skirmish at Saintes, iv. 213; Henry III. sold to, by Hugh de Lusignan, iv. 633; the advance of his army terrifies Hugh de Lusignan, iv. 214; interview with Hugh's messengers, *ib.*; advice of the count of Britanny, iv. 215; terms offered to Hugh by, *ib.*; these accepted, iv. 216; sends Hugh and the count of Britanny to attack the count of Toulouse, *ib.*; prepares to blockade Saintes and seize Henry III. there, iv. 218; enters Saintes, and it is surrendered to him, iv. 219; pursues Henry III. to Cartelègue, iv. 220; Reginald de Pons surrenders Pons to, *ib.*; ejects the Poitevins from Pons, *ib.*; William l'Archevêque deserts the English and goes to, iv. 221; the viscount de Thouars

Louis IX.—*cont.*
In 1242—*cont.*
makes his peace with, *ib.*; Poitou goes over to, *ib.*; his kind reception of Hertold, iv. 223; Mirebeau surrendered to, and he gives it again in charge to Hertold, *ib.*; Montauban almost the only place left to the English, *ib.*; intends to pursue Henry III. as far as Blaye and Bordeaux, iv. 224; quarrels in his army, iv. 225; its distress from want of provisions, *ib.*; pestilence among the soldiers and nobles, *ib.*; taken ill himself, *ib.*; his youth and delicacy, *ib.*; forced, therefore, to make a five years' truce with Henry III., *ib.*; returns to France, iv. 226; takes possession of Saintes, and restores its walls, *ib.*; takes oaths from the guardians of other castles, &c., *ib.*; puts faithful castellans into the castles, *ib.*; recovers from his illness, *ib.*; summons the prelates and religious orders, and asks an aid for attacking the Albigeois, *ib.*; his accusation against the count of Toulouse, iv. 227; a twentieth granted to, *ib.*; allows the English nobles to go home through France, iv. 228; his speech on the occasion, *ib.*; his speech about Henry III., iv. 231.
In 1243, makes a truce for five years with Henry III., retaining all his conquests, iv. 242; the townships taken from him in Poitou restored, *ib.*; puts a stop to the piracies of the count of Britanny, iv. 243; messengers sent by the French exhorting the cardinals to elect a pope, iv. 249; the ancient privilege given by St. Clement to St. Denis, *ib.*; despises Hugh de Lusignan, iv. 252; Hugh accused before, *ib.*; asks the prayers of the Cistercians, iv. 257; exhorted by Ivo of Narbonne to make peace in Europe and to attack the Tartars, iv. 277.
Louis IX.—*cont.*
In 1244, compels the French who have lands in England to give up these or their lands in France, iv. 288; the treaty broken by Henry III.'s proceedings on this, *ib.*; prevented by illness from going to war, *ib.*; sends a messenger to meet bishop William de Raleigh at Abbeville, and to order the mayor to defend him, iv. 295; the plague in his army, iv. 346; his kindness to bishop William de Raleigh, iv. 360, 390; Frederick II. submits himself to his disposition and that of Henry III. and their baronages, iv. 372; goes to Citeaux with his mother and brothers, iv. 391; the Pope prays him to defend him from the emperor, iv. 392; promises aid to him, *ib.*; the emperor's messengers present on the occasion, iv. 393; his dangerous illness, iv. 397; thought to be dead by those about him, *ib.*; recovers after being touched by the cross, crown of thorns, and lance, *ib.*; his mother promises for him that he shall take the cross, *ib.*; takes the cross on his recovery, iv. 398; vi. 112.
In 1245, vindicates his wife's right to her property against the claims of her youngest sister, iv. 405; does not allow the Pope to enter France, iv. 410, 422; sends aid to the Holy Land against the Kharizmians, iv. 416; procures a preacher for the crusade to be sent to France, *ib.*; mission to Pope Innocent IV. to complain of grievances to the French church, vi. 99; compels Odo, archbishop of Rouen, to restore to the abbey of St. Denis the money he had taken to obtain his promotion, iv. 429; offered as surety for the emperor to the Pope by Thaddæus of Sessa, but refused by the Pope, iv. 433; his proctor obtains a fort-

Louis IX.—*cont.*
In 1245—*cont.*
night's delay for the emperor from the Pope, iv. 437; meets Innocent IV. at Cluny, iv. 484, 504, 523; his endeavours after peace between Innocent IV. and Frederick II., iv. 484; his determination to go to Jerusalem, *ib.*; fixes a day for another interview when Frederick should be present, *ib.*; goes to Macon, iv. 485; buys the county of Macon from the countess, *ib.*; takes possession of Provence on the death of Raymond Berenger IV., *ib.*; requests Innocent IV. to send a legate to preach the crusade in France, iv. 488; suspected by Henry III., iv. 489; many French nobles follow his example and take the cross, *ib.*; acts as a preacher for the crusade, iv. 490; his device to make crusaders, iv. 502.
In 1246, Innocent IV. endeavours at Cluny to excite him against Henry III., iv. 504; his refusal, *ib.*; reasons against this policy, *ib.*; Provence given up to, by Beatrice, iv. 505; her daughter given to, to be married to Charles of Anjou, *ib.*; requests Henry III. to prolong the truce in Poitou, iv. 506; offers to give up all the English continental dominions, except Normandy, if this is secured to him, *ib.*; the truce prolonged, *ib.*; endeavours to reconcile Innocent IV. with Frederick II., iv. 523; leaves Innocent in anger at his refusal, iv. 524; Beatrice of Provence given to his charge, iv. 545, 546; gives her and Provence to Charles of Anjou, iv. 546; fortifies a port in Provence, *ib.*; allowed by the Pope to extort a subsidy for his crusades, iv. 561, 562.
In 1247, fears of Henry III. that he will invade Gascony, iv. 594; refuses to allow any money to be sent to the Pope, iv. 601; holds a parliament for his crusade, iv. 607; had received a demand for submission from the king of the Tartars, *ib.*; preparations for his crusade, iv. 608; his regulations respecting English money in France, *ib.*; gives an example to Henry III. by his new statutes, iv. 614; English nobles and prelates take the cross from his example, iv. 629; William Longespée prepared to go with him, iv. 630; at the translation of St. Edmund at Pontigny, iv. 631; vi. 129; grants a privilege to the English who visit his shrine, iv. 631; his severity against those who clip the coin, iv. 632; sends friars through the country to make restitution to all wronged by the royal tax gatherers, iv. 638; interview with Richard of Cornwall, iv. 646; is ready to restore the English rights in France, but is hindered by his nobles, *ib.*; refers the question of Normandy to the bishops of Normandy, *ib.*; invites Hacon, king of Norway, to join him in his crusade, iv. 651; answer of Hacon refusing, *ib.*; gives Hacon letters patent allowing him to touch at and buy provisions in France, iv. 652; these brought by Matthew Paris, *ib.*; sends certain persons to the Pope to complain of injuries to the French church, vi. 131.
In 1248, many nobles prepare to join his crusade, v. 1; his miraculous recovery from illness, *ib.*; attempt of his mother and the bishop of Paris to induce him to give up the crusade, v. 3; their cautions to him against Frederick II., Henry III., the Albigeois, Poitevins, &c., v. 3, 4; resigns the cross and takes it again, v. 4; his severity against cor-

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In 1249, Henry III.'s pretence of a war with him, v. 51; Henry III. forbidden to attack any portion of his dominions during his crusade, *ib.*; winters in Cyprus, v. 70; sends the count of Bar and the lord of Beaujeu to the Venetians for provisions, *ib.*; they send some, *ib.*; Frederick II. persuades others to send provisions and sends some himself, *ib.*; writes to the Pope to reconcile him with Frederick, *ib.*; reconciles many nobles in Cyprus and elsewhere, and the Templars and Hospitallers, v. 71; Henry, son of Frederick and Isabella, writes to him to give up to Henry III. his old continental dominions, *ib.*; Frederick writes for this, *ib.*; his answer, *ib.*; eagerness of the Saracen princes to meet him in battle, v. 72; his reception of William Longespée and the English, v. 76; his vessel the first to touch the

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In 1250, many English nobles and prelates take the cross to aid him, v. 98; bad example of the collection of money for his crusade, v. 102; injury to the crusade from the English crusaders not starting, v. 103; success, but subsequent defeat of the French at Damietta, v. 105; terms of peace offered by the soldan, *ib.*; the kingdom of Jerusalem offered in exchange for Damietta, v. 106; inclined to accept these terms, but prevented by the arrogance of the count of Artois, v. 88, 106; famine in the army, v. 106; many apostatize, v. 107; mocking message of the soldan, v. 107; vi. 163; bears all with patience, v. 107; the faith of many in the army begins to waver, v. 108; when offered a part of the body of St. Edmund refuses it, v. 113; supplies of money sent to, when encamped at Damietta, v. 116; way in which it was sent, v. 117; guard left at Damietta, *ib.*; false rumours of his successes, v.

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In 1254, sends certain Saracen converts to France with letters patent, v. 425; his example had induced them to embrace Christianity, *ib.*; exhorted to return in consequence of the danger of France from Flanders, v. 433; had parted with many castles and cities for his ransom, *ib.*; France threatened by Henry III., v. 434; hastens his return, *ib.*; his fear of the Genoese and Pisans whom he had supplanted at Damietta, *ib.*; his debts to them, *ib.*; the question of the succession to Flanders and Hainault submitted to, v. 436; adjudges Flanders to William de Dampierre and Hainault to John d'Avesnes, *ib.*; remonstrance of the latter, *ib.*; his grievous loss through the war in Flanders, v. 438; his recall in consequence of this, *ib.*; hates and exiles the Jews, v. 441; complaints of him by Henry III., v. 450; returns from Palestine and lands near Montpelier, v. 453; still carries the cross, v. 454; his short truce with the king of Germany, *ib.*; his reception in France, *ib.*; his grief after his return, v. 465; consoled by a bishop, *ib.*; gives Henry III. leave to pass through France, v. 467, 476; wish of Henry III. to see him, v. 475; his orders respecting the reception of Henry III., v. 476; meets him at Chartres, *ib.*; his liberality to him, *ib.*; his offers to Henry III. as to his residence in Paris, v. 478; conducts him to the Sainte Chapelle and other places, v. 479; dines with him at the Old Temple, *ib.*; order and number of the guests, v. 480; speech of Henry III. to, and his answer, *ib.*; Henry III. sleeps in his palace, v. 481; with Henry III. for eight days, *ib.*; his speeches to him, v. 481, 482; they separate, v. 483.
In 1255, sends an elephant to Henry III., v. 489; his endeavours for the liberty of the Paris scholars, v. 506, 507; asks the daughter of Alfonso X. for his son, v. 509, 510; John Mansel sent to, by Henry III. to ask for a passage through France, v. 516, 548.
In 1256, holds a parliament, v. 547; makes a doubtful peace with the Germans and Flemings, v. 561; threats against Henry III., v. 585; as protector of the Cistercian order objects to the restoration of Stephen, abbat of Clairvaux, v. 596; his progress through Normandy, v. 606.
In 1257, embassy from Henry III. to prolong the truce, v. 611, 620; fortifies the castles of Normandy, v. 626, 636; embassy from Henry III. to demand his rights, v. 649, 650; would have answered modestly, but the French peers and his brothers refuse to listen to it, v. 650; takes the part of Alfonso X. against Richard of Cornwall, v. 657; Alfonso threatens Richard with his aid, *ib.*; the embassy to demand the English rights returns uselessly, v. 659; Richard asks for

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his rights, v. 660; these postponed till after the parliament in Lent, *ib.*; his brothers and the nobles refuse to grant them, v. 663.
In 1258, seizes and fines the Asti merchants at the Pope's request till Thomas of Savoy was released, v. 674, 675; embassy sent to, by the English barons, v. 690; requested to allow the Poitevins to remain in France, v. 702; refuses on account of their defamation of queen Alienora, v. 703; requested again, and grants them permission to pass through to Poitou, v. 710; attempts to secure peace with England, v. 713; parliament at Cambray, between the kingdoms of France, England, and Germany, v. 720; will not go, because Henry III. is not there, v. 721.
In 1259, peace arranged with England, v. 737; embassy to, v. 741; Henry III. resigns his claims on Normandy, *ib.*; peace hindered by the claims of the countess of Leicester, v. 745; the ambassadors return with nothing done, *ib.*
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Louis, duke of Bavaria; *v.* Bavaria, Louis I., duke of.
Louis, landgrave of Thuringia; *v.* Thuringia, Louis IV., landgrave of.
Louth, Gervase, abbat of, given a place in Ireland by Stephen for building an abbey, ii. 203; complains to Stephen of his ignorance of the Irish language, *ib.*; the soldier Owen sent to him as an interpreter, *ib.*
Louvain, the duke of, an elector to the kingdom of Germany, v. 604.
....., Henry I., duke of, Richard passes through his territories on his way home, ii. 403; marriage of his daughter Mary with Otho IV., ii. 443; his forces join John's army at Bouvines, ii. 578; sent by Frederick II. to conduct the empress Isabella to him, iii. 319; his feast with Henry III. at Westminster, iii. 320.
Louviers (Loures, Loviers), conference between Richard and Philip II. at, ii. 416; the manor of, granted to the see of Rouen by Richard, ii. 440.
....., Alard de, taken prisoner near Gisors, ii. 449.
Lovel; *v.* Luvel.
Lucan, born at Cordova, iii. 367, 384; put to death by Nero, i. 108; quoted, i. 73, 75, 537; ii. 355, 579; iv. 651; v. 77, 131, 266, 280, 365, 528, 594, 603; incorrectly, i. 59.
Lucera (Luceria), the church in ruins, iii. 557; Frederick II. prepared to rebuild, *ib.*; (Nuchera), founded by Frederick II. and filled with Saracens, v. 473, 497, 681; his defence of this, v. 474; an asylum for Conrad and Manfred, *ib.*; a thorn in the eye of the Roman church, *ib.*; the army under Berthold of Hohenburg and cardinal Ottaviano advances against, v. 474, 497; the army afraid to attack the city, and the citizens to advance against the army, v. 475, 498.
Luci (Lucy, Lusci), Richard de, excommunicated by archbishop Thomas at Vezelay, ii. 234; appeals and is absolved, *ib.*; to be sent by Henry II. to the Roman court against archbishop Thomas, ii. 240; justiciary, ii. 301; lays the foundation for Westwood monastery, *ib.*; dies, ii. 309.
....., Geoffrey de (lord of Newington), one of John's evil counsellors, ii. 533; not one of the confederate barons in 1215, ii. 588; appointed guardian of some of the Yorkshire castles by John, ii. 641; with the army assembled for the relief of Lincoln, iii. 18; takes the cross, iii. 369; goes to Palestine with

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Richard of Cornwall, iv. 44, note [6]; takes the Cross again, iv. 629; v. 99.
....., Geoffrey de; *v.* London, St. Paul's, deans of.
Lucian, martyred at Antioch, i. 154.
Lucian, writes the revelation of St. Stephen, i. 178.
Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari, expelled by Constantius and relapses into Arianism, i. 165.
Luciferani, Milan the refuge and receptacle of the, iii. 375.
Lucinia, requests Pope Cornelius to translate the bodies of SS. Peter and Paul, i. 140; her burial of the body of St. Paul, *ib.*
Lucius (Verus), releases the Romans from their debts, i. 123; associated in the empire (called Aurelius Commodus), i. 126; his war with the Parthians, *ib.*; dies, i. 127.
Lucius I., Pope, i. 140.
..... II., Pope, ii. 176; sends the pall to Henry of Blois, bishop of Winchester, *ib.*; wishes to make Winchester an archiepiscopal see, *ib.*; dies, ii. 177.
..... III., Pope, ii. 317; confirms the election of Geoffrey Plantagenet to Lincoln, *ib.*; dies, ii. 324, 325; had confirmed the right of the prior of Binham to Westley, v. 177.
....., letters of:
To the English archbishops and bishops in defence of the parishioners of the cells of St. Alban's, 1181–1183: *Dilecti filii nostri*, vi. 40.
To Henry II. about the kingdom of Jerusalem, 1185: *Cum cuncti prædecessores*, ii. 322, 323.
Lucius, son of Coel, i. 129; his letter to Pope Eleutherius, i. 129; gives freedom to the churches of Britain, i. 130; dies at Gloucester, i. 132.
Lucius, killed by Arthur, i. 240.
Lud, king of the Britons, restores the walls of London, i. 71; has his ashes
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placed in a brazen image, and this placed over the gate of London, i. 200, 201.
Ludecan, king of Mercia, i. 374; subscribes Offa's charter, vi. 3; slain by Ecgberht, i. 374.
Ludgate, i. 201.
Ludlow (Ludehlawe), the castle held by Gervase Paganel against Stephen, ii. 167; besieged and taken by Stephen, ii. 170.
Luhunum, *i.e.* Kirkleatham, *q.v.*
Luke, chaplain of Hubert de Burgh, gives him the Viaticum before the sea fight with Eustace the monk, iii. 28; *v.* Dublin, archbishops of.
Luke, chaplain of Henry III., offered by him to the monks for the see of Durham, but rejected, iii. 113.
Lumonoi, lake of (*i.e.* Loch Lomond), i. 236.
Lunar phenomenon in 734, i. 336; in 1106, ii. 132; in 1200, ii. 474; in 1252, v. 278; in 1253, v. 367; weather signs from the moon, v. 176.
Lundy island, piracies of William Marsh in, iv. 193; site of his castle there, iv. 195.
Lunebourg, John, duke of, his losses in the war in Flanders, v. 438.
Lupescar, a Provençal, attacks Philip II.'s territories by Richard's order, ii. 421; under John attacks Beauvais, *ib.*
Lupus, St., bishop of Troyes, sent with St. German into Britain to eradicate Pelagianism, i. 186, 356; his victory over the Picts and Scots, i. 187.
Lusignan (Liziniacum, Lizinnun), castle of, surrendered to Louis IX., iv. 215.
Lusignan, Guy de, count of Joppa and Ascalon, made governor of the kingdom of Jerusalem, ii. 321; had married Sibylla, sister of Baldwin IV., *ib.*; removed from the government, *ib.*; artifice of Sibylla to secure the crown for him, ii. 325, 326; summons all the force of the kingdom against Saladin, ii. 327;

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advances to Tiberias, *ib.*; evil omen before the battle, *ib.*; taken prisoner by Saladin in the battle, ii. 328, 378; sent to Damascus, ii. 328, 329; kept there for a year, ii. 334; released by Saladin after taking an oath to abjure the kingdom, *ib.*; his oath quashed by the clergy of the kingdom, *ib.*; joined by many pilgrims, ii. 335; refused entrance into Tyre by Conrad of Montferrat, *ib.*; with the Templars, Hospitallers, Venetians, &c. lays siege to Acre, *ib.*; occupies the hill of Toron close to Acre, *ib.*; descends and pitches his camp before Acre, *ib.*; beats back Saladin's attack, ii. 336; his battle before Acre, ii. 353; his position at the siege of Acre, ii. 360; Richard insists on his kingdom being restored to him, ii. 375; consents to Henry de Champagne being made king, and is made king of Cyprus, ii. 378.
....., Geoffrey de, slays one of the friends of Richard, count of Poitou, ii. 331; attack of Richard on him, *ib.*; helped by Henry II.'s money, *ib.*; conquered by Richard, *ib.*; his castle Mervant taken by John, ii. 573; shuts himself up in Novent (Vouvant) and is besieged there by John, *ib.*; surrenders to John through Hugh's influence, *ib.*; his castle Moncontour besieged by Louis, *ib.*; does homage to John, *ib.*
....., Hugh de (le Brun) X., count de la Marche, attacked by the Greeks at Mategriffon, ii. 367; had been betrothed to Isabella of Angoulême, ii. 462, 478; comes to Arthur's aid in his attack on Mirebeau, ii. 478; truce granted to, by John, ii. 573; procures the surrender of Geoffrey de Lusignan and his castle Novent to John, *ib.*; does homage to John, *ib.*; John's daughter Joanna granted to him, *ib.*; arrives at Damietta, iii. 41; sent by Louis VIII. against Richard of Cornwall at La Réole, iii. 93; his defeat and flight,
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ib.; one of the leaders of the rising in France in 1236 against the influence of queen Blanche, iii. 366; his nephew slain at Orleans, iii. 371; attacks Orleans and slays some of the citizens, *ib.*; refuses to do homage to Alfonso, who had deprived Richard of Cornwall of Poitou, iv. 178; advised to persist in this by his wife Isabella, *ib.*; invited to spend Christmas with Alfonso, *ib.*; his speech to Alfonso, *ib.*; burns the house where Alfonso had given him sojourn and with Isabella rides off, *ib.*; Alfonso complains of this to Louis IX., iv. 179; his preparations for war, *ib.*; sends to England for aid, *ib.*; promises to aid Henry III. to recover his lands in France, *ib.*; said only to care for English gold, and to despise the English army, iv. 181; anger in England at this, *ib.*; asks Henry III. only for money, and promises to provide men, iv. 189; his preparations for the war begun, iv. 195; siege of his castle Fontenay l'Abattu by Louis IX., iv. 202; a son of his defends it, *ib.*; fear of, by Louis IX., iv. 204; Henry III. calls him father and defies Louis IX. for attacking him, iv. 205; his castle taken, but his son spared, iv. 206, 214; his son sent to Paris to be imprisoned, iv. 207; the wardens of his other castles submit, *ib.*; his castle of Vouvant attacked, *ib.*; this surrendered on certain conditions, iv. 208; his fear and regrets, *ib.*; leader of the English army at Taillebourg, iv. 210; speech of Henry III. to, on his bringing no aid, *ib.*; his answer to him and Richard of Cornwall, iv. 211; swears the promises were only made by Isabella, *ib.*; his skirmish with the French at Saintes, iv. 212, 213; his object in making the attack, iv. 213; his fear at the approach of the French army, iv. 214; loses Fontenay, Vouvant, Villers-en-Bois, Fontenay le Comte, *ib.*; induces the count of Britanny and the bishop of Saintes to intercede for

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him with Louis IX., *ib.*; terms offered him by Louis, iv. 215; origin of his title *de la Marche*, iv. 216; advised to accept the terms by the count of Britanny, *ib.*; consents after hesitation and deserts Henry III., *ib.*; had exhausted Henry III.'s treasure, *ib.*; received into favour by Louis IX., *ib.*; sent to attack the count of Toulouse, *ib.*; becomes a bitter enemy to Henry III., iv. 218; deserted by Henry III. and despised by Louis IX., iv. 252; accused in public of crime before Louis IX. and Alfonso, *ib.*; his accusers challenge him to purge himself by battle, *ib.*; accepts this, *ib.*; his son, freed from prison, offers to do battle for him, *ib.*; speech of Alfonso against this, *ib.*; the duel prevented by the French nobles, iv. 253; freed, and bound more strongly to the French rule, iv. 254; payments made to, by Henry III., *ib.*; elected one of the representatives of the French nobles against the clergy, iv. 591; had sold Henry III. to Louis IX. at Saintes, iv. 633; mortally wounded at Damietta, vi. 159; dies at Damietta, v. 89, 158; his treason to Henry III. in Poitou, v. 89; his shield of arms, vi. 475.

....., Hugh de (le Brun) XI., count de la Marche, his son, Saintes committed to, by Henry III., iv. 217; hatred of the citizens for, *ib.*; sends a messenger to warn Henry III. of his danger at Saintes, iv. 218; said to be slain in Egypt, v. 158.

....., Guy de, sire de Cognac, son of Hugh X., knighted by Henry III. at Tonnaye, iv. 209; income given to, *ib.*; sends a messenger to warn Henry III. of his danger at Saintes, iv. 218, 633; comes to England, iv. 627; his reception by Henry III., iv. 628; proposes a tournament with Richard, earl of Gloucester, iv. 633; this forbidden by Henry III. in fear for him, *ib.*; many in England fond of, *ib.*; enriched by Henry III. on his departure, iv. 650; comes to England from Egypt, v. 204; had escaped from Damietta, *ib.*; goes to Feversham, is well received, and obtains the loan of horses from the abbat, *ib.*; on arriving in London returns neither thanks nor the horses, v. 205; the king's reception of, and gifts to, *ib.*; enriched by the king, v. 229; sails from Witsand with Simon de Montfort, v. 263; driven back to Witsand, *ib.*; lands at Dover, *ib.*; met by the king, *ib.*; the Londoners ordered to meet and receive him well, *ib.*; fills his bags and returns home, *ib.*; the freemen of Benauges and La Réole granted to him and his brothers, v. 410; they severely punish the Welsh in the royal army in Gascony for a raid, v. 442; gifts of Henry III. to, v. 450, 515; they advise Richard of Cornwall to accept the kingdom of Germany, v. 602; oppose the demands of the barons at Oxford, v. 696; swear they will not resign their castles or incomes, v. 697; they fly to their brother Æthelmar at Winchester, v. 698; escape to Boulogne, v. 702; refusal of St. Louis to allow them to stay in France, v. 703; queen Margaret complains of their defaming her sister queen Alienora, *ib.*; pursuit of, by Henry de Montfort, *ib.*; shut up in Boulogne, *ib.*; their treasure seized at the New Temple, v. 704; again request St. Louis to allow them to pass through France to Poitou, v. 710; this granted, *ib.*; complaints of, to the Pope by the barons, vi. 401, 405, 407; prefer leaving England to answering the complaints against them, vi. 403; said to have been present at the outrage against Eustace of Lynn, vi. 405, 406.

....., Alice de, daughter of Guy, proposal of Henry III. to marry her to Gilbert de Clare, v. 364, 366.

....., Geoffrey de, sire de Chateauneuf, son of Hugh X., knighted by Henry III

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....., ..., his chaplain, used as a buffoon by himself and the king, v. 329; Preston given to, by Henry III., *ib.*; scene in the garden of St. Alban's, *ib.*; his worthless character, *ib.*

....., ..., Oliver, one of his family, outrage on Eustace of Lynn by, vi. 223; excommunicated, vi. 225.

....., Æthelmar de, son of Hugh X.; *v.* Winchester, bishops of.

....., William de Valence, son of Hugh X.; *v.* Valence, William de.

....., Aelesia de, daughter of Hugh X., comes to England, iv. 627; her reception by Henry III., iv. 628; married to John, count of Warrenne, iv. 629.

....., prior of, outrage by, on Eustace of Lynn, vi. 223.

Lutgershall (Lutegareshale) castle, given by Richard to John, ii. 348.

Luton (Leitune, Loitonia, Luitona, Luitonia, Luituna), the Danes slaughtered at, in 914, i. 443; composition respecting the vicarage between St. Alban's and the see of Lincoln, iii. 44; 32 freemen of, deprived of their tenements by Fawkes de Breauté, iii. 88; pool at, made by Fawkes to the injury of St. Alban's, iii. 120; his dream at, v. 323; assembly at, against the nuncio Martin, iv. 420; tournament near, forbidden by Henry

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III., iv. 633; Biscot belongs to its soc, vi. 37; *v.* Leighton.

Luvel, Philip, takes the cross, v. 101; called from the stewardship of the earl of Winchester to the king's service, v. 261; made justiciary of the Jews, v. 261, 345; accused of taking bribes from the Jews and others, v. 261, 345; the king's anger with him, v. 261; restored to favour by payment of a fine through John Mansel's influence, *ib.*; but removed from his office, v. 262; supplicates Alexander III. of Scotland to reconcile him with Henry III., v. 270; when steward of the earl of Winchester in Galloway, had known and given presents to Alexander II. and his queen, v. 270, 271; request of Alexander III. in his favour, v. 271; reconciled with Henry III., *ib.*; this done by John Mansel's advice and assistance, *ib.*; made treasurer while Henry III. was at St. Alban's by John Mansel's advice, v. 320, 345; the king requests the Coventry monks to elect him bishop, v. 613; witnesses the king's confirmation of the charter of the abbat of St. Alban's, v. 672; accused to the king of injuring the forests, v. 714; anger of the king, v. 715; his defence, *ib.*; handed over to the marshal to be imprisoned, *ib.*; had made friends and is liberated, *ib.*; removed from his office, v. 719; offers the king money, v. 720; dies at Hamestable, v. 731; his property seized by the king, *ib.*; grants a writ to St. Alban's, vi. 252, 343; accounts of the sheriff of Northumberland brought before, vi. 344.

....., William, holds Castle Cary against Stephen, ii. 167.

Luxemburg, Henry III., count of, joins William of Holland against Margaret of Flanders, vi. 253.

Lycurgus, king of Thrace, Henry III. compared to, v. 409.

Lydda (St. George), the crusaders reach, ii. 94; incorrectly called Eliopolis, *ib.*; the body of St. George at, *ib.*; the church of St. George in, destroyed by the Turks, *ib.*; made subject to Robert, bishop of Ramla, *ib.*; the Turks defeated near, ii. 97; its name Diospolis, ii. 107; the see suffragan to that of Jerusalem, ii. 109; attacked by the Arabs and Egyptians, ii. 127; restored to the Christians in 1241, iv. 142.

Lynn (Len, Lenna), captured and made tributary by Louis, ii. 663; John received with joy at, ii. 667; William, bishop of Sabina, goes to, iv. 626; he stays there three months, and thence sails to Norway, iv. 627.

....., Eustace of, official of archbishop Boniface, denounces the dean and chapter of St. Paul's as excommunicate, v. 217, 218; requires the prior of St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark, appointed by the elect of Winchester, to leave, v. 349; excommunicates him on his refusal, *ib.*; orders him to be seized and taken to Maidstone, *ib.*; seized at Lambeth by the order of the elect of Winchester and dragged to Farnham, v. 350; vi. 223, 224; escapes to Waverley, v. 351; urges the archbishop to punish the outrage, v. 352; account of this by the archbishop, vi. 222; statement made before the Pope, vi. 405; the king's uterine brothers engaged in the outrage, vi. 406.

....., Nicholas of, vi. 416.

Lyon-la-forêt (Silva leonum, Liuns), Henry I. dies at, ii. 161; the castle taken by Philip II., ii. 477.

Lyons (Lugdunum), St. Anselm at, ii. 38, 127; Richard and Philip II. go to, ii. 363; the bridge at, breaks, and many are drowned, *ib.*; proceedings at (probably an error for Laon), respecting Louis's attempt on England, ii. 651; the crusading army against the count of Toulouse, to meet at, iii. 111; preparations of Louis VIII. at, iii. 114; formerly

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called Agauno, iii. 614; the crusaders at, in 1239, *ib.*; Pope Innocent IV. goes to, iv. 395; the English abbats summoned to the council at, iv. 410; fire in the Pope's chamber at, iv. 417; a citizen of, maims the Pope's doorkeeper, iv. 418; Peter of Savoy satisfies the Pope for this, *ib.*; popular report as to the reason for the Pope's coming to, iv. 429; council of, v. 193, 194; account of its opening, iv. 430–432; deprivation of the emperor at, iv. 456; v. 194; regulations for the crusade issued at, iv. 456–462; constitutions of the council, iv. 462–472; these generally approved, iv. 473; the English bishops sign the charter of tribute at, iv. 479; the prelates sign the bull of deposition of the emperor at, *ib.*; the council dissolved, *ib.*; privileges granted to the English church at, iv. 519–522; grievances of the church of England brought before the council, iv. 527–529, 557; Frederick II. advances towards, with his army, but retires, iv. 637; interview between Pope Innocent IV. and Louis IX. at, in 1248, v. 22; departure of Louis IX. from, v. 23; reception of Richard of Cornwall by Innocent IV. at, v. 111, 347; threats to remove the Pope from, by St. Louis's brothers and the duke of Burgundy, v. 175; the Pope complains of the behaviour of archbishop Boniface at, v. 226; departure of Innocent IV. from, v. 236, 248; sermon of cardinal Hugh de S. Caro to the citizens, v. 237; long stay of Innocent IV. at, v. 417; letters of Innocent IV. dated at, iv. 412, 414, 455, 501, 509, 618, 619; v. 45, 110, 178, 233, 300; vi. 118, 119, 125, 134, 135, 149, 151, 152, 170, 174, 200, 201, 202.

....., bishops of:

Fotinus, i. 116, 125; martyred, i. 126.

Irenæus, i. 129; martyred, i. 131.

Justus, dies in Egypt, i. 171.

Dalfinus (*i.e.*, Annemundus) tonsures St. Wilfrid, i. 292.

Lyons, bishops of—*cont.*
Godwine, consecrates Brihtwald archbishop of Canterbury, i. 312.
....., archbishops of:
Hugh, receives St. Anselm, ii. 127.
Rainald de Fores, at the council of Bourges, iii. 105; claims primacy over the archbishop of Sens, iii. 106; answer of his proctor to the legate Romanus, iii. 107.
Aimery Guerry, resigns, iv. 425, 429.
Philip of Savoy, elect of Valence, iv. 425; allowed by the Pope to keep the incomes of both sees, iv. 426; is also provost of Bruges, *ib.*; his character, *ib.*; head of the papal military forces, *ib.*; accompanies Pope Innocent IV. to Lyons and protects him there, vi. 444; threats against, in case he should defend the Pope at Lyons, v. 175; the Pope forced to submit to his will there, v. 226; accompanies the Pope in his departure from Lyons, v. 236, 248; vi. 444; his expenditure in the Pope's cause, v. 248; vi. 444; besieges Turin with archbishop Boniface to release Thomas of Savoy, v. 548, 565; his abundance of treasure, v. 548; *v.* Valence, bishops of.
Lysias, tutor of Eupator, slain by Demetrius, i. 68.
Lysimachus, his battle with Seleucus, i. 64.
Lysimachus, succeeds Menelaus as high priest of the Jews, i. 67; his death, *ib.*

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Macaire, St., taken by Richard of Cornwall, iii. 93.
Macbeth, of Scotland, receives Osbern and Hugh, i. 522; defeated by Siward and deprived of his kingdom, i. 523.
Maccabæus, Judas, his rising against Antiochus, i. 68; attempt of Alchimus to excite Demetrius against, i. 69.
....., Jonathan, high priest of the Jews, *ib.*; put to death by Tripho, *ib.*
....., Simon, succeeds Jonathan, *ib.*
....., John, succeeds Simon and is called Hircanus, i. 69, 70.
Maccus (Maco), slays Eilric with his son and brother on Steinmor, i. 458.
Maccus, of Man, does homage to Eadgar, i. 466; one of the eight kings who rowed him on the Dee, i. 467.
Macedonians, the, i. 165, 167; synod of Constantinople against, i. 171.
Macedonius, bishop of Constantinople, founds the sect of the Macedonians, i. 167.
Macemunt, king of the Saracens [the Emir el Mumenim Abu-Yakoub-Youssouf], besieges Santarem, ii. 320; his death, *ib.*
Macharius, monk in Egypt, i. 179.
Machutus, St. (St. Malo), educated by St. Brendan, i. 246.
Macon (Masen), Louis IX. goes to, in 1245, iv. 485.
....., Stephen, count of (called Stephen of Burgundy), heads a body of crusaders, ii. 125; killed at Ramla, ii. 127.
....., John de Braine, husband of Alix, countess of, his alliance with Henry III. and war with the counts of Champagne and Flanders, iii. 195.
....., Alix, countess of, sells the county to Louis IX., iv. 485; gives the money to the poor, *ib.*; takes the veil at [Maubuisson, near] Pontoise, *ib.*
Maconville, burnt by Henry, duke of Normandy, ii. 187.
Macrinus, emperor, i. 134; slain, *ib.*
Madden, son of Locrinus and Gwendolen, i. 24; succeeds his father, *ib.*; his sons, *ib.*; his death, i. 25.

Magdalene, St. Mary, history of, i. 102–105 ; her death, i. 108 ; visits St. Godric, ii. 269 ; her body at Vezelay, ii. 363.
Maggi, Manuello de', of Brescia, succeeds Brancaleone as senator of Rome, v. 612 ; follows Brancaleone's example, *ib.*; oppresses the Romans and studies to please the Annibaldi, v. 662.
Magla, son of Port, lands in Britain, i. 229.
Magna Villa ; *v.* Mandeville.
Magnus, king of Norway, threatens to invade England, i. 517 ; prevented by the attack of Swegen, king of the Danes, *ib.*
Maguelonne (Magalonia), Pope Gelasius II. lands at, vi. 108.
....., William d'Antignac, bishop of, goes with Simon de Montfort to the relief of Muret, ii. 567.
Mahomet, i. 269–272 ; ii. 185 ; iii. 344–360 ; story of his death, i. 271, 295 ; iii. 351, 360 ; worshipped by the Saracens as Christ by the Christians, ii. 400 ; gives his followers the Koran, ii. 401 ; had obtained the Koran from an apostate monk, Sergius, iii. 40 ; his character, *ib.*; his pedigree, iii. 344 ; his adultery and lust, iii. 348 ; his speech to his disciples, iii. 349 ; false miracles ascribed to, iii. 350 ; his successors, iii. 351 ; his teaching, iii. 356 ; his story about the ark, iii. 357 ; his last days, iii. 360 ; his image at Mecca falls, iv. 345 ; rumour of the destruction of his tomb, v. 630 ; vi. 348, 349.
Maidion, of Antioch, disputes against Paul of Samosata, i. 142.
Maidstone (Maidenstone, Maydenestane), John Mansel poisoned at, v. 80 ; the prior of St. Thomas, Southwark, taken to, v. 349 ; injuries done at, by order of the elect of Winchester, v. 350.
....., church of, given to John Mansel by Henry III., iv. 154.
....., Ralph of, leaves Paris after the riots in 1229, iii. 168 ; *v.* Hereford, bishops of.
Maidul, Peter de, taken prisoner near Gisors, ii. 449.
Mailgun-ap-Mailgun, surety for Senena, wife of Griffith, iv. 318 ; his charter of fealty to Henry III., iv. 320.
Mailli, Giles de, takes the cross, iv. 490.
Majorca, taken by James I. of Arragon and the citizens of Marseilles, iii. 305, 384 ; taken by Ferdinand III., v. 193.
Malachana de Volta, Enrichetto, son of Perrin de, the church of Westley confirmed to, by Innocent IV., v. 177.
Malcolm I., king of Scots, Cumberland given to, by Edmund, i. 455 ; does homage to Eadred, i. 456.
..... II., king of Scots, defeated by Cnut, i. 509.
..... III., king of Scots, the kingdom given to, by Edward the Confessor, i. 523 ; the English nobles fly to, after Hastings, ii. 2 ; marries Margaret, ii. 2, 3 ; their children, ii. 2 ; receives the English exiles kindly for Margaret's sake, ii. 3 ; ravages the North of England, *ib.*; submits to William I., ii. 4 ; meets William at Berwick, ii. 8, note [1] ; does homage to William, ii. 8 (*see also* note [1]) ; harries England, ii. 30 ; compelled to do homage, *ib.*; anecdote of him and a traitor among his nobles, *ib.* he and his son invade England and are slain, ii. 33 ; his bones found at Tynemouth, in 1257, v. 633 ; vi. 370 ; had been slain and buried by Robert de Mowbray, v. 633 ; vi. 371 ; his ravages in Northumbria, vi. 371 ; slain by the river Alne by Morell, vi. 371 ; his bones demanded by the Scots, but a peasant's sent instead, vi. 372.
..... IV., king of Scots, succeeds David, ii. 190 ; surrenders Carlisle, Bamborough, Newcastle, and Lothian to Henry II., ii. 214 ; receives the county of Huntingdon, *ib.*; does homage to Henry II. and the young Henry at Woodstock, ii. 222.
Malcolm of Cumbria, does homage to Eadgar at Chester, i. 466 ; one of the

Malcolm of Cumbria—*cont.*
eight kings who rowed him on the Dee, i. 467.
Maldon (Meldona, Melduna), built by Edward the Elder, i. 444; relieved from the Danes by Edward, *ib.*; Byrhtnoth, ealdorman of the East Saxons, slain by the Danes at, i. 475.
Malesart (Malzeard) castle, taken by the Northerners under Geoffrey, elect of Lincoln, ii. 294.
Malespina, Conrad, marquis of, deserts Frederick II., iv. 268.
Malet (Mallet), William, disinherited by Henry I., ii. 137.
....., William, one of the confederate barons in 1215, ii. 585; one of the 25 barons, ii. 605; excommunicated by Innocent III., ii. 643.
....., Robert, said to be slain at Gaza, iv. 25; dies of the pestilence with the French army, iv. 225.
Malgo, king of the Britons, i. 249; his infamy and power, *ib.*
Malim, son of Madden, i. 24; slain by his brother, i. 25.
Malmesbury (Meldunum), directions for the brethren and sisters of, i. 384, note [4]; J. Scotus settles at, and is murdered by his scholars, i. 417; Æthelstan buried at, i. 452; Ealdgyth sent to, by Æthelred on her husband's death, i. 493; the castle taken by Henry, duke of Normandy, ii. 191.
....., abbats of:
St. Aldhelm; *v.* Sherborne, bishops of.
John Wallensis, suspended by Martin, iv. 285.
....., William of, reference of Geoffrey of Monmouth to, i. 310; quoted as the author of the Historia Britonum, ii. 11; finishes his English history, ii. 176.
Malmistra, Mamistra (Messissé), reduced by Tancred, ii. 66; earthquake at, ii. 141.
Malo, St. (Mauloum), Henry III. lands at, iii. 194; *v.* Machutus, St.
Malta, Henry, count of, wishes to defend Damietta after the defeat of the crusading army, iii. 70.
Malure, Anketil, sued by Hubert de Burgh, vi. 73.
Malvern, Alwine, founder of, dies, ii. 174.
Malvoisin castle, built before Bamborough castle by William II., ii. 36.
Maminot, Walkelin (first baron), holds Dover castle against Stephen, ii. 167; surrenders it to the queen, *ib.*
Mammæa, sends for and hears Origen, i. 135; causes many martyrdoms under Maximinus, i. 137.
Man (Moina, Mona, Monia), isle of, occupied by Cæsar, i. 73; subdued by Æthelred II., i. 479; Matilda de Braose and her son captured in [incorrectly printed May], by John, ii. 530; some of the nobles of, aid in the rising in Galloway against the daughters of Alan of Galloway, iii. 364.
....., Harald, king of, knighted by Henry III., iv. 551.
..... Magnus, king of, knighted by Henry III., v. 549.
....., bishops of:
Subject to the see of York, ii. 188.
Wimund, of Savigny, the first bishop, blinded and expelled, ii. 188.
John of Seez, *ib.*
Manchester (Maniecestria), rebuilt and garrisoned by Edward the Elder, i. 445.
Mandello, Robacomes de, podestà of Florence, accused of heresy by Ardingo, archbishop of Florence, iii. 585.
Mandeville, Geoffrey de; *v.* Essex, earls of.
....., Robert de, excommunicated by Innocent III., ii. 644.
....., William de; *v.* Essex, earls of.
Manfred (Memfred), son of Frederick II., left bailiff of Conrad in the empire and in Sicily in his father's will, v. 217; the nobles of Apulia do homage to, v. 460; Alexander IV. continues the war against him, v. 473; Nocera a refuge for, v. 474, 497; the papal army under Ottaviano

Manfred—*cont.*
Ubaldini goes against, v. 474, 498; speech of a certain marquis to, v. 498; destroys the papal army, v. 499; Henry III. swears to go to Apulia against, v. 520; a crusade against, preached by Rustand, v. 521; false rumour of his death and submission to the Pope put forth by Rustand, v. 530; submission of the Apulians to, v. 531; acknowledged as the legitimate son of Frederick II., v. 571, 572; story of his mother's marriage to Frederick, v. 572; the Sicilians and Apulians submit to, *ib.*; had taken Naples, Barletta, Capua, and other towns, *ib.*; inclines the hearts of all to him, *ib*; the Pope asks for peace with, *ib.*; hatred of, to Pope Alexander IV., v. 665, 699; love of, for Brancaleone, v. 665; joy at the Pope's humiliation, *ib.*; promises to help Brancaleone, *ib.*; Brancaleone favours him, v. 699; gapes after the empire, *ib.*; crowned king of Apulia, v. 722; makes bishops without the Pope's consent, *ib.*; homage done to and seisin given of the cities and castles, *ib.*; complaints of Henry III. of this, *ib.*; his shield of arms, vi. 474.

Manichæus, heresy of, i. 144.

Mannan, the Danish jarl, slain by Edward the Elder, i. 444.

Mannia, Gisolfo de (called Gillelmus), taken prisoner in the castle of Capaccio, iv. 575; mutilated by order of Frederick II., *ib.*

Mannun (*i.e.*, St. Patrick), i. 224.

Mansel, John, sent to Italy by Henry III. in aid of Frederick II., iii. 485; his prowess, *ib.*; put in possession of the church [prebend] of Thame by Henry III. through a papal provision, iv. 152; opposition of Grosseteste to this, *ib.*; threatened with excommunication by Grosseteste, iv. 153; gives way and resigns the church, *ib.*; Maidstone and Howden given to, iv. 154; captures Peter Origo, seneschal of the count of Boulogne, at Saintes, iv. 213; his vigour at

Mansel, John—*cont.*
the siege of Vérines, iv. 236; his wound, iv. 236, 237; the king more attached to him than before, iv. 237; is chancellor of St. Paul's and made one of the king's chief counsellors, iv. 294; sent by the king to the prelates to forbid their complying with the papal demands, iv. 375; receives the great seal from the king, iv. 601; made provost of Beverley by the archbishop of York, and accepted by the king, *ib.*; sent to Germany to bring about a marriage between Edward and a daughter of the duke of Brabant, iv. 623, 645; his failure and return, iv. 623, 624; his illness from poison at Maidstone, v. 80; takes the cross, v. 101; feeds the Dominican chapter in Holborn, v. 127; sent by Henry III. to induce the Winchester monks to elect Æthelmar de Valence to the see, v. 179; intercedes with Henry III. for Henry of Bath, v. 213; Henry III. refuses to admit him as a surety for Henry of Bath, v. 214; restrains his enemies from attacking him, v. 223; makes interest for his brother-in-law Geoffrey Childewike, v. 129, 234; intercedes in vain for the abbat of Westminster, v. 239; appointed arbitrator with Richard of Cornwall in the question between the abbat and convent of Westminster, *ib.*; partially reconciles Philip Luvel with Henry III., v. 261; furthers and aids the request of Alexander III. by which Luvel is completely reconciled, v. 271; his settlement of the quarrel between the abbat and convent of Westminster, v. 303; had been the intimate friend of the abbat, v. 303, 304; procures that Philip Luvel be made treasurer, v. 320; his enormous income, v. 129, 355; sent by Henry III. to Alfonso X. to ask his sister for Edward, v. 396, 397; letter accrediting him for this, and to make peace, vi. 284; this accomplished, v. 397; obtains certain liberties for pilgrims to Compostella, *ib.*; his testimony

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to the good faith of Alfonso X., *ib.*; brings back a charter from him quit-claiming Gascony to Henry III., v. 450; sent by Henry III. to Edinburgh to investigate the condition of the king and queen of Scotland, v. 505; his entry into the castle, *ib.*; soothes the queen and brings her husband to her, v. 506; opposition of the Scotch nobles at first, but subsequent peace, *ib.*; sent by Henry III. to St. Louis to ask for a passage through France, v. 516, 548; finds this useless in consequence of the defeat of the papal armies and returns, v. 547, 548; his banquet to the king and queen, king and queen of Scots, and others at Tothill, v. 575; its grandeur, *ib.*; intercedes for the sheriff of Northampton, v. 580; sent into Germany on behalf of Richard of Cornwall, v. 604, 622; at the parliament in Lent 1257, v. 622, 625; saves from death the fraudulent collectors of the money for the London walls, v. 663; treasurer of York, and witnesses the king's confirmation of the charter of St. Alban's, v. 672; founds a house of regular canons near Romney, v. 690, 691; sent by the barons to meet Richard, king of Germany on his proposed return to England, v. 732; one of the ambassadors to France in 1259, v. 741.

....., Claricia, his sister, wife of Geoffrey Rufus (Childewike), daughter of a country priest, v. 129.

Mansourah (Mansor), attacked by Robert, count of Artois, and William Longespée, v. 147, 167; their defeat, v. 147, 152, 167; account of the battle of, vi. 192.

Mansuetus, sent by Alexander IV. to Henry III., v. 679, 685; follows the steps of Herlot, v. 679; his power of absolving, v. 686.

Mantes (Maantum, Mantua), burnt by William I., ii. 24; Philip II. leaves, ii. 448.

Mantua, synod of, in 1067, ii. 4; injury done to, by Pope Gregory IX., iii. 583; won over to the Pope from Frederick II. by the bishop of Palestrina, iii. 632; heresy in, vi. 302.

Manuel, emperor of the East, his colloquy with Conrad III., ii. 180; sends false guides to him, *ib.*; his messengers come to Henry II. at Westminster, ii. 299.

Mar, William, earl of, a party to the treaty between Alexander II. and Henry III., iv. 382; one of those who send it for confirmation to the Pope, iv. 383.

Maraclea in Phœnicia, passed by the crusaders, ii. 93.

Marash (Maresia, Mariscum, Marasia), the crusaders pass by, ii. 65; the main body of the crusading army at, ii. 66; the castle thrown down by an earthquake, ii. 141.

Maravia, duke of (? Otho of Meran), with the crusading army at Acre, iii. 9.

Marc, Philip, castellan of Nottingham, one of John's evil counsellors, ii. 533; he and his brothers banished from England by Magna Charta, ii. 604; ordered by John to fortify Nottingham castle against the barons, ii. 612; at the siege of Mountsorrel castle, iii. 15; carries on a system of plunder and rapine, iii. 33; one of the abettors of William, earl of Albemarle, iii. 60; one of the accomplices of Ranulf, earl of Chester, goes to Northampton, submits and surrenders his castles, iii. 83.

....., Geoffrey, his nephew, banished from England by Magna Charta, ii. 604.

Marcadée, a Provençal, attacks Philip II.'s dominions by Richard's orders, ii. 421; under John attacks Beauvais, *ib.*; captures the bishop of Beauvais and his archdeacon, *ib.*; his speech on presenting them to Richard, ii. 422; with Alienora takes and pillages Angers, ii. 454.

Marcel (Martel), Alan, preceptor of the Templars in England, letter of the Master of the Templars to, on the loss of Damietta, iii. 68.

Marcel (Marceau), St., riots at, between the students of the University of Paris and the citizens, iii. 166.
....., the prior of, lays a complaint before the legate and bishop of Paris, iii. 167.
Marcella, St., i. 102.
Marcellinus and Peter, SS., translation of, i. 374.
Marcellinus, Pope, i. 146.
Marcellus I., Pope, i. 148.
Marcellus, bishop of Ancyra, writes against the Arians and is accused of Sabellianism, i. 165.
March, the (of Ancona), seized and occupied by Frederick II., iv. 449.
Marche, Hugh le Brun, count de la; *v.* Lusignan, Hugh de.
Marchers, the, treachery of, towards the Welsh, v. 717; their defeat by the Welsh under David, *ib.*
Marcian, emperor, i. 191; dies, i. 194.
Marcigny (Marcenniacum), St. Anselm visits St. Hugh at, ii. 113.
Marcion, heresy of, i. 124.
Marcomir, prince of the Franks, i. 170, 171.
Marcus, Pope, i. 163.
Marc, Henry de la, goes as messenger to the Roman court, iv. 551; returns, iv. 560; as justiciary had not put down the robberies at Winchester, v. 56; fines St. Alban's when justice itinerary at Chesterhunt, v. 443, 629; letter of the king revoking this, v. 443, 628; crosses on the king's affairs, v. 560, note [3]; dies on his journey, v. 618; this a punishment for his injustice to St. Alban's, v. 628.
Marelfeld, St. Oswald slain at, i. 282.
Marescallia, near Tiberias, ii. 328.
Margan, nephew of Cordelia, account of, i. 33.
Margan, takes it name from Margan, i. 33; Richard Marshal at, in 1233, iii. 257.
Margaret, daughter of Edward, son of Edmund Ironside, and Agatha, i. 501; ii. 209; comes to England from Hungary with her father, i. 526; left under king Edward's charge on her father's death, *ib.*; attempts to return to Hungary, ii. 2; forced to land in Scotland, *ib.*; marries Malcolm III., ii. 2, 3; her life, ii. 2; her children, *ib.*; the English exiles received by Malcolm on her account, ii. 3; dies of grief on Malcolm's death, ii. 33.
Margaret, daughter of Louis VII., Thomas the chancellor goes to Paris for, as a wife for the young Henry, ii. 215; betrothed to Henry, ii. 216; married at Neubourg, *ib.*; crowned queen by Rotrou, archbishop of Rouen, at Winchester, ii. 286; taken to England by Henry II., ii. 292.
Margaret, daughter of Henry son of David I. of Scotland, mother of Constance of Britanny, wife of Conan IV., ii. 244.
Margaret, daughter of William the Lion of Scotland, given to John as a hostage, ii. 525; vi. 71; married to Hubert de Burgh at York, iii. 67; vi. 71; too near akin with his first wife, iii. 205; her relationship with the countess of Gloucester, vi. 71; had been intended for Henry III. or Richard of Cornwall, vi. 71; said to have been corrupted by H. de Burgh, iii. 222, 618; at St. Edmundsbury, iii. 226; gifts of land to, by Henry III. while there, iii. 271; married to Gilbert Marshal, iii. 373; dies, and is buried in London, iv. 396.
Margaret, natural daughter of William the Lion, wife of Eustace de Vesci, ii. 666.
Margaret, daughter of Leopold VI., duke of Austria, sought in marriage by Henry III., iii. 221; Hubert de Burgh accused of preventing the marriage, *ib.*
Margaret, daughter of Raymond Berenger IV. of Provence and Beatrice of Savoy, married to Louis IX., iii. 335; iv. 21, 22; conducts her sister Alienora through France on her way to England, iii. 336; visited by William, elect of Valence,

Margaret, queen of Louis IX.—*cont.*
iii. 388; present when the Cross was brought to Paris, iv. 90; on her father's death Louis takes possession of Provence, iv. 485; in Egypt, vi. 153, 167, 169; remains with the guard in Damietta, v. 117, 130, 166; persuades the garrison of Damietta to surrender it according to the king's orders, v. 163, 169; account of her condition at Cæsarea, v. 257; her children born in Egypt and Palestine, v. 311; goes to meet Henry III. and her sisters, v. 467; wish of Henry III. to see her, v. 475; meets him, v. 477; at the banquet in the Old Temple, v. 480; sends a jewel to Henry III., v. 489; her complaint of the behaviour of the Poitevins to her sister Queen Alienora, v. 703; mother of the queen of Navarre, vi. 445.

Margaret, daughter of Louis IX., born, iv. 24.

Margaret, daughter of Henry III., born, iv. 48; espoused to Alexander, son of the king of Scotland, iv. 193, 381; at York for the marriage, v. 266; its splendour, v. 268; goes home with her husband, v. 272; committed to the care of Robert de Ros, Stephen Bauzan, and Matilda de Cantelupe, *ib.*; Geoffrey of Langley appointed her guardian by Henry III., but removed by the Scots, v. 340; R. de Ros and John de Baillol accused of unfaithfulness towards her, v. 501; Reginald of Bath, a physician, sent by her mother to see after her health, *ib.*; his interview with her, v. 502; his account of her ill-treatment by her guardians, *ib.*; anger of Henry III., *ib.*; sends to Henry III., v. 504; Richard de Clare and John Mansel go to Edinburgh and have an interview with her, v. 505; her complaints that she is kept from her husband, *ib.*; they soothe her and remedy this, v. 506; interview with her father and mother, v. 507; conduct of R. de Ros respecting her, v. 569; sent for by her father and mother, v. 573; her reception by Henry III. at Woodstock and London, v. 574; at the banquet given by John Mansel, v. 575; intercedes for the sheriff of Northampton, v. 580; put under restraint by the Scotch nobles, v. 656; had summoned Henry III. to come to Scotland with an army, *ib.*; message to, from the king, queen, and nobles of England, v. 740; summoned to England, *ib.*

Margaret, daughter of Henry III.—*cont.*

Marham (Marram) nunnery, near Lynn, founded by Isabella, countess of Arundel, v. 215.

Maria, St., castle of, near Acre, to be rebuilt by the treaty between Frederick II. and Malek-el-Kamel, iii. 175.

Maria; *v.* Mary.

Mariamne, wife of Herod; *v.* Herod.

Marianus Scotus, chronicle of, i. 506; finishes it, ii. 18; his correction of the error of Dionysius, *ib.*; enters religion, i. 521.

Marines, Albert de, excommunicated for his share in the outrage on archbishop Geoffrey, ii. 380.

Marinus, Pope, i. 415; frees the English school from the tribute in deference to Alfred, *ib.*; his gifts to Alfred, *ib.*; dies, i. 418.

Marinus, Pope (Martin III.), i. 454.

Marinus, sent by Pope Innocent IV. to extort money in England, iv. 601, 602; has the powers without the insignia of a legate, iv. 602.

Marisco, Adam de, archbishop Boniface and Henry III. try to have him elected bishop of Ely, v. 619, 635; said to have consented, v. 620; advice of, respecting the settlement of the quarrel between archbishop Boniface and Lincoln, vi. 266, 267.

....., Geoffrey de, acts for the justiciary in Ireland, iii. 197; defeats the Irish under Aedh of Connaught, *ib.*; letter to, against Richard Marshal, iii. 265; joins the confederacy against R. Mar-

Marisco, Geoffrey de—*cont.*
shal, and invades his lands, iii. 266; meets him on his landing in Ireland, iii. 273; confederate with his enemies, *ib.*; his treacherous advice to him, iii. 273, 275; advises him to give way, iii. 277; his sister the wife of Hugh de Lacy, *ib.*; speech of R. Marshal to, *ib.*; had induced his son to send an assassin to murder Henry III., iv. 193; harboured by Alexander II. in Scotland, iv. 202; harboured by Walter Cumin, iv. 380; one of the chief murderers of R. Marshal, iv. 422; his death in disgrace and exile, *ib.*; his shield of arms, vi. 475.

....., Richard de, advises John to pillage the religious orders, ii. 531; chancellor, mentioned as one of John's evil counsellors, ii. 533; while archdeacon of Northumberland, at Rome on John's side for the relaxation of the interdict, ii. 574; the Cistercians pillaged by John by his advice, ii. 581; signs the charter of John giving freedom of election to sees, abbeys, &c., ii. 610; v. 544; sent abroad by John to raise forces for him, ii. 613; of John's family and manners, iii. 43; made bishop of Durham by Guala's influence, *ib.*; *v.* Durham, bishops of.

....., Robert de; *v.* Lincoln, deans of.

....., William de, son of Geoffrey, implicated in the attempt to assassinate Henry III. at Woodstock, iii. 498; odious to Henry III. in consequence, iv. 193; his piracies in Lundy island, *ib.*; had murdered Henry Clement, iv. 194; his capture, iv. 195; carried to the Tower, *ib.*; asserts his innocence of treason and of the murder of Clement, iv. 196; his execution, iv. 196, 202; makes his confession to J. de St. Gilles, iv. 196; his shield of arms, vi. 475.

Mariscum; *v.* Marash.

Marius, succeeds Arviragus, i. 107, 113; pays the tribute to Rome, i. 113; slays Roderick, king of the Picts, *ib.*; gives up Caithness to the Picts, *ib.*; dies, i. 114.

Marius, uncle of Helen, taken to Rome and made senator by Constantine, i. 156.

Mark, St., his gospel and preaching, i. 99; ordains Hermagoras, *ib.*; his labours and martyrdom, i. 101.

Marlborough (Marlebergia, Merleberge), Geoffrey, elect of Lincoln, renounces his election at, ii. 318; the castle given by Richard to John, ii. 348; the castle surrendered to Louis by Hugh de Neville, ii. 655; Henry III. keeps Christmas 1219–20 at, iii. 58; Henry III. dangerously ill at, iii. 102; Henry III. visited at, after his recovery by the earl of Salisbury, iii. 104; Richard of Cornwall goes to William Marshal at, iii. 124.

....., William of, witnesses a deed, vi. 90.

Marmion (of Tamworth), Robert (second baron), had expelled the Coventry monks and made the church into a castle, ii. 177; his death while excommunicated, *ib.*

....., Robert (fourth baron), dies, iv. 174.

....., Philip (fifth baron), seized and imprisoned at Pons, v. 462.

Marmoutier, Geoffrey, abbat of, one of Philip II.'s sureties, ii. 417; his possessions seized by Richard, *ib.*; Hugh, abbat of, a party to the truce between John and Philip II. on Philip's side, ii. 582.

Maroc, river (the Morawa), the followers of W. Sansavoir at, ii. 49.

Maronites, the, in Lebanon, had returned to the church, iii. 398.

Marrah, defeat of Raimund Pelet at, ii. 90; besieged by the crusaders, *ib.*; its situation, *ib.*; its capture, ii. 91; the crusaders keep Christmas at, *ib.*

Marseilles (Marsalia, Marsilia), Richard at, ii. 362, 363; the crusading fleet at, ii. 366; Philip of Albini sails from, to

Marseilles—*cont.*
Damietta, iii. 67; the citizens of, take Majorca, iii. 305; they attack Ceuta, iii. 366; the crusaders sail from, in 1239, iii. 616; many start from, in 1240, iv. 29; Richard of Cornwall starts from, iv. 44, note, 47; Louis IX. goes towards, on his crusade, v. 23 (*see* note [4], where C. reads Egemort, Aigues-Mortes); ill-treatment of the crusaders at, v. 24; the citizens excommunicated by Innocent IV., v. 256.
....., bishop of:
Benedict of Alignano, disseminates false rumours of St. Louis's successes, v. 87, 118; his letter to the Pope with these, vi. 168.
....., Gerard of, excommunicated by Pope Innocent IV., v. 256.
....., William of, proctor at Rome for the abbat of Evesham, vi. 291.
Marsh; *v.* Marisco.
Marshal, John (second baron), brings a charge against archbishop Thomas for the manor of Pagham, ii. 227.
....., John (first baron of Hengham), not one of the confederates in 1215, ii. 588; on John's side at Runnymede, ii. 589; named in Magna Charta, ii. 590; one of the followers of the 25 barons, ii. 605; with John in his march to the North, ii. 636; at the coronation of Henry III., iii. 1; with the armies assembled for the relief of Lincoln, iii. 18; appointed by Henry III. to watch the sea and prevent the arrival of the French sent in aid of Louis, iii. 26; sent by Henry III. to the prelates at Westminster in 1226 to forbid their agreeing to the Pope's demands, iii. 103.
....., William (third earl of Pembroke), swears for Richard that he will meet Philip at Vezelay for the crusade, ii. 354; letter of Richard to, respecting the chancellor, ii. 379; letter of Richard to, giving full powers to the archbishop of Rouen, ii. 380; sent by John to England on Richard's death to obtain the fealty
Marshal, William—*cont.*
of the English, ii. 452; at Northampton induces all to swear fealty, ii. 453; witnesses John's charter of resignation, ii. 546; one of John's sureties for the repayment of the confiscated property, ii. 574; appointed by John to act for him in his absence for the restoration of the confiscated property, ii. 575; a surety for John's good faith in his promise to grant the charter of liberties, ii. 584; sent by John to the barons at Brackley, ii. 586; returns to the barons and relates John's conduct, *ib.*; not one of the confederates, ii. 587; sent by John to the barons to say he would grant their demands, ii. 588; on John's side at Runnymede, ii. 589; named in Magna Charta, ii. 590; one of the followers of the 25 barons, ii. 605; witnesses John's charter of freedom of election to sees, abbeys, &c., ii. 609, 610; v. 543; at the coronation of Henry III., iii. 1; made guardian of the king and kingdom, iii. 2; by Guala, vi. 65; sends letters to all the sheriffs and castellans to require their fealty, iii. 2; at Bristol with Henry, iii. 11; brings back his son to Henry's allegiance, iii. 13; directs the siege of Mountsorrel castle, iii. 15; by the advice of Guala and Peter des Roches summons the castellans to meet at Newark for the relief of Lincoln, iii. 18; leads the army, *ib.*; after the battle of Lincoln orders all the castellans to return home with their prisoners and to keep them till they hear the king's will, iii. 24; reports the news of the battle to the king, *ib.*; speech of Philip II. respecting, iii. 25, 26; his speech in answer to H. de Burgh's exhortation as to the need of preventing the arrival of the French aid, iii. 28; sees the battle, iii. 28, note; besieges London, iii. 30; Louis offers to him to come to terms, *ib.*; with the king and legate meets Louis at Staines and arranges a peace, *ib.*; takes the oath with Henry III., iii. 31; conducts Louis to the

Marshal, William—*cont.*
sea, *ib.*; ordered by the king to besiege Newark castle, iii. 33; goes with their king thither, *ib.*; his conduct of the siege, *ib.*; died and is buried at the New Temple, London, iii. 43, 201; iv. 136; his character, *ib.*; attacks of Llewellyn-ap-Jowerth upon him, iii. 82; had been governor of Henry III., iii. 122; Hubert de Burgh accused of poisoning him, iii. 223; his valour, iii. 273, 275; his shield of arms, vi. 475; said by the king to have saved Louis in England, iv. 157; deaths of his five sons, iv. 492; their mother's prophecy of their deaths, *ib.*; had been excommunicated for seizing the manors of the bishop of Ferns, *ib.*; verses on him by Gervase de Melkeley, iii. 43; iv. 493; the king commands the bishop of Ferns to absolve him in his tomb, *ib.*; his son refusing to restore the manors, the bishop refuses to absolve him, iv. 494; prophecy by the bishop of the end of his sons, *ib.*; condition of his body when the New Temple was dedicated, iv. 495.

....., Henry, his brother; *v.* Exeter, bishops of.

....., William (fourth earl of Pembroke), one of the confederate barons in 1215, ii. 585; one of the 25 barons, ii. 605; excommunicated by Innocent III., ii. 643; joins Louis, ii. 654; marries Alienora, daughter of John, ii. 661 *n.*; recalled by his father to the allegiance of Henry III., iii. 13; one of the leaders of the army collected at Newark for the relief of Lincoln, iii. 18; while in Ireland two of his castles in Wales seized by Llewellyn-ap-Jowerth, iii. 76; returns, besieges, and retakes the castles, *ib.*; treats the Welsh captives as Llewellyn had treated his men, *ib.*; lays waste Llewellyn's country and defeats him, *ib.*; attacked by Llewellyn, but defeats him, iii. 82; Richard of Cornwall goes to, at Marlborough, iii. 124; goes with him to Stamford and joins in

Marshal, William—*cont.*
his demands on the king, *ib.*; disturbances in Ireland during his absence, iii. 196; left by Henry III. as one of the heads of his army, iii. 199; dies and is buried in the New Temple, London, iii. 201; iv. 136; the king's grief at his death, iii. 201; his wife said to be pregnant, iii. 204; Carmarthen and Cardigan castles had been committed to him, iv. 158; the king requests him to resign the manors taken by his father from the bishop of Ferns, iv. 494; his refusal, *ib.*; the king afraid to offend him, *ib.*; prophecy of his death and of that of his brothers, *ib.*; his shield of arms, vi. 475.

..... Richard (fifth earl of Pembroke), goes to Henry III. in Wales, and asks for his rights as heir of his brother, iii. 204; this refused at first by the advice of H. de Burgh, *ib.*; accused of having had intercourse with the king's enemies in France, *ib.*; sent into exile and threatened with imprisonment, *ib.*; goes to Ireland and is joyfully received there, *ib.*; takes possession of Pembroke castle and prepares to obtain his rights by force, iii. 205; the king receives his homage and restores his rights, *ib.*; his indignation at the proposed marriage of Henry III. with Isabella of Scotland, iii. 206; prevents the marriage, *ib.*; one of the four earls to whom Hubert de Burgh was committed, iii. 234; his annoyance at the expulsion of his deputy, William de Rodune, from the court, iii. 240; remonstrates with Henry III. on his employment of foreigners, iii. 241; threatens Henry III., *ib.*; answer of bishop Peter des Roches to him, *ib.*; he and other nobles withdraw from the court, *ib.*; while the guest of his sister Isabella, wife of Richard of Cornwall, is warned of his danger from the king, iii. 246; flies into Wales, iii. 247; therefore absent from the parliament at Westminster, *ib.*; his parks, &c. destroyed

Marshal, Richard—*cont.*
by the king, *ib.*; on hearing of the withdrawal of the earls of Chester and Lincoln from his cause joins with Llewellyn, iii. 248; defied by the king by the bishop of St. David's and his castles attacked, iii. 249; siege of [Usk] by the king, *ib.*; certain bishops sent to him to beg him to surrender it on the promise of its being restored in 15 days and the ills of the country corrected by the counsel of the bishops, *ib.*; a day appointed for him and the others exiled to meet at Westminster, *ib.*; surrenders Usk, *ib.*; reasons given by Matthew Paris for full details of his history, iii. 251; the king refuses to restore his castle and he seizes it, *ib.*; on hearing this, the king requires the bishops to excommunicate him, iii. 252; they refuse, *ib.*; his lands attacked by Henry III., iii. 253; had withdrawn the flocks and victuals, *ib.*; ascertains that the king is at Grosmont, *ib.*; will not join the Welsh in their attack on him, *ib.*; goes to Monmouth, iii. 254; reconnoitres the castle, *ib.*; attempt of Baldwin of Guisnes to seize him, *ib.*; skirmish before the castle, iii. 255; his danger and prowess, *ib.*; wounded by Baldwin of Guisnes, *ib.*; saved by a slinger, iii. 256; his army comes up and compels the enemy to take to flight, *ib.*; his ambuscades for the Poitevins, *ib.*; visited at Margan by Agnellus de Pisa, iii. 257; proposals of the king to, reasons why he should accept them, and his answers, iii. 257–262; accused of the attack on the king at Grosmont, iii. 260; his defence, *ib.*; defeats John of Monmouth in Wales, iii. 263; destroys his towns and buildings, *ib.*; returns to his own townships, iii. 264; with Llewellyn burns and pillages Shrewsbury, *ib.*; rage of the king against him, iii. 265; conspiracy of the king's counsellors against him, *ib.*; their letter to the Irish chiefs, *ib.*; these join the conspiracy, iii. 266; his lands invaded that he may be induced to go to Ireland in their defence, iii. 266, 267; makes a truce with Henry III., iii. 268; the bishops blamed for their intimacy with him, *ib.*; archbishop Edmund and the other bishops speak of him as the best man in the country, iii. 269; the king sends archbishop Edmund and the bishops of Chester and Rochester to make peace with him, iii. 273; his Irish lands wasted, *ib.*; goes into Ireland against his enemies, *ib.*; met by Geoffrey Marsh who is confederate with his enemies, *ib.*; treacherous advice of G. Marsh to him, *ib.*; goes through Ireland and takes Limerick, iii. 274; takes other cities, *ib.*; conspiracy to bring about his death, *ib.*; his enemies ask for delay, *ib.*; his answer, *ib.*; dishonest advice of Geoffrey Marsh to him, iii. 275; his conference with the Irish chiefs, iii. 276; their determination to kill him, *ib.*; Geoffrey Marsh deserts him and advises him to give way, iii. 277; his speech to G. Marsh, *ib.*; directs his brother Walter to be taken to his castle, *ib.*; his battle with his enemies, iii. 278; his prowess, *ib.*; wounded and brought to his own castle, iii. 279; gets better, iii. 288; his enemies demand his castles and lands, *ib.*; on seeing the king's charter ordering his capture, does not care to recover, *ib.*; his wounds made mortal by a treacherous surgeon, *ib.*; dies and is buried at Kilkenny, *ib.*; his shield of arms, vi. 475; his castles seized and divided by the Irish chiefs, iii. 289; the king hears of his death at Woodstock on his way to Gloucester, *ib.*; the king's grief, *ib.*; the letter which caused his death read before the king, barons, and bishops, iii. 292; the king's grief and excuses, iii. 293; speech of the archbishop as to the guilty parties, *ib.*; Maurice Fitz-Gerold accused of his death, v. 642;

Marshal, Richard—*cont.*
Maurice clears himself, iv. 56, 57; Henry Clement boasts of being the cause of his death, iii. 327; the king's speeches about, iii. 523; iv. 157; death of Geoffrey Marsh, one of his murderers, iv. 422.
....., Gilbert (sixth earl of Pembroke), does homage to the king, and by the counsel of archbishop Edmund receives his inheritance in England and Ireland, iii. 292; made Earl Marshal at Worcester, *ib.*; accused by the king and others of the death of Henry Clement, but proves his innocence, iii. 327; his office at the coronation in 1236, iii. 338; takes the cross, iii. 368; marries Margaret, sister of Alexander II. of Scotland, iii. 373; Alexander trusts to, for aid against Henry III., *ib.*; acts as guard to Otho at the council in St. Paul's, iii. 418; joins Richard of Cornwall against the king, iii. 476; his ill-treatment by the king's servants at Winchester, iii. 523; his remonstrances to the king, *ib.*; answer of the king, *ib.*; owed his succession to the request of archbishop Edmund, iii. 524; goes to the north, *ib.*; not favourable to the king and not prosperous afterwards, *ib.*; at Northampton swears to begin his crusade if he can be reconciled with the king, iii. 620; Richard of Cornwall promises to effect this, *ib.*; accusations of the king against, iv. 3, 4; his grief at his sister Isabella's death, iv. 4; reconciled with the king by Richard of Cornwall, iv. 56; said to have bribed both for this, *ib.*; reconciled with Maurice Fitzgerold, iv. 56, 57; opposed to the foreigners at the proposed tournament at Northampton, iv. 88; his death at a tournament at Hertford, iv. 135, 136; buried in London by his father and brother, iv. 136; his bowels buried in St. Mary's, Hertford, iv. 136, 495; his shield of arms, vi. 475; his intention of going to Jerusalem, iv. 136; had bribed the Pope to allow him to collect money for this, *ib.*; had been reconciled with the king by archbishop Edmund, iv. 157; the king's speech about him, *ib.*; death of his widow Margaret and her burial, iv. 396.
....., Walter (seventh earl of Pembroke), sent by his brother Richard to his castle in Ireland to save his life, iii. 277; not favourable to Henry III., iii. 524; speech of the king to, on his applying for his inheritance, iv. 157; his answer, *ib.*; gives way and leaves the court for a time, iv. 158; made Earl Marshal by the help of the bishop of Durham and others, *ib.*; his castles of Carmarthen and Cardigan retained by the king, *ib.*; returns from Gascony with Richard of Cornwall, iv. 229; one of those appointed by the laity in 1244 to consider the king's demands, iv. 362; the proctor of the abbat of St. Alban's before, at Newcastle, vi. 439; dies in London and is buried at Tintern, iv. 491; dies, s.p.m., *ib.*; breach of his promise to St. Mary's Hertford on his brother's death, iv. 495.
....., Anselm (eighth earl of Pembroke), dies, iv. 491; s.p.m., *ib.*; the inheritance devolves on his sisters, *ib.*; his shield of arms, vi. 475.
....., Sibella, their mother, wife of William Marshal, prophecy of her sons' succession and death, iv. 492.
....., Isabella (daughter of William Marshal, third earl), widow of Gilbert de Clare, marries Richard of Cornwall, iii. 201; warns Richard Marshal of his danger from the king, iii. 246; her daughter Amicia de Clare, iv. 1; dies with her son Nicholas, iv. 2; grief of her husband Richard of Cornwall, *ib.*; buried at Beaulieu, *ib.*; grief of Gilbert Marshal, iv. 4.
....., Maud (daughter of William Marshal, third earl), wife of Hugh Bigod, Roger Bigod obtains the marshalship through, iv. 548.

Marshal—*cont.*
....., David, one of those who send the charter of the king of Scotland to the Pope for confirmation, iv. 384.
Marshal of France, *v.* Nismes, Walter de.
Marteinni, Geoffrey de, banished with his brothers from England by Magna Charta, ii. 604.
Martel, the young king Henry dies at, ii. 319.
Martel, William, cupbearer to Stephen, taken at Wilton and imprisoned at Wallingford by Brien Fitz-Count, who makes a special prison for him, ii. 174; gives up Sherborne castle to Matilda, *ib.*
Martha, St., history of, i. 103; miracles of, i. 105.
Martia, wife of Gwithelm, i. 60; her law translated by Alfred, *ib.*
Martin, St., of Tours, born, i. 170; his period, i. 174; his life by Venantius Fortunatus, i. 246.
Martin I., Pope, i. 284; holds a council against the Monothelites, i. 288; exiled by Constans, *ib.*
Martin, appointed by Frederick II. to guard Meschines (Messina), iii. 186 *n.*[5]; surrenders it to the Pope, *ib.*
Martin, clerk of Pope Innocent IV., sent to England, iv. 284; his extortions, *ib.*; suspends the abbat of Malmesbury and prior of Merton, for opposing him, iv. 285; seizes the revenues of the precentorship and treasurership of Salisbury for the Pope's nephew, iv. 285, 376, 391, 416; his eagerness for the Pope's interests, iv. 358; sent to England with more than legatine powers, iv. 368; called *Mastin*, *ib.*; his extortions, *ib.*; his interview with the king, *ib.*; speech of the king to, iv. 369; letter of Innocent IV. asking for an aid to be paid to, iv. 369, 370; murmurs at the letter of Frederick II. being read at the council in London, iv. 371; his speech to the prelates, iv. 374; their answer by the dean of St. Paul's, *ib.*; appoints another day which the prelates refuse to accept, iv. 375; their refusal to comply with his demands, *ib.*; his anger and threats, iv. 376; his extortions, *ib.*; stays at the New Temple, London, iv. 379; his extortions and suspensions, *ib.*; grasps at the revenues of the see of Chichester during the vacancy, iv. 402; his accusation of Walter, abbat of Peterborough, iv. 414; his rapacity in England, iv. 416; favoured by the king, *ib.*; his complaint to Henry III. of the arrest of the papal messenger at Dover, iv. 417; seizes the vacant income of the Salisbury canonry held by Elias de Derham for the Pope, iv. 418; while at the New Temple ordered by Fulk FitzWarin, on behalf of the assembly at Luton and Dunstable, to leave England, iv. 420; his interview with him, *ib.*; goes to the king and asks a safe conduct, *ib.*; angry speech of the king, iv. 421; conducted to Dover by Robert Noriscus, *ib.*; his terror on the way and offer to Robert, *ib.*; reaches Dover and crosses, *ib.*; leaves part of his authority to Philip, iv. 422; his complaint to the Pope, *ib.*; in England without the king's leave, iv. 443; his extortions and seizures of benefices for Italians, *ib.*; had been sent to England against the privilege respecting legates granted to the kings of England, iv. 444; certain suspensions inflicted by, removed by the Pope at Lyons, iv. 519; appointed to collect the subsidy for the Pope in England, iv. 556, 561.
Martin, a slinger, his outrage on Eustace of Lynn, vi. 223; excommunicated, vi. 224.
Martin, Garcias, arrives in London with Sanchez, elect of Toledo, v. 509.
Martin de Sancta Cruce, appointed steward by Æthelmar de Valence, v. 91.
Martin, St., Laurence de; *v.* Rochester, bishops of.
....., Walter de, confessor of Cecilia de Sanford, v. 235; her last interview with him, *ib.*; gave an account of this

Martin, St. Walter de—*cont.*
to Matthew Paris, v. 236; letter to, from the treasurer of the Hospitallers at Acre respecting the state of the Holy Land, v. 305, 306; letters of William de Chateauneuf to, vi. 203, 204; letter of Joseph de Caucy to, vi. 205.

Martina, poisons Heraclius Constantine, i. 281; mutilated and sent to Constans, *ib.*

Martorano, the bishop of, procures the election of Arnulf de Rohes as patriarch of Jerusalem, ii. 103.

Mary, the Blessed Virgin, her birth and relationship to Elizabeth, i. 79; the Annunciation, *ib.*; the Nativity, i. 80; her Assumption, i. 100; a scholar cured by, ii. 159; visits St. Godric, and teaches him an English hymn, ii. 269, 270; rebukes Innocent III. for his attempt to tax the Cistercians, ii. 480; legend of an image of (miracle of Sardenai), ii. 484–488.

Mary, a Virgin Martyr in 151, i. 125.

Mary, a daughter of Stephen, abbess of Romsey, marries Matthew, count of Boulogne, ii. 216.

Mary, daughter of Louis VII. and Alienora, ii. 186, 438; marries Henry I., count of Champagne, ii. 166.

Mary, sister of archbishop Thomas, made abbess of Barking by the king's orders, ii. 287, 288.

Mascoris (Mascons), Louis de, his position at the battle of Antioch, ii. 86.

Massa Carrara, church lands in, seized by Frederick II., iii. 571, 604.

Mastaing (?), injuries done by the Franciscans to the church of, vi. 107.

Mategriffon, fortified by Richard, ii. 367; Hugh le Brun attacked at, *ib.*

Matelas, William de, lawsuit with Richard de Parco, vi. 88.

Matervelle, J. de, one of those who send the charter of the king of Scotland for confirmation to the Pope, iv. 383.

....., Eymer de, his son, also one, *ib.*

Matilda, queen of William I., dies and is buried at Caen, ii. 18; her character, *ib.*; her children, ii. 21.

Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III. of Scotland, marries Henry I., ii. 117; their children, *ib.*; married by St. Anselm to Henry I., ii. 121; her unwillingness and prophecy of ill, *ib.*; washes the feet of lepers, ii. 130; her brother David's speech to her, *ib.*; at the dedication of St. Alban's, ii. 142; vi. 37; dies and is buried at Westminster, ii. 144; her miracles, *ib.*; her house for lepers in London, *ib.*

Matilda, daughter of Henry I., born, ii. 117; married to the emperor Henry V., i. 203; ii. 117, 136, 138, 209; returns to her father on the emperor's death and lives with the queen, ii. 153; suspected of her husband's death, *ib.*; her father's love for, *ib.*; brought by him into England, *ib.*; fidelity sworn to her both for England and Normandy, Stephen of Blois being the first to swear, *ib.*; marries Geoffrey of Anjou, i. 203; ii. 154, 209; sent back to him by Henry I., ii. 157; her illness after her confinement, ii. 161; her charities and recovery, *ib.*; with her husband acquires some castles in Normandy, ii. 165; birth of her son William at Argenton, *ib.*; comes to England with Robert of Gloucester and is received by W. of Albini at Arundel, ii. 170; received with joy in England, ii. 171; her arrival announced by Robert of Gloucester, *ib.*; Stephen brought before her on his capture at Lincoln, ii. 173; received as lady by nearly all England, *ib.*; her reception by the legate Alberic, by bishop Henry de Blois, and the city of London, *ib.*; expelled by the Londoners and has Stephen chained, *ib.*; besieges Winchester, *ib.*; Sherborne surrendered to her by W. Martel, ii. 174; besieged by Stephen in Oxford castle, *ib.*; her escape to Wallingford and reception by Brien Fitz Count, ii. 175; dies, ii. 324;

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Montbegon, Roger de (fourth baron), one of the confederate barons in 1215, ii. 585 ; excommunicated by Innocent III., ii. 643 ; dies, s.p.m., iv. 492.
Montbeliard, Eschive de (called Sipha), married by the Pope's dispensation to Balian of Ibelin, iii. 586 ; there had been a previous sentence of separation by the bishop of Nicosia, *ib.*
Montdoubleau (Mons duplex), taken by Philip II., ii. 341.
Monte, Godfrey de (*i.e.*, Ribemont), killed at the battle of Gorgoni, ii. 64.
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Monte Bello, the abbat of, consults the Pope as to how to proceed in the visitation of monasteries in 1232, iii. 236 ; instructions sent him by the Pope, *ib.*
Monte Cassino, the abbey destroyed by the Lombards, i. 256, 303 ; the bodies of SS. Benedict and Scholastica removed from, i. 303, 304 ; the monks miraculously prevented from bringing the body of St. Benedict again to, i. 339 ; the monks expelled by Frederick II. apply to the Pope, iii. 538 ; his speech to them, *ib.* ; the castle taken by Robert Guiscard, iii. 538, 639.
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Montefagi, Roger de, letter sent by, from Damietta, vi. 162.
Montefortino (Muntfortin), castle of Gregory IX. near, taken by Frederick II., iv. 163.
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Monte-insito, J. de, one of Louis's ambassadors to Rome, letter of, giving an account of their proceedings, ii. 656.
Monte-Merla, Aicard de, slain by the Turks, ii. 97.
Monte-negro, Richard passes, ii. 363.
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Boniface I., his daughter (Adelais), sought by Robert of Normandy in marriage, ii. 21.
William Longaspata, son of William III., married to Sibilla, sister of Baldwin IV., ii. 321.

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Conrad, keeps king Guy out of Tyre, though it had been intrusted to him in order to restore it to Guy, ii. 335; letter of, to archbishop Baldwin on the unhappy condition of the Holy Land, ii. 338; at the battle of Tiberias in 1189, ii. 353; his position at the siege of Acre, ii. 360; Philip II. wishes to give him Acre, and to make him king of Jerusalem, ii. 375; had married Isabella, daughter of Amaury, *ib.*; his murder by the assassins at Tyre, ii. 378, 397; Richard accused of the murder, ii. 397; his nephew, lord of Zara; *v.* Goritz, Mainhard II., count of.
Boniface III., deserts Frederick II., iv. 268; arrangement respecting, in the treaty between Innocent IV. and Frederick, iv. 334; conducts Otho and other cardinals to the Pope at Genoa, iv. 393; his son William captured by Frederick, v. 200; proposal to exchange him with Enzio, *ib.*
Montferrat, William de, a friar, promises to, by the superintendent of the Nestorians in Prester John's dominions, to return to the church, iii. 398; preceptor of Antioch, leads the Templars in the battle of Darbesak, iii. 405; his despite of the warning of the captive Christians, *ib.*; his prowess and death, iii. 406.
Montfichet (Munfichet, Muntfichet), Richard de, (fourth baron), one of the confederate barons in 1215, ii. 585; one of the 25 barons, ii. 605; excommunicated, ii. 644; taken prisoner at Lincoln, iii. 22; one of those appointed in 1244 on the part of the barons to consider the king's demands, iv. 362; his shield of arms, vi. 475.
Montfort, castle of, surrendered by Waleran de Mellent to Geoffrey of Anjou, ii. 173; taken by Philip II., ii. 340; entrusted by John to Hugh de Gournay, ii. 482; surrendered by him to Philip II., *ib.*
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Montfort, Robert de (son of Hugh, second baron Montfort), witnesses the charter of liberties of Henry I., ii. 117, 554.
....., Hugh de (third baron), invades Normandy with Robert de Mellent, ii. 151; taken prisoner by William de Tancarville and imprisoned by Henry I., *ib.*
....., Robert de (fourth baron), defeats Henry of Essex, ii. 221.
....., Peter de (eighth baron), joins in the letter to Pope Alexander IV. against the Poitevins, vi. 405.
....., Simon de (count of Evreux), taken prisoner at Albemarle by Louis VII., ii. 288.
....., Simon de (fifth earl of Leicester), leader of the Albigensian crusade, ii. 555; v. 372; elected prince of Carcassonne, ii. 557; Raymond Roger, viscount of Carcassonne, put into his power, *ib.*; all the Albigensian castles put into his power, *ib.*; Peter II. of Arragon demands the country of the Albigeois from him, ii. 566; attacked by Peter of Arragon *ib.*; marches to the relief of Muret, ii. 567; his speech about the king of Arragon, ii. 568; his victory, *ib.*; his death at the siege of Toulouse, iii. 57; epitaph on, *ib.*; hated by the king of Arragon and count of Toulouse for his attacks on the king of Arragon and the Albigeois, iv. 231; his love for France, v. 372.
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....., Almaric de (his son), consents to his brother Simon being made earl of Leicester, iii. 524; at the battle of Gaza in 1240, iv. 25; taken prisoner and brought to Cairo, *ib.*; his letter to his wife Beatrice of Vienne, which she sends to Richard of Cornwall, *ib.*; sent for by the sultan of Cairo, iv. 78; his

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....., Philip de (his nephew), constable of Acre, escapes from the first battle with the Kharizmians, iv. 301; said to be slain, iv. 311; escapes to Ascalon, iv. 342.
....., Simon de (sixth earl of Leicester), demands the lands of the count of Toulouse at the council of Bourges, iii. 106; his office at the coronation of 1236, iii. 338; produces a quarrel between the king and Richard Siward, iii. 369; hated as one of the king's evil counsellors, iii. 412; acts as a body guard to Otho at the council in St. Paul's, iii. 418; marries Alienora, daughter of John, ii. 661 *n.*; iii. 471, 476; the Pope gives a dispensation for the marriage, iii. 471; anger of Richard of Cornwall at the marriage, iii. 475; the king entirely influenced by, iii. 476; general feeling of the people against, *ib.*; makes his peace with Richard of Cornwall, iii. 478; finds the king, Richard, and others alienated from him, iii. 479; extorts money where he can, especially from a citizen of Leicester, *ib.*; leaves the country secretly for the Roman court, which he hopes to bribe, *ib.*; obtains letters to the Pope from the emperor, iii. 480; goes to Rome with the emperor's letters, iii. 487; with a great deal of money obtains the dispensation for his marriage, *ib.*; the Pope writes to Otho to give sentence in his favour, *ib.*; objections of William of Abingdon and others to this, *ib.*; returns to England and is received with joy by the king, iii. 498; goes to his wife at Kenilworth, *ib.*; birth of his eldest son Henry, iii. 518; made earl of Leicester by the king, his brother Almaric consenting, iii. 524; receives Edward from the font, iii. 540; harsh reception by Henry III., iii. 566; retires to the bishop of Winchester's palace, iii. 567; accused by Henry III. of seducing his sister, *ib.*; crosses with his wife and a few attendants, *ib.*; received honourably by Henry III., iv. 7; sells his woods and lands to provide money for his crusade, *ib.*; leaves his wife abroad, *ib.*; sells his wood at Leicester to the Hospitallers and canons of Leicester, *ib.*; his companions on his crusade, iv. 44, note; his wife with him in Lombardy and Apulia, but remains near Brindisi, *ib.*; embarks at Brindisi, *ib.*; his valour at Saintes, iv. 213; remains with Henry III. at Bordeaux at great cost, iv. 231; the count of Toulouse and king of Arragon sow discord between him and Henry III. from hatred to his father, *ib.*; one of those appointed in 1244 by the laity to consider the king's demands, iv. 362; sent by Henry III. to the prelates to induce them to consent to his demands, iv. 365; the wardship of Gilbert de Umfraville given him by Henry III., iv. 415; joins in the letter to Innocent IV. on the English grievances, iv. 533; returns to England, iv. 645; takes the cross, v. 1; his fears on account of his marriage, *ib.*; at the parliament in 1248, v. 5; pacifies Gascony and returns home, v. 48; joy of the king and court at his arrival, *ib.*; had compelled Gaston de Bearn to submit, *ib.*; had imprisoned William Bertram of Egremont at La Réole, v. 49; subdues the rebels in Gascony, v. 77; brings to obedience Gaston de Bearn, Rustan and William de Solers, *ib.*; takes the cross, v. 99; reduces Gascony, v. 103, 193; takes Gaseon de Bearn prisoner, v. 103; Fronzac and Egremont castles submit to him, v. 104; follows in his father's steps, and completely subdues Bordeaux and the Gascons, *ib.*; disinherits William and Rustan de Solers, and hangs others, *ib.*; returns to England, v. 117;

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....., ..., Henry de (his eldest son), born at Kenilworth, iii. 518; baptized by Alexander, bishop of Lichfield, *ib.*; crosses to follow the Poitevins to avenge their insults to his father, v. 703; shuts them up in Boulogne, *ib.*

Montgomery (Mungumery, Mons Gumeri, Gomerii, Gomericii, Gomericus), the castle taken by the Welsh in 1094, ii. 36; Henry III. goes to, and builds a castle at, iii. 64; attacked by the Welsh, iii. 158; the besieged send to Hubert de Burgh, to whom Henry III. had given it, *ib.*; relieved by Henry III., *ib.*; ravages of the Welsh near, iii. 202; stratagem of Llewellyn near, *ib.*; Walter de Godardville, guardian of, iii. 203; slaughter of the Welsh at, iv. 407, 408; stratagem of the castellan of, against the Welsh, iv. 407.

....., Roger de, his son Roger Poitevin, taken by Robert of Normandy at Argentan, ii. 34.

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Montjoie, war cry of the partisans of Louis, iii. 72.

Montmirail, Henry II. and archbishop Thomas summoned to, by Pope Alexander III., ii. 234; meeting of Henry

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Montmorency (Mons-Morecinus), Matthew de, taken prisoner near Gisors, ii. 448.
Montoire (Montarium), taken by Philip II., ii. 341.
Montpelier (Mons Pessulanus), St. Louis lands near, v. 453; physic flourishes at, v. 453, 454; the bishop of Hereford goes to, to be cured of a polypus, v. 647.
....., William V., lord of, one of the first crusaders, ii. 47; joins Raymond, ii. 57; his position at the battle of Antioch, ii. 86.
Montpensier (Muntpancier), abbey of, Louis VIII. goes to, from the siege of Avignon, and dies at, iii. 116.
Montreal (Mons Regalis), Coradin excepts from his offer of the restoration of the kingdom of Jerusalem, but offers to pay tribute for, iii. 53; passed by the pilgrims to Mecca, *ib.*
....., Anseric de, makes known the treason of himself and others at Acre, ii. 361.
Montsoreau (Mons Sorelli, Munsorel, Muntsorel, castle of, besieged by Henry, duke of Normandy, ii. 187; surrendered to Henry II. by the soldiers of the earl of Leicester, ii. 294; one of the castles remaining in the hands of the barons in 1216, ii. 642; skirmish before, iii. 11; siege of, iii. 15; the besieged send for help to Saher, earl of Winchester, *ib.*; an army marches from London to its relief, iii. 16; the earl of Chester raises the siege, and the French army marches to Lincoln, iii. 17; left by its defenders after the battle of Lincoln, iii. 24; Henry III. orders the sheriff of Nottingham to level it, *ib.*
....., William, lord of, taken prisoner, ii. 187.
Moor, John the, said to have poisoned Frederick II., v. 412; lays snares for the life of Conrad IV., *ib.*; poisons and
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smothers Henry, son of Frederick II., v. 448, 449.
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....., Walter de (de Dunfel), a party to the treaty between Alexander II. and Henry III., iv. 382; one of those who send it for confirmation to the Pope, iv. 383.
....., William de (de Petin), one of those who send the charter of the king of Scotland for confirmation to the Pope, iv. 383.
....., Ralph, canon of Lincoln, elected bishop of, v. 288.
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Mordani, the, precede the Tartars, vi. 76.
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Morel (of Bamborough), one of Robert de Mowbray's soldiers, slays Malcolm of Scotland and Edward his son, vi. 371.
Morkere (Mercherus), earl of the Northumbrians, put to death by Eadric, i. 492.
Morkere, son of Ælfgar, made earl by the Northumbrians in Tostig's place, i. 534; confirmed by king Edward, *ib.*; forces Tostig into Scotland, i. 537; defeated by Tostig and Harold Hardrada, and forced into York, *ib.*; leaves England, ii. 2, 4; flies to Scotland, ii. 2; rises against William I., ii. 7; submits, *ib.*
Morocco, Boyac al Miramimoli, emperor of, at war with Sancho I. of Portugal, ii. 366; invades Spain, ii. 410.
....., Mohammed Al Nassir (Miramomelin), emperor of, embassy of John to, offering him the kingdom of England,

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....., the king, called the Emir of the World, ii. 410; v. 232; tribute formerly paid to, by Seville, v. 232.
Morra, Geoffrey de, besieged and taken prisoner in the castle of Capaccio, iv. 575; mutilated by order of Frederick II., *ib.*
....., James de, conspires against Frederick II., iv. 570; instigates cardinal Regnier against Frederick, iv. 574.
Mortain, castle of, taken by Geoffrey of Anjou, ii. 174.
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....., Rotrou, earl of, his castles taken by Geoffrey of Anjou, ii. 174.
....., William, earl of, son of Stephen, erroneously called *nothus*, ii. 214; surrenders Pevensey, Norwich, and all his fortifications in England and Normandy, to Henry II., *ib.*; Henry II. gives him what Stephen had at the death of Henry I., *ib.*
....., the earldom given to John, ii. 346.
Mortemer-en-Lions, monastery of, founded by Henry I., ii. 161.
Mortimer, Hugh de (second baron of Wigmore), fortifies his castles against Henry II., ii. 210; these taken and destroyed by Henry II., *ib.*; reconciled with Henry II., *ib.*
....., Ralph de (fifth baron), surety for Senena, wife of Griffith, iv. 318; his truce with Meredith-ap-Howel, iv. 319, 320; his army attacked by the Welsh, iv. 386.
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Mortlake (Mortelac) (a manor of Henry III.), a sea monster killed at, in 1240, iv. 81.
Mortune, the men at, belonging to St. Alban's, distrained by the bishop of Durham, vi. 329, 330, 331, 347, 376, 378, 379, 381, 393, 394; outrage at, by his bailiffs, vi. 380.
....., William Fitz Walter of, fine of, iii. 126.
Morvidus, devoured by a monster, i. 60.
Morville, Hugh de, one of the murderers of archbishop Thomas, ii. 280; robbery by, after the murder, ii. 281; excommunicated by the Pope, ii. 283; remains at Knaresborough for a year, *ib.*
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Mowbray (Mumbrai, Munbrai), Robert de; *v.* Northumberland, eighth earl of.
....., Roger de (second baron), joins the young king Henry and restores the castle of Kinardferry in Axholme, ii. 291; compelled to surrender by the Lincolnshire men, *ib.*; his castle of Malzeard reduced by the Northmen under Geoffrey, elect of Lincoln, ii. 294.
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....., Roger de (fifth baron), one of the 25 barons, ii. 605; a party to the treaty between Henry III. and Alexander II., iv. 382; one of those who send it for confirmation to the Pope, iv. 383.
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Multon (Muleton, Muletune, Mulutune), Thomas de (third baron), one of the confederate barons in 1215, ii. 585 ; taken by John at Rochester and imprisoned in Corfe castle, ii. 626; excommunicated, ii. 644 ; justice itinerant at Dunstable, iii. 84 ; Fawkes de Breauté attempts to seize him, but he escapes, iii. 84, 85 ; dies, iv. 49 ; his injuries to Croyland abbey, *ib.* ; his shield of arms, vi. 475.
....., Lambert de, dies, iv. 587 ; his privilege from the Pope, iv. 588 ; his death, *ib.*
Mumelin, sent by Otho with money to the Pope, iv. 35 ; sent back for more, *ib.* ; comes back with 24 Romans to be beneficed in England, iv. 55.
Munchensi (Montecheinsil, Muntcheinsil), Warine de, his valour at Saintes, iv. 213 ; dies, v. 504, 534 ; his treasure and will, v. 504, 534 ; his zeal for the interests of England, v. 504, 515 ; his shield of arms, vi. 475.
....., William de, his heir, the wardship of, given by Henry III. to William de Valence, v. 504.
....., Joanna de, his daughter, married to William de Valence, iv. 628 ; v. 235, 504 ; heir to her father on the death of her eldest brother, iv. 629 ; her governess Cecilia de Sanford, v. 235 ; asks for her dower before the justiciary, Hugh Bigod, v. 721 ; part granted to her, v. 721, 726 ; fears that she would send the greater part to her husband, v. 721 ; goes to her husband, v. 726 ; said to have carried large sums to him, v. 730 ; manner of this, *ib.*
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Munster (Monastergensis), Otho of Oldenburg, bishop of, with the crusading army at Acre, iii. 9.
Munteinni (Montigni), Eborard de, taken prisoner near Gisors, ii. 448.
....., Ernald de, slain by Roger de Lemburne at a joust, v. 318 ; buried in the abbey of Walden, v. 319 ; grief at his death, *ib.* ; suspicions of foul play, *ib.* ; had previously wounded Roger, *ib.* ; his shield of arms, vi. 475.
Munttiun, Odo de, taken prisoner near Gisors, ii. 448.
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Muscegros, Robert, steward of queen Alienora, dies, v. 535.
Muschamp, Robert de (fourth baron), dies, v. 174 ; his shield of arms (as Muschet), vi. 475.
Muschet, Richard, serves on a jury, iv. 52.
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Nablous (Neapolis, Sychar), taken and burnt by Saladin, ii. 321 ; the sultan of Damascus at, in 1229, iii. 174 ; the sultan of Cairo refuses to surrender it to the Christians, iv. 289 ; not surrendered by the sultan of Damascus and the lord of Kerak, iv. 290.
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....., Milo de; *v.* Beauvais, bishops of.
....., Philip de, taken prisoner near Gisors, ii. 448.
Naples, the prelates captured by Frederick II. imprisoned at, iv. 129, 130; v. 200; reduced by Conrad IV., v. 412, 417; the chief residence of Virgil, v. 417; Pope Innocent IV. goes to, v. 430; his death at, v. 470; letters of Pope Alexander IV. dated at, v. 557; vi. 310; taken by Manfred, v. 572.
....., John, cardinal of, sent by the Pope to summon Henry II. and archbishop Thomas to Montmirail, ii. 234; absolves the persons excommunicated at Vezelay and returns to the Roman court, *ib.*
Narbonne, the see vacant in 1226, iii. 105; primacy over, claimed by the archbishop of Rouen, iii. 106.
....., bishop of, Paul, i. 116.
....., archbishops of:
Arnald Amaury, abbat of Citeaux, leader against the Albigeois, ii. 555; as legate, assembles many for the relief of Muret, ii. 567; authorises the bishop of Toulouse to allow the battle to begin, ii. 568.
N. [Peter], joins in the letter of the patriarch Gerold on the crusade of 1227, iii. 128; in Palestine on the arrival of Frederick II., iii. 160.
....., Ivo of; *v.* Ivo.
....., Peter of, made bishop of Albara, ii. 90; sent by Raymond of Toulouse to Godfrey to induce him to raise the siege of Gebel, ii. 93; left by the crusaders to besiege Archis, *ib.*
Narni, outrages to the Crucifix by the Saracens at, v. 66.
Narseus, defeats Galerius, i. 148.
Nastoreus, one of the followers of Mahomet, i. 271; iii. 352; the name taken by the monk Solus (Sergius), iii. 352.
Natanleod (Nathanliot), made head of the British army by Uther, i. 231; defeated and slain by the Saxons, *ib.*
Navaret, a cause of quarrel between the kings of Castile and Navarre, ii. 299.
Navarre, Theobald I., king of; *v.* Champagne, Theobald IV., count of.
....., Theobald II., king of, war of Henry III. with, vi. 284; Edward is to be sent against, *ib.*; at the banquet in Paris with Henry III. and Louis IX., v. 480; Alfonso X. expects his aid against Richard of Cornwall, v. 657; his shield of arms, vi. 475.
Navas de Tolosa, battle of, ii. 566.
Naveth, Odo, his son slain by the English in Wales, iv. 482.
Nazareth, battle of, ii. 327; Saladin dies at, ii. 399; restored to Frederick II., iii. 174; restored to the Christians in 1241, iv. 142; occupied by the Kharizmians, iv. 343; held by the Christians after St. Louis' defeat, vi. 196.
....., archbishops of:
Nicholas, joins in the letter of the patriarch Gerold in 1227 on the crusade, iii. 128; in Palestine at the arrival of Frederick II., iii. 160.
Henry, letter of, with an account of the sack of Jerusalem by the Kharizmians, iv. 337.
Nazer, lord of Kerak; *v.* Kerak.
Nebuchadnezzar, carries Judah into captivity, i. 40, 41.
Necton (Nectotum, Neketune), Ralph de, his epitaph on Paulin Piper, v. 243, note [1].
....., William de, escapes to Corbueil from John, ii. 537.
Neella (Neele), Drogo de, freed by Godfrey after his imprisonment by Alexius, ii. 56.

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....., John de, his position at the siege of Acre, ii. 360.
Nehemiah, i. 39, 54, 61.
Nennius, son of Hely, i. 71; mortally wounded by Cæsar, i. 72; kills Labienus, *ib.*; dies, i. 73.
Neot, St., king Alfred goes to a church where he lived, i. 405; visit of Alfred to, at Hamstoke, i. 412; his rebuke of Alfred, *ib.*
Neot's, St., accident to William III., earl of Ferrers, at, v. 431.
Nepa, besieged by Noureddin, ii. 183.
Nero, adopted heir by Claudius, i. 106; emperor, *ib.*; nearly loses Britain, i. 107; murders Agrippina, *ib.*; his luxury, *ib.*; sends Vespasian and Titus against the Jews, i. 108; puts Lucan and Seneca to death, *ib.*; orders St. Peter to be seized, i. 109; burns Rome, *ib.*; puts himself to death, i. 110.
Nerva, emperor, i. 117; recalls the exiles, *ib.*; adopts Trajan, *ib.*
Nestorius, heresy of, i. 180; his followers, iii. 397, 399.
Netlintone, manor of the bishop of Lincoln, bishop Henry de Lexinton dies at, v. 712.
Neubourg (Novum Burgum), marriage of the young Henry and Margaret, daughter of Louis VII. at, ii. 216.
....., Robert de, a follower of the 25 barons, ii. 605.
Neufmarché (Novum Mercatum), siege and capture of, by Louis VII., ii. 186, 187; surrendered by Louis VII. to Henry, duke of Normandy, ii. 204.
Neustadt, Ivo of Narbonne at, iv. 272; the Beguines there, *ib.*; its siege by the Tartars, *ib.*
Neustria, the ancient name of Normandy, i. 434, 450.
Neuville (Novus vicus), the body of St. Benedict at, i. 304.
Nevers, Bernard, bishop of, meets Henry II. and Louis VII. at Freteval on archbishop Thomas's affairs, ii. 275.
Nevers—*cont.*
....., Guy de (called Levers *in Hovedeu*), taken prisoner near Gisors, ii. 448.
....., Hervé, count of, leader of the Albigensian crusade, ii. 555; returns with the greater part of the army after the capture of Carcassonne, ii. 557; leader of the barons' army against Windsor, ii. 665; of the family of the traitor Ganelon, ii. 665 (*see* note); corrupted by John's money, induces the barons to raise the siege of Windsor, *ib.*; arrives at Damietta, iii. 40; leaves it, to the great danger of the crusaders, *ib.*
Neville, Alan de, excommunicated by archbishop Thomas at Vezelay, ii. 234; absolved by Gilbert, bishop of London, on his swearing to go to the Pope on his way to Jerusalem and abide by his mandate, *ib.*; excommunicated by the archbishop for imprisoning his chaplain, ii. 244.
....., Hugh de, one of John's evil counsellors, ii. 533; not one of the confederates in 1215, ii. 588; on John's side at Runnymede, ii. 589; named in Magna Charta, ii. 590; witnesses John's letter giving freedom of election to sees, abbeys, &c., ii. 610; v. 544; surrenders Marlborough castle and does homage to Louis, ii. 655; dies, iii. 71; his killing a lion in the Holy Land, *ib.*; buried at Waltham, *ib.*; his shield of arms, vi. 475.
....., Eustace de, comes to London as one of Louis's precursors, ii. 648; excommunicated, ii. 649.
....., Hugh de, sent by Henry III. to choose juries to view the forests, iii. 94.
....., John de, the forester, goes to Palestine with Richard of Cornwall, iv. 44, note; accusation of, by Robert Passelew, in his inquisition into the forests, iv. 400, 401, 563; treated mercifully by the king, iv. 401; deserves no sympathy from his own previous conduct, iv. 401, 427; illused by R. Passelew, iv. 427;

Neville, John de—*cont.*
his previous cruelty, *ib.*; dies, iv. 563; his trial and fine, iv. 564; dies at his manor of Wethersfield, *ib.*; buried at Waltham, *ib.*; report of him, *ib.*; his shield of arms, vi. 475.

Newark (Neowerc, Neuwerc), the castle extorted by Stephen from Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, ii. 170; Gilbert of Ghent sent to repress the irruptions of the garrison of, ii. 663; John reaches, in his last illness, ii. 668; messengers come to him at, from the barons who wish to return to their allegiance, *ib.*; death of John at, *ib.*; the castellans summoned by William Marshal to meet at, for the relief of Lincoln, iii. 18; the army waits at, three days before advancing, *ib.*; seized by Robert de Gaugi, iii. 33; siege of, by the earl marshal and Henry III., *ib.*; terms made between the bishop of Lincoln and R. de Gaugi, iii. 34.

....., Thomas of, clerk of Henry III., sent by him to seize the revenues of the see of Durham on bishop Nicholas's resignation, v. 54.

....., William of, bailiff of the elect of Winchester, outrage by, on Eustace of Lynn, vi. 223; excommunicated, vi. 225.

Newark, near Guildford, Hugh de Patershull consecrated bishop of Lichfield at, iv. 31.

Newburgh, John de Schipton, prior of, sent by Henry III. from Gascony to England for supplies, v. 409; in Flanders as special counsellor of Henry III., v. 437; the authority for the account of the war there, *ib.*; the king desires the canons of Carlisle to elect him bishop, v. 455; dies, v. 588, 610; his intimacy with the king, v. 588, 610.

Newbury (Neubiria), tournament at, in 1248, v. 17.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the family of Robert, earl of Northumberland, captured in, ii. 36; taken by David, king of Scots, but restored to Stephen, ii. 164; surrendered by Malcolm IV. to Henry II., ii. 214; Henry III. goes to, with his army against the Scots, iv. 380; numbers of his army on his departure from, iv. 385; fire at, in 1248, v. 35.

Newenham, canons of, injuries done to, by William and Yda de Beauchamp, v. 356.

Newminster, abbat of, at the agreement respecting Tynemouth, iv. 616.

Nicanor, sent to Jerusalem by Demetrius, i. 69.

Nice (Nissa, Niz), in Bithynia, outrage of the followers of Peter the Hermit at, ii. 50; advance of the crusaders to, ii. 51; their defeat at, by Soliman, ii. 52; Godfrey and his followers reach, ii. 55; the leaders of the crusade advance to, and begin the siege, ii. 59; description of, ii. 60; siege of, ii. 61, 62; taken by the crusaders and surrendered to the emperor, ii. 63; another body of crusaders reaches, ii. 125.

Nice (Meis), in Italy, Richard passes, ii. 363.

Nicholaitans, heresy of, i. 96.

Nicholas, St., dies, i. 155; translated from Myra to Bari, ii. 22; vi. 451; guardian of the English crusading fleet, ii. 365.

Nicholas I., Pope, i. 387; allows the bodies of SS. Eusebius and Pontianus to be removed to France, i. 389; his letter to Charles le Chauve on Scotus' translation of the hierarchy of Dionysius, i. 417; his letter to Salomon, king of the Bretons, on the jurisdiction of the see of Tours, ii. 460.

..... II., Pope, i. 529; gives archbishop Aldred the pall and consecrates bishops Gisa of Wells and Walter of Hereford, i. 530.

Nicholas, presented to Ashwell by bishop Grosseteste, iv. 151.

Nicholas, a Greek, clerk of the abbat of St. Alban's, helps bishop Grosseteste

Nicholas—*cont.*
to translate the Testaments of the 12 patriarchs, iv. 233.
Nicomedia, the leaders of the crusade meet Peter the Hermit at, ii. 59.
Nicopolis; *v.* Emmaus.
Nicosia in Cyprus, Eustorgius, archbishop of, with the crusading army at Acre, iii. 9; joins the expedition against Damietta, iii. 35; despoiled by Frederick II., iii. 185; had issued a sentence of separation between Eschive de Montbeliard and Balian de Ibelin, iii. 586.
Nid, the, Osred holds a synod by, to restore St. Wilfrid, i. 312.
Nidaros (Nithdrosia, Trondjem), Sigurd, archbishop of, takes the abbey of St. Benet Holm, in Norway, into his hands from the monks not keeping their rule, v. 42; on their appeal to the Pope is afraid to alter anything, *ib.*; his threatened attacks on them, v. 43, 44.
Nile, the, encampment of the crusaders on the banks of, iii. 35; many drowned in, during the siege of Damietta, iii. 36; inundation of, iii. 41; did not rise as usual the year of the siege, iii. 52; its rise after the advance of the army from Damietta against Cairo, iii. 68, 69; Robert, count of Artois, drowned in, or in the Tafnis, v. 152; battle at the crossing of Louis IX., v. 166.
Nimpha, Berard de, letter of Innocent IV. to, for the collection for the crusade for Richard of Cornwall, vi. 135; sends it on to bishop Grosseteste, vi. 134; obtains money from crusaders for the release of their vows, v. 74, 146, 707; letter of Innocent IV. to, respecting the church of Westley, v. 177; dies, v. 707; had been born near Rome, *ib.*; had been clerk of Richard of Cornwall, *ib.*; had a bundle of blank documents with the bulla, v. 707, 713.
Nineveh, distance of, from Aleppo and from Prester John, vi. 116.
Ninus, king of Assyria, invents idols, i. 5; his reign, i. 6.
Niort (Niorz, Nyorth), remains to John after the loss of Normandy, &c., ii. 489; Hubert de Burgh accused of being the cause of the loss of, vi. 66.
Nismes, Arnald I., bishop of, goes with Simon de Montfort to the relief of Muret, ii. 566.
....., Walter de, marshal of France, one of the leaders of the army sent to the relief of Montsoreau castle, iii. 16; his speech as to the reconnoitring the royal army on its way to Lincoln, iii. 20; reconnoitres it himself, but is deceived as to its numbers, *ib.*; his advice to his companions, *ib.*; flies to London after the battle of Lincoln, iii. 24; chamberlain of Philip II., taken prisoner at Damietta, iii. 50.
....., Adam de, his son, taken prisoner at Damietta, iii. 50.
Noah, i. 4; his children, i. 5.
Nobe, *i.e.*, Bethonoble, *q.v.*
Nocera, Nuchera; *v.* Lucera.
Nola, Paulinus, bishop of, writes the life of St. Ambrose, i. 175.
Nonancourt (called Minantcurt), in Normandy, treaty between Henry II. and Louis VII. at, ii. 301; taken by Philip II., ii. 417.
Nonnat, Reimund, cardinal, sent for by the Pope, respecting his truce with Frederick II., iv. 59.
Non-obstante, the clause, complaints of, to Innocent IV. at Lyons from England, iv. 445, 528; deprives the privileges granted at Lyons of force, iv. 522, 528; use that might be made of it by the founders of monasteries, iv. 619; introduced into civil suits, v. 210; mention of, by Henry III., v. 339; affects St. Alban's, v. 590; affects St. Edmundsbury, v. 688, 695.
Noradin, son of Saladin, the only son not slain by Saphadin, ii. 399; lord of Aleppo, *ib.*
Norbertin canons, the, iv. 277.
Noreis, Alan le, surety for the bishop of Durham, vi. 377, 381.

Noreis—*cont.*
....., Robert le; *v.* Ros, Robert de (Norensis).
Norfolk, earthquake in, in 1165, ii. 233; storm in, in 1234, iii. 303; murrain in, in 1252, v. 321.
....., sheriff of, account of, for fines of the men of the priors of Wymondham and Binham to St. Alban's, iii. 126.
....., earls of; *v.* Bigod.
Norham castle, one of the defences against the Scots, iv. 87.
Noriscus, Robert, one of the marshals of Henry III.'s palace, sent to conduct Martin the nuncio to the sea, iv. 421; plays on his terrors by the way, *ib.*; refuses Martin's offered bribe, *ib.* [probably the same as Robert de Ros.]
Norman, founds Christ Church, London, ii. 134.
Norman, Simon le (de Cantelupe); *v.* Norwich, archdeacons of.
Normandy, conquered by Arthur, i. 239; by Pepin, i. 311; by Rollo, i. 434, 450; origin of its name, i. 450; invaded by the Danish fleet, i. 479; erroneously said to rebel against William I., ii. 11; ravaged by Robert, ii. 14; offered by the nobles to Theobald of Blois, ii. 165; given in charge to the young Henry by Henry II., ii. 316; liberty granted to the church of, by Richard, ii. 368; Richard's laws for the clergy of, *ib.*; invaded and ravaged by Philip II., ii. 402; put under an interdict by the archbishop of Rouen, ii. 420; its condition during the interdict, ii. 438; terms of Richard's agreement with the archbishop, ii. 439; claimed by Philip II. for Arthur, ii. 477; loss of, by John, ii. 488, 489; demanded by Henry III. of Louis VIII. on the death of Philip II., iii. 77; answer of Louis, *ib.*; embassy of Henry III. to the nobles of, in 1226, iii. 119; invitation of the nobles to Henry III. in 1229, iii. 165; invitation of some nobles to Henry III. in 1230, which is refused by H. de Burgh, iii. 197, 222; Louis IX. offers to resign the greater part to Henry III., iv. 203; Louis IX. fears the vacillating Normans, iv. 204; the guardians of the coasts ordered by Louis IX. to commit reprisals on the English, iv. 209; injuries done to the cinque ports by the Normans, iv. 238; the Normans deprived of their lands in England by Henry III., iv. 288; Louis IX. offers to resign the rest of the continental dominions of Henry III. if Normandy is secured to him, iv. 506 the question of the right of possession referred to the bishops, iv. 646; they decide in favour of Louis IX., *ib.*; fires in, in 1248, v. 35; John had been adjudged to lose it for the murder of Arthur, v. 193, 281; vain attempts of Henry III. to recover it, v. 193; Louis IX. willing to resign it to Henry III., v. 280; the French nobles will not hear of this, v. 281; Henry III. gives up all hope of recovering, *ib.*; progress of Louis IX. through, v. 606; claimed by Henry III., v. 636; the castles fortified by Louis IX., v. 626, 636; embassy of Henry III. to demand fails, v. 663; Henry III. resigns his claims to, v. 741.
....., duke of, chief among the lay peers of France, v. 606; the king of England duke by right, *ib.*
....., provost of, mission of, to Pope Innocent IV. to complain of grievances, vi. 131.
Normanville, Ralph de, one of the followers of the 25 barons, ii. 605.
Northallerton (Alvertona), the standard erected at against the Scots, ii. 167.
Northampton, Stephen captures R. Blundeville, earl of Chester, at, ii. 178; charges against archbishop Thomas at, ii. 228; the exchequer removed to, by John in 1209, ii. 524; John receives Pandulf and Durand at, ii. 531; archbishop Langton follows John to, ii. 551; besieged by the barons in 1215, ii. 586;

Northampton—*cont.*
the siege raised, *ib.*; the castellan sworn to the 25 barons to obey them as to the castle, ii. 603; John goes towards, ii. 636; the castle committed to Fawkes de Breauté by John, ii. 641; soldiers from the garrison taken for Fawkes's band, iii. 12; Henry III. keeps Christmas, 1217–18, at, iii. 33; Henry III. keeps Christmas, 1223–4, at, iii. 82; the earl of Chester and his accomplices come to and submit, iii. 83; council at, in 1224, iii. 84, 89; the nuncio Otho at, in 1226, iii. 109; aid forced from, by Henry III. in 1227, iii. 121; settlement between Henry III. and Richard of Cornwall and his confederates in 1227 at, iii. 125; many English nobles meet at, in 1239, and swear to begin their crusade, iii. 620; tournament at, proposed by Peter of Savoy in 1241, iv. 88; tournament proposed by Richard de Clare in 1247, iv. 649; proposed tournament at, prevented by Henry III. and the weather, v. 54; wardships surrendered to Henry III. at, vi. 69.

....., archdeacons of:
Savaric, made bishop of Bath, ii. 395.
John of Houghton; *v.* Bedford, archdeacons of.

....., prior of, vicegerent of Rustand, vi. 312.

....., sheriff of, imprisoned for injustice, v. 715, 716; *v.* Insula, William de.

Northumberland, Northumbria, origin of the kingdom of, i. 243; divided into two on Ida's death, i. 245, 250, 253; wasted by the Danes and Norwegians, i. 361; disturbances in, in 867, i. 389; laid waste up to Tynemouth by the Danes in 867, i. 390; united into one kingdom, i. 424; its extent, *ib.*; under the rule of the kings of Wessex, i. 424; recovered from the Danes by Edward the Elder, i. 439; expedition of Edward against the rebellious Danes in, *ib.*; united to England by Æthelstan, i. 447; rebels against

Northumberland—*cont.*
Eadred, i. 457; invaded by Eadred, expel their king and finally submit, i. 458; desert Eadwig and make Eadgar king, i. 460; ravaged by the Danes in 993, i. 475; submit to Swegen, i. 489; wasted by Cnut, i. 494; given to Eric by Cnut, i. 500; list of the kings of, i. 423.

....., kings of; *v.* Ælfwold, Ælla, Æthelred, Æthelred Mol, Æthelwold Mol, Alfred, Alfwold, Anlaf, Ceolwulf, Coenred, Cuthred, Eadberht, Eadwine, Ealdred, Eandred, Eardulf, Ecgberht, Ecgfrith, Eilric, Guthferth, Osbald, Osbriht, Osred, Osric, Osulf, Oswald, Oswine, Oswiu, Readwulf, Reignald, Riesig, Sihtric.

....., earldom of:
claimed by William, king of Scots, ii. 289; formerly given to and possessed by David, *ib.*; attempt of William, king of Scots, to seize, ii. 293.
claimed by Alexander II. as given by John with Johanna, iii. 372.

....., Morkere, first earl of; *see* Morkere.

....., Robert, third earl of, made earl by William I., ii. 4; slain by the Northumbrians, ii. 5.

....., Waltheof, fifth earl of; *see* Waltheof.

....., Walcher, bishop of Durham, sixth earl, buys the earldom from William I., ii. 14; account of his proceedings and murder, ii. 14, 15.

....., Robert de Mowbray, eighth earl, joins the conspiracy against William II., ii. 26; harries Bath and Berkeley with Geoffrey bishop of Coutances, *ib.*; restores Tynemouth church and introduces monks there by the aid of abbat Paul of St. Alban's, ii. 31; v. 633; vi. 372 his gift of Tynemouth to St. Alban's, and lands, &c. bestowed on it, ii. 31; slays Malcolm III. and his son, ii. 33; v. 633; vi. 370; has them buried at Tynemouth,

Northumberland, Rob. de Mowbray, earl of—*cont.*
v. 633; vi. 371, 372; refuses to go to the king's court, ii. 36; William II. sends his brother Henry against him, ii. 35, 36; his family taken at Newcastle, ii. 36; besieged in Bamborough castle, *ib.*; escapes, and tries to defend himself at Tynemouth, *ib.*; captured, and imprisoned at Windsor, *ib.*; blind before his death, vi. 372; becomes a monk at St. Alban's, and is buried there, *ib.*
....., Hugh de Pusac (Pudsey), bishop of Durham, eleventh earl, buys the earldom from Richard, ii. 352. *See* Durham, bishops of.
....., archdeacons of:
Richard de Mariseo, with the Pope on John's side for the relaxation of the interdict, ii. 574. *See* Durham, bishops of.
Thomas of Hertford, dies, v. 383; had been a friend of St. Edmund, *ib.*; leaves his body to a Carmelite house, *ib.*; his burial in the tomb of a priest named Thomas, v. 384; miracles at his tomb, *ib.*; this told to Matthew Paris by John de Lexinton, *ib.*; his sanctity, though not canonized, *ib.*; his miracles known to the Carmelites, v. 384, 385; his glory after death, v. 385.
....., sheriff of, his account of certain fines to the abbat of St. Alban's, iii. 126; *v.* Heirun, William.
Norton (Herts), charter of Æthelred giving land at, to St. Alban's, vi. 25; the church assigned to the expenses of the victuals of the abbey of St. Alban's, v. 669; the abbat of St. Alban's does service for, vi. 376.
....., John de, witnesses a charter, vi. 417.
....., Walter de, excommunicated, ii. 644.
....., William de, consents to the military service required for the Welsh campaign of 1257, vi. 375; does service for the abbat of St. Alban's, *ib.*
Norway, conquered by Cnut, i. 505, 506; episcopal sees of, vi. 459.
....., king of, his shield of arms, vi. 475.
....., ..., *v.* Hacon.
Norwegians, invade England, i. 361.
Norwich, head of the kingdom of the East Anglians, i. 250; conspiracy of Ralph of Wader against William I. in, ii. 12; the church founded, ii. 59; the castle seized and held against Stephen by Roger Bigod, ii. 165; surrendered to Henry II. by William, son of Stephen, ii. 214; taken by the Flemings sent by Philip, count of Flanders, ii. 292; slaughter of the Jews in, in 1190, ii. 358; the castle, being empty, seized by Louis, ii. 663; Thomas de Burgh, its castellan, taken prisoner, *ib.*; crime of the Jews in, in 1234, iii. 305; their crime in 1239, iii. 543; royal letter dated from, iv. 13; the Jews of, circumcise a boy in 1240, iv. 30; their punishment, iv. 31; the murderer of Stephen, prior of Thetford, imprisoned at, v. 32; storms and clouds in the diocese in 1250, v. 197, 198; sea monster thrown up in the diocese in 1255, v. 488.
....., bishops of; *v.* Elmham, bishops of; and add to Arlgar, subscribes Æthelred's charter, vi. 27.
William, chaplain of William I., made bishop by him, ii. 22.
Herbert Losinga, abbat of Ramsey, buys the see of Thetford, ii. 35; goes to Rome and resigns the see to the Pope, who restores it, *ib.*; returns and translates the see to Norwich, *ib.*; establishes a community of monks there, *ib.*; at the consecration of Thomas, archbishop of York, ii. 136; dies, ii. 148.
William, present at the arrangement between Lincoln and St. Alban's, ii. 219; summoned before the justices for excommunicating earl Hugh Bigod, ii. 230.

Norwich, bishops of—*cont.*
John, dean of Salisbury, ii. 297 ; goes to Pope Clement III. and by a payment is allowed to give up his crusade, ii. 366 ; returns to England, *ib.* ; takes half the value of the chalices in his diocese and gives half to Richard's ransom, ii. 398, 399.
John de Grai, ii. 474 ; recommended by John to the monks of Canterbury for archbishop, ii. 493 ; elected archbishop by them, *ib.* ; at his election was at York on the king's business, *ib.* ; the messengers sent from Canterbury find him at Nottingham, *ib.* ; goes to Canterbury with John, *ib.* ; placed in the archbishop's seat, *ib.* ; this the cause of all the future troubles, *ib.* ; the king puts him into possession of all the property of the see, *ib.* ; messengers sent to Rome to procure the confirmation of the election, ii. 494, 513 ; the election quashed by the Pope, ii. 514 ; made justiciary in Ireland by John, ii. 530 ; his alteration of the coinage there, *ib.* ; one of John's evil counsellors, ii. 533 ; comes from Ireland and is gladly received by John, ii. 539 ; one of the witnesses to John's charter of submission, ii. 545 ; messenger for John to the Pope for the removal of the interdict, ii. 574 ; one of John's sureties for the payment of the confiscated money, ii. 574, 575 ; dies in Poitou on his return from Rome, ii. 581 ; buried at Norwich, *ib.* ; erroneously said to be sent by John to raise forces abroad for him, ii. 613 ; some of his servants with John in the Isle of Wight, *ib.*
Pandulf, Pandulph, goes to John at Northampton and endeavours to make peace, but the attempt fails, ii. 531 ; returns to France, ii. 532 ; sent

Norwich, bishops of—*cont.*
Pandulf—*cont.*
by the Pope to France to stir up Philip II. against John, ii. 536 ; has a form of submission for John privately given him by the Pope, ii. 536 ; sends two Templars to John, ii. 540 ; John sends for him, *ib.* ; meets John at Dover, tells him of Philip's forces, and advises submission, *ib.* ; John swears to submit in his presence, ii. 541 ; the charter of submission agreed on by them, *ib.* ; again with John at Dover when John resigns his crown to Innocent III., ii. 544 ; the submission made in his presence, ii. 545 ; receives the charter to be taken from John to Rome, ii. 546 ; after John's homage tramples on the money given by John as an earnest of his subjection, *ib.* ; returns to France to make restitution to the bishops of a part of their losses, ii. 547 ; admonishes Philip II. to give up his intended invasion of England, *ib.* ; sent by the legate Nicholas of Tusculum to Rome against archbishop Langton's appeal, ii. 571 ; blackens Langton's character, *ib.* ; extols John to the Pope, ii. 572 ; had brought the charter of John's submission to the Pope, *ib.* ; accuses the archbishop and bishops of greed in the question of the restoration of their property, *ib.* ; amount repaid to the bishops by his hands, ii. 575 ; on John's side at Runnymede, ii. 589 ; named in Magna Charta, ii. 590 ; letters patent of, given by John as security for the performance of Magna Charta, ii. 604 ; sent by John to Rome to excite the Pope against the barons, ii. 613 ; the sentence of excommunication committed to, by Innocent III., ii. 627 ; orders archbishop Langton to publish the

Norwich, bishops of—*cont.*
Pandulf—*cont.*
sentence against the barons, ii. 629; on his refusal suspends him and publishes the sentence, ii. 630, 634; names to Innocent III. the barons to be excommunicated, ii. 643; succeeds Guala as legate, iii. 43; reconciles William, earl of Albemarle, with Henry III., iii. 61; the bishop of Durham accused of supporting the royal rights against his direction, iii. 62; confirms the election of Eustace de Falkenburg to the see of London, iii. 66; his legateship ended and he returns to Rome, *ib.*; sent by Henry III. to demand Normandy from Louis VIII. on the death of Philip II., iii. 77; brings back Louis's refusal, iii. 78; his dream respecting Fawkes de Breauté, iii. 120; dies, iii. 121; had agreed to the marriage of Hubert de Burgh and Margaret of Scotland, vi. 71.
Thomas de Blunville, his election due to Hubert de Burgh, iii. 121; consecrated by archbishop Langton, *ib.*; Hubert de Burgh takes refuge at his house at [Boisars], iii. 226; dies, iii. 372, 378, 388; lawsuit of Richard de Parco at Binham with, vi. 87.
Simon of Elmham, prior, elected, iii. 389; objected to by the king, *ib.*; the election quashed, iii. 525; v. 643; dies, v. 643.
William de Raleigh, elected, iii. 531, 540; chooses this in preference to the see of Lichfield, iii. 532; receives Edward from the font, iii. 540; consecrated in St. Paul's by archbishop Edmund, iii. 617; his prænostick, *ib.*; his investigation of the Jews' crime at Norwich, iv. 30, 31; cautiously abstains from going to the council in 1241, iv. 98; gives judgment annulling the

Norwich, bishops of—*cont.*
William de Raleigh—*cont.*
outlawry of Hubert de Burgh, vi. 45; confirms the acquisitions of Richard de Parco to Binham, vi. 86; elected to Winchester, iv. 108; meets some of the bishops to discuss the state of the church, iv. 173; agrees to send messengers to the emperor, *ib.*; dedicates Waltham church, iv. 227; *v.* Winchester, bishops of.
Walter Suffield, elected by the monks as soon as they are assured of the confirmation of William de Raleigh to Winchester, iv. 260, 261; accepted by the king, though the full confirmation postponed, iv. 261; the see seized by the king to keep W. de Raleigh out of it, iv. 265; the provisions sent to W. de Raleigh prevented from reaching him by the king, iv. 285; confirmed by archbishop Boniface at St. Alban's, iv. 378; letter of Innocent IV. to, granting a privilege to the Dominicans, iv. 513; made executor for collecting the papal subsidy, iv. 555; his letter to the abbey of St. Alban's for this, *ib.*; the contribution of the clergy to the Pope in 1247 paid through his hands, iv. 623; his manor of Gaywood, iv. 627; preaches in Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the vase with our Lord's blood being brought there, iv. 642; at the Parliament in 1248, v. 5; crosses, v. 36; returns from the Roman court with a privilege obtained by money, v. 80; at the meeting of the bishops at Dunstable against archbishop Boniface, v. 225; at the dedication of Ely cathedral, v. 322; at the parliament of 1253, v. 373, 375; joins in the excommunication of the violators of Magna Charta, v. 375; sent by the Pope and Henry III. to

Norwich, bishops of—*cont.*
Walter Suffield—*cont.*
St. Alban's to exact the king's tenth, v. 451; his manner of exacting it, v. 452; does it unwillingly through obedience, *ib.*; arrears of, vi. 313; grants an indulgence to all who venerate the tomb of St. Alban, vi. 495 note; dies at Colchester, v. 638; his liberality to the poor, *ib.*; letter of Innocent IV. to, respecting the starting of the crusaders, vi. 201; letter to the dean of Hengham on procurations, vi. 231; letter to the same on the aid to the Pope from the province of Canterbury, vi. 232; letter of Innocent IV. to, on the collection of the tax for the Holy Land, vi. 296; letter of Henry III. on this, vi. 298.
Simon de Walton, judge itinerant at Barnet, vi. 268; in a suit respecting Amwell at Westminster, vi. 299; confirmed as bishop, v. 648; his great expenses at the Roman court, *ib.*; obtains the right to hold his former revenues, *ib.*; consecrated by archbishop Boniface at Canterbury, v. 667; one of the four bishops at Oxford in 1258 to discuss the state of the church, v. 707.
Norwich, priors of:
Ranulph, made bishop of Chichester, iii. 74.
Simon of Elmham; *see* under bishops.
....., archdeacons of:
Geoffrey de Burgh, consecrated bishop of Ely at Westminster, iii. 93.
John de Ferentino, escapes from the attack on the Roman clerks and lies hid in London, iii. 210.
Simon le Norman (de Cantelupe), sent by Henry III. to Rome in the matter of the Winchester election, iii. 495; receives Edward from the font, iii. 540; banished from the king's counsels, iii. 629; his character, *ib.*; deposed because he would not
Norwich, priors of—*cont.*
Simon le Norman—*cont.*
sanction the wool tax for Thomas, count of Flanders, iii. 629; v. 91; his speech to the Pope about the unfaithfulness of the English, iv. 5, 64; deprived of his archdeaconry and all his benefices but one, iv. 63; had been the king's chief counsellor and had the seal, *ib.*; the Pope's limit of his income, iv. 64; dies, v. 91.
James Romanus, had the custody of the archdeaconry during the vacancy of the see, vi. 88.
....., prior of the Dominicans at, letter sent to, by the cardinals (vacante sede) in the affair of the church of Guilden Morden, iv. 252.
Norwich, Geoffrey of, refuses to have to do with John after his excommunication, ii. 527; leaves the Exchequer in consequence, *ib.*; seized by William Talebot and imprisoned, *ib.*; murdered in prison by John's orders, *ib.*; imprisoned and murdered at Nottingham by John, ii. 537.
....., Ralph of, elected archbishop of Dublin, but quashed, v. 560.
....., Robert, official of the church of, letter of Innocent III. to, excommunicating the barons in 1216, ii. 642; letter putting the sentence into execution, ii. 644; renews the sentence, ii. 648, 649.
....., Simon of, Henry III. extorts 10 marks from the abbat of St. Alban's for, v. 241; his death, *ib.*
Nottingham (Snotingeham), the Danes winter at, in 868, i. 391; its British name of Tinguobane, *ib.*; Burhred of Mercia offers the Danes battle at, but they refuse, *ib.*; buildings of Edward the Elder at, i. 445; taken from the Danes by Edmund, i. 454; the castle given to John by Richard, ii. 348; the citizens conspire against Richard and submit to John, ii. 404; the castle attacked and surrendered to Richard,

Nottingham—*cont.*
ib.; some of the citizens imprisoned, some ransomed, *ib.*; John hangs the Welsh hostages at, ii. 534; Geoffrey of Norwich murdered at, ii. 537; archbishop Langton follows John to, ii. 551; honour of, mentioned in Magna Charta, ii. 597; the castellan sworn to obey the 25 barons as to the castle, ii. 603; John orders Philip Marc to fortify the castle against the barons, ii. 612; several of the nobles taken in Rochester castle imprisoned in, ii. 626; John goes towards, ii. 637; John keeps Christmas 1215–6 at, ii. 638; Gilbert of Ghent sent by Louis to stop the irruptions of the garrison of, ii. 663; the soldiers of the castle attack the plunderers from Montsoreau castle, iii. 11; the earl of Chester goes to, from Montsoreau, iii. 17; Henry III. at, in 1255, v. 501.

....., archdeacon of, Thomas of Winchester, at the agreement respecting Tynemouth, iv. 616.

....., sheriff of, ordered by Henry III. to level Montsoreau castle, iii. 24.

....., William of, leader at the battle of the Standard, ii. 167.

....., William of, provincial of the Franciscans in England, message to, from the Pope to collect the aid for the empire of Constantinople, iv. 564, 565.

Noureddin, sultan of Iconium; *v.* Iconium.

Noureddin, son of Zengui, sultan of Aleppo, invades Antioch and besieges Nepa, ii. 183; slays Raymond, prince of Antioch, and takes Hareng, *ib.*; forced to retire by Baldwin III., *ib.*; besieges Hareng, ii. 233; put to flight by Bohemond, prince of Antioch, and others, *ib.*; returns and takes them prisoners and imprisons them at Aleppo, *ib.*; takes Hareng, *ib.*

Novara, Odemar Busio, bishop of, present at the interview between Frederick II. and the papal commissioners, iii. 552.

Novent (*i.e.*, Vouvant), castle of, surrendered by Geoffrey de Lusignan to John, ii. 573.

Noyon, the bishop of, count Palatine, one of the 12 peers of France, v. 92, 606.

....., bishops of:
St. Medard, i. 239; dies and is buried at Soissons, i. 245.
Emmo, murdered by Hasting, i. 424.
Peter Charlot, dies in a ship off Cyprus, v. 92, 174.

Numa Pompilius, history of, i. 37.

Numerianus, joined with Varus in the empire, i. 144.

Nympha; *v.* Nimpha.

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Ockley (Acle), defeat of the Danes at, i. 381.

Ocra, Walter de (afterwards archbishop of Capua), notary of Frederick II., sent by him to Henry III., iv. 126; sent by Frederick II. to Henry III. to seize the papal collectors, iv. 161; sends to the emperor that he cannot find them, *ib.*; his speech in London of the possibility of the emperor's invading England, iv. 313; sent by Frederick with a letter to England, iv. 371; his grief at the sentence of deprivation of the emperor at Lyons, iv. 456; leaves Lyons, *ib.*; sent by Frederick to the council, but not waited for by the Pope, iv. 542; letter to Henry III. on the conspiracy against Frederick, iv. 575; persuades Ralph at Lyons to return to Frederick's service and to murder the Pope, iv. 605, 606; leaves Lyons, iv. 606.

Octa, son of Hengist, i. 192; comes to England, *ib.*; flies to York after the battle of the Don, i. 221; besieged by Aurelius and admitted to mercy, *ib.*; his rising against Uther Pendragon, i.

Octa—*cont.*
228; besieges Aldclud, *ib.*; defeated and captured, *ib.*; imprisoned in London, *ib.*; escapes, i. 231; returns against Britain, *ib.*; defeated and slain at St. Alban's, i. 232.

Octavianus, legend of the treasure of, i. 478; v. 22, 602.

Octavianus, Anti-Pope (Victor IV.), supported by Frederick I., ii. 215; dies, ii. 227; had been supported by Reginald, archbishop of Cologne, ii. 233.

Octavianus (Ottaviano Ubaldini), cardinal bishop of Bologna, employed by Innocent IV. to send his treasure to William of Holland, iv. 624; aided by the archbishop of Cologne, iv. 634; attacks the abettors of Frederick II., *ib.*; his excommunications and extortions, *ib.*; exhorts Conrad not to follow in his father's steps, iv. 653; the papal army against Apulia committed to, v. 458, 497; in command of the army against Lucera, v. 474, 498; does nothing, v. 475; diminishes the army by the treacherous advice of a certain marquis, v. 498; his army defeated, v. 499, 500; escapes with difficulty, v. 499; sent by the Pope to invest Edmund son of Henry III. with the ring of the kingdom of Sicily, v. 499, 515, 520, 681, 722; his visit to England for this, v. 499; conceals his knowledge of the defeat of the papal army, v. 515; returns loaded with gifts, v. 515, 521; receives the king's oath to go into Apulia, v. 520; deceives Henry III. about the Sicilian affair and secretly returns home, v. 532, 533; his reception in England, v. 722; his castle destroyed by the Florentines, *ib.*

Octavius, king of the Gewisi, rises against the Romans, i. 157; at first defeats, but is afterwards defeated by, Trahern, *ib.*; goes to Norway and obtains the aid of king Gumbertus, *ib.*; procures Trahern's death, *ib.*; recovers his power in Britain, i. 158; dies, i. 168.

Odiham (Hodiham), siege of, by Louis, ii. 655; a fortress of the bishop of Winchester, *ib.*; Simon de Montfort resigns it to Henry III., v. 697.

Odingesseles, William de, ill-treated in the Brackley tournament, v. 83; his shield of arms, vi. 472.

Odoacer, takes Rome, i. 218.

Offa, leads the Mercians and deposes Beornred, i. 343; made king of Mercia, *ib.*; his genealogy, *ib.*; his victories and power, *ib.*; endeavours to despoil Lambert, archbishop of Canterbury, i. 345; sends to Pope Adrian I. to have Lichfield made an archiepiscopal see, i. 345, 356; his attack on Canterbury defeated, i. 345, 364; reduces the East Angles, i. 252, 346; defeats the people of Kent at Otford, i. 347; sends presents to Charles the Great to conciliate him, i. 347, 348; his friendship with him, v. 562; his league with Charles, i. 348; letter of Charles, *ib.*; account of Charles's presents and their meaning, *ib.*; besieges and takes Bensington castle and defeats Cenwulf, i. 350; has his son Ecgferth crowned in his lifetime, i. 352; marriage of his daughter, i. 354, *n.*[3]; his sorrow at the murder of Æthelberht, i. 355; succeeds to the kingdom of East Anglia, *ib.*; account of his discovery and translation of St. Alban, i. 252, 331, 346, 356–358; holds a council with archbishop Humbert, i. 358; goes to Rome, *ib.*; account of his journey through Flanders and purchase of certain meadows there, i. 358, 359; these given for the use of pilgrims, i. 359; his arrival at Rome, *ib.*; grant to the monastery of St. Alban by Pope Adrian I., *ib.*; his gift to the English school at Rome, i. 331, 360; v. 563; vi. 519; returns and founds the monastery of St. Alban's, i. 252, 360, 363; ii. 583; v. 13, 489, 562; makes Willegod the first abbat, ii. 562; privileges granted by, to St. Alban's, v. 13, 563; his charters granting lands to St. Alban's, vi. 1, 4;

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his gifts to St. Alban's, vi. 10, 16, 22, 25; statute for prayers for him at St. Alban's, v. 562; extent of his sway and bishopricks in it, i. 360; v. 563; vi. 519; gives Winslow to St. Alban's, i. 361; allows St. Alban's to collect and keep the Romescot from Hertfordshire, *ib.*; his death at Offley, i. 362, 363; brought to Bedford and buried, i. 363; the chapel in which he was laid swallowed up by the Ouse, *ib.*; length of his reign, i. 368, *n.* [1]; his character, v. 562.
Offa, king of Essex, converted by his wife Cyneswith, goes to Rome, and becomes a monk, i. 320, 323, 324.
Offa, son of Æthelfrith, i. 253.
Offinton, William of Albini dies at, iii. 366.
....., John of, canon of Salisbury, dies, v. 230.
Offley (Offanlege, Offeleia), Herts., Offa dies at, i. 363; land at, bequeathed by Æthelgifu, vi. 13.
Oga, son of Ida, i. 243.
Oglio (Oleum), the river, between the armies of Frederick II. and the Milanese at Cortenuova, iii. 408, 442.
Ohter (Other), jarl of the Danes, slain at Wodensfeld, i. 440; his brother slain, i. 443.
Olaf (Anlaf) (Tryggvesson), king of Norway, invades England with Swegen, i. 476; bought off by Æthelred, *ib.*; Ælfheah, bishop of Winchester, and Æthelweard bring him to Andover, *ib.*; confirmed, and adopted as a son by Æthelred, and sent back with presents, *ib.*
Olaf (St. Olave), rebellion of the Norwegians against, i. 505; expelled by Cnut, i. 506; slain by the Norwegians, i. 507.
Olifard, Walter, one of those who send the charter of the king of Scotland for confirmation to the Pope, iv. 384.
Olimpus, his death for blasphemy, i. 230.
Oliver, natural son of king John, arrives at Damietta, iii. 41.
Oliver, afterwards bishop of Paderborn, and cardinal S. Sabina, preaches the crusade in Germany, iii. 127; v. 191.
Olivet, mount, solitary of, promises the crusaders that they would take Jerusalem, ii. 99.
Olney (Oleneige), isle of, single combat of Edmund Ironside and Cnut in, i. 498.
Omer, St. (Audomarus), Tostig winters at, i. 534.
....., William, castellan of, comes to England as one of Louis's precursors, ii. 648; excommunicated, ii. 649; his shield of arms, vi. 476.
....., Godfrey of, one of the first Templars, ii. 144.
....., Hugh of, Tiberias given to, by Baldwin I., ii. 128; comes to his aid at Arsur, *ib.*
Onias, high priest of the Jews, i. 66; slain by Andronicus, i. 67.
Oporto, the bishop of (?), defeats the Saracens at Santarem, ii. 320 (*v.* note [2]); dedicates the mosque at Silves in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and places a bishop there, ii. 342.
Orange (Aurasiensis), William, bishop of, the second person to take the cross, ii. 47; begins his crusade with Raymond of Toulouse, ii. 57; dies at Marrah, ii. 91.
....., Rainbald, count of, begins his crusade with Raymond, ii. 57; his position at the battle of Antioch, ii. 85.
Ordeal by water and fire prohibited, v. 192.
Ordein, slain at Buttington, i. 431.
Ordgar, ealdorman of Devonshire, founds Tavistock abbey, i. 463; father of Ælfthryth, *ib.*; dies, i. 465.
Ordulf, subscribes charters, vi. 18, 20.
Orige, Peter, seneschal of the count of Boulogne, captured by John Mansel at Saintes, iv. 213.
Origen, sent for from Antioch by Mammæa, i. 135; mutilates himself and goes to Jerusalem from Alexandria, i. 136; instructs Theodore and Athenodorus, i.

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138 ; writes against Celsus and Epicurus, i. 139 ; number of his books read by St. Jerome, *ib.*; dies, *ib.*; his heretical writings, *ib.*
Oriwalle, Peter de ; *v.* Rievaulx, Peter de.
Orkneys, the, ships meet Gurgiunt at, i. 60 ; subdued by Claudius, i. 100 ; reduced by Arthur, i. 237.
....., Ralph, bishop of (erroneously called bishop of Durham), sent by archbishop Thurstan in his place to the battle of the Standard, ii. 168 ; his speech to the English, *ib.*
Orleans (Aurelianum), delivered from the Huns by bishop Anian, i. 178 ; burnt by Hasting, i. 424 ; disturbances at, between the clergy and citizens, iii. 370 ; put under an interdict by the bishop, iii. 371 ; entrance of the Pastoureaux into, v. 249 ; the bishop forbids the clerks to attend them, *ib.*; a scholar who resists the leader slain, v. 250 ; the clergy attacked and despoiled, *ib.* ; put under an interdict by the bishop as the citizens favoured the Pastoureaux, v. 251 ; Henry III. goes to, v. 476.
....., bishops of :
St. Anian, delivers Orleans from the Huns, i. 178.
Philip Berruier, puts Orleans under an interdict, iii. 371.
William de Bussi, forbids the clerks of Orleans to attend the preaching of the Pastoureaux, v. 249 ; injuries done to, by them, v. 250 ; puts the city under an interdict, v. 251 ; letter of, to Richard, bishop of Chichester, respecting the terms between St. Louis and the soldan of Egypt, v. 308, 309.
Orontes (Fer), the, Robert of Normandy sent on by the crusaders to secure the bridge over, ii. 66 ; passage of, by the crusaders, ii. 67.
Orosius, quoted, i. 35, 83, note ; his fame, i. 178 ; the relicks of St. Stephen sent to the East by, *ib.*
O'Rourke, Tiernan, king of Breifny (Monoculus), does homage to Henry II., ii. 284.
Orphreys, English, their splendour excites the greed of Innocent IV., iv. 546, 547.
Orsini, Napoleone di Matteo Rosso degli, made senator by the Romans, v. 743, *n.* [2].
Ortune, Ægelward de, witnesses a charter, vi. 30.
Orwell (Arewella), the Flemings sent by Philip, count of Flanders, land at, ii. 292.
Osa, son of Æthelfrith, i. 253.
Osañ (Csanad?), bishop of, Innocent IV. writes to, respecting the king of Hungary, vi. 115.
Osbald, son of Ida, i. 243.
Osbald (called Osred), king of Northumbria, i. 363 ; dies, *ib.*
Osbeorn, invades England with the sons of Swend, ii. 5 ; joined by Eadgar Ætheling and Waltheof, *ib.*; takes York and ravages the country, *ib.*; defeated by William I., *ib.*
Osbern, slain at Ashdown, i. 402.
Osbern, forced to leave England, takes refuge with Macbeth, i. 522.
Osbriht, Osberht, king of Northumbria, i. 380 ; expelled, i. 389 ; makes peace with Ælla on the arrival of the Danes, i. 390 ; slain by the Danes at York, *ib.*
Osburga, mother of Alfred, i. 380.
Osfrid (Offridus), son of Eadwine, slain at Hæthfeld, i. 277.
Osgod Glappa, Harthacnut dies at the feast given by, on his daughter's marriage, i. 516.
Oslac, son of Æthelfrith, i. 253.
Oslac, butler of Æthelwulf, father of Osburga, i. 380 ; his origin from the Goths and Jutes, *ib.*
Oskytel, king of the Danes, winters at Cambridge, i. 408.
Oskytel, the hold, slain in the battle between Æthelwold and Edward, i. 437.
Oskytel, slain at Assandun, i. 497.
Osmer, son of Ida, i. 243.
Osmund, killed in battle by the Danes, i. 376.

Osney (Oseneie), the legate Otho at, when at Oxford, iii. 481 ; chapter of Benedictines to be held at, in 1249, vi. 185 ; chapter at, in 1252 on the crusade, vi. 217.
....., John, abbat of, becomes a Minorite, iv. 164.
Ospring (Hospringe), the church of, given to the hospital at Dover by Robert de Sotindona, v. 394 ; its value, *ib.*
Osred, king of Northumbria, i. 312, 320 ; restores St. Wilfrid, i. 312 ; killed in battle, i. 328.
Osred, king of Northumbria, succeeds Alfwold, i. 353 ; his genealogy, *ib.* ; expelled, *ib.* ; his return and death at Tynemouth, i. 354.
Osric, son of Hengist, at the battle of Wippedesflete, i. 217 ; succeeds Hengist in Kent, i. 221.
Osric, succeeds Eadwine in Deira, i. 278 ; had been baptized, but apostatizes, *ib.* ; slain by Cædwalla, *ib.*
Osric, king of the Hwiccas, i. 302.
Osric, king of Northumbria, i. 328 ; quits his kingdom, i. 332, 333.
Osric, avenges the death of Cynewulf, i. 352.
Osric, ealdorman of Hampshire, defeats the Danes at the Parret's mouth, i. 379 ; defeats the Danes at Winchester, i. 388.
Ostia, destroyed by the Romans, v. 417 ; the bishop has the first vote in the papal election, iv. 165.
....., bishops of :
Alberic ; *v.* Alberic, [read 1138 for 1238].
Octavian, meets Richard at the mouth of the Tiber, and invites him to Rome, ii. 363, 364.
Rinaldo Conti ; *v.* Alexander IV., Pope.
Ostiches, church of, injuries done to, by the Franciscans, vi. 107.
Ostritha, wife of Æthelred of Mercia, i. 299, 301 ; murdered by the Mercians, i. 313.
Osulf, king of Northumbria, i. 342 ; slain, *ib.*
Osulf, his treason against Eilric, i. 458.
Oswald, St., i. 200 ; son of Æthelfrith and Acca, i. 253, 282 ; king of Northumbria, i. 278 ; sends to Scotland for St. Aidan, *ib.* ; establishes a see in Lindisfarne, *ib.* ; his victory over Penda at Hefenfeld, i. 279 ; receives Cynegils from the font, *ib.* ; makes Dorchester an episcopal see, *ib.* ; his power, humility, and justice, i. 281 ; his charity, i. 282 ; prophecy of St. Aidan about his hand, *ib.* ; Cædwalla's hatred of him, *ib.* ; slain by Penda, *ib.* ; translated from Bardney to Mercia, i. 439.
Oswald of Wessex, attempts to dethrone Æthelheard, i. 331 ; escapes and leaves Æthelheard in peace, *ib.*
Oswen, her account of the condition of St. Edmund's body, i. 401.
Oswi, son of Æthelfrith, i. 253.
Oswi, attacks the Danes at Ipswich, i. 482.
Oswi, minister, subscribes a charter of Æthelred, vi. 27.
Oswid, son of Æthelfrith, i. 253.
Oswine, king of Deira, i. 283 ; his character, i. 283, 285 ; his quarrel with Oswiu, i. 285 ; advances against him, but disbands his army, *ib.* ; his betrayal and death, *ib.* ; anecdote of his humility towards St. Aidan, i. 286 ; his burial, i. 287 ; slain at Gilling, i. 285, 287, 291 ; the cause of the union of Deira with Bernicia, i. 424 ; discovery of his body in 1065, previously at the monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Tynemouth, i. 531 ; miracles there, *ib.* ; miracle by one of his hairs, i. 532 ; his relics translated at Tynemouth, ii. 138 ; buried at Tynemouth, v. 41 ; patron of Tynemouth, *ib.* ; discovery of the relics of one of his companions in 1239, iii. 622.
Oswine, earl of Northumbria, slain by Æthelwold Mol, i. 343, 344.
Oswiu, succeeds Oswald in Bernicia, i. 283 ; exhorts Sigeberht to receive Christianity, i. 284 ; sends Ceadda to Sigeberht, *ib.* ; refuses his daughter to Peada, unless he becomes a Christian,

Oswiu—*cont.*
i. 285; his quarrel with Oswine, *ib.*; puts him to death, *ib.*; invaded by Penda, i. 290; his vow, *ib.*; his victory, *ib.*; makes his daughter a nun, i. 291; converts the Mercians, *ib.*; gives the kingdom of the S. Mercians to Peada, *ib.*; Wulfhere rebels against, *ib.*; holds a synod at Whitby and settles the Easter controversy, i. 293; has Ceadda consecrated bishop of York in St. Wilfrid's absence, i. 294; dies and is buried at Whitby, i. 295; his genealogy, i. 296; Benedict Biscop his minister, i. 318.

Oswulf, charter of, granting Studham to St. Alban's, vi. 30; asks abbat Leofstan for wood to build a church to St. Alban at Studham, vi. 31.

Otford (Ottanforde, Otteford), victory of Offa over the men of Kent at, i. 347; battle at, between Cnut and Edmund Ironside, i. 497.

Otho, reign of, i. 110; puts himself to death, *ib.*

Otho I., emperor, marries one of the daughters of Edward the Elder, i. 436, 451.

..... II., emperor, i. 466.

..... III., emperor, i. 472.

..... IV., emperor, son of Henry of Saxony and Matilda, ii. 318, 661 *n.*, iii. 326; v. 603; taken to Normandy to Henry II., ii. 318; thence to England, ii. 319; crowned at Aachen through Richard's influence, ii. 443; marries Mary, daughter of Henry, duke of Louvain, *ib.*; Richard hopes to win Innocent III. over to have him crowned king of Germany, ii. 450; crowned king of Germany, *ib.*; elected and confirmed emperor by Innocent III., ii. 457, 458; his reception in the Capitol, ii. 458; owed his election to Richard, and therefore promises aid to John against Philip II., *ib.*; Philip requests John that he will not aid him in men and money towards securing the empire, ii. 461; Philip II. said to have helped Philip of Suabia against him, *ib.*; comes to England and returns after receiving 5,000 marks of silver from John, ii. 511; his opponent Philip of Suabia killed, ii. 524; John gives Henry, duke of Saxony, money for him, *ib.*; consecrated at Rome by Innocent III., ii. 525; his quarrel with Innocent, ii. 529; persecutes Frederick, king of Sicily, *ib.*; excommunicated by the Pope, and his subjects released from their allegiance, *ib.*; joins John's army in Flanders, ii. 578; his position at the battle of Bouvines, ii. 579; his danger and prowess in the battle, ii. 580, 581; v. 636; escapes from the battle, ii. 581; his claim to the crown of England through his mother, ii. 660; hatred of the church against him, and consequent help to Frederick II., iii. 608; persecuted by Innocent III., v. 192; defeated and excommunicated, *ib.*; his threats against France, v. 605, 626, 636.

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Otho, cardinal, comes as nuncio to England, iii. 97; his reception by Henry III., *ib.*; a day fixed by archbishop Langton for a council at Westminster, *ib.*; attempts to reconcile Fawkes de Breauté with the king, iii. 97, 105; taxes all the conventual churches in England, iii. 98; presents his letters before the council at Westminster, iii. 102; demands on the part of the Pope two prebends from every cathedral, iii. 103; answer of the prelates, *ib.*; appoints a later day, which is refused, *ib.*; his exactions, iii. 105; arrives at Northampton on his way to Northumbria, iii. 109; recalled by the Pope at the instance of archbishop Langton, *ib.*; throws the Pope's letters of recall into the fire, *ib.*; leaves England, ordering the archbishop to carry out the Pope's demands, *ib.*; comes to England in 1237 as legate by the king's order, iii. 395; anger of the nobles, *ib.*; action of archbishop Edmund, *ib.*; his reception, *ib.*; presents given to him at Paris, *ib.*; the king meets him at the sea, and

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conducts him inland, iii. 396; his modest bearing, refusing many valuable gifts, iii. 403; reconciles various nobles, iii. 403, 404; summons the prelates to a council in London, iii. 404; the king submits to, entirely, iii. 412; gifts to, *ib.*; the bishop of Winchester's presents, *ib.*; accepts some only of the presents, *ib.*; the nobles summoned by the king to appear before him at York, iii. 413; summons the king of Scots, *ib.*; wishes to enter Scotland, iii. 414; speech of the king of Scots advising him not to enter the country, *ib.*; remains with Henry III. and leaves an Italian relation with the king of Scots, *ib.*; returns with Henry III. to the south, *ib.*; has his seat prepared for him at the council at St. Paul's, *ib.*; sends out letters to summon all the prelates, iii. 415; his fright at the storm in St. Paul's, *ib.*; does not appear at the council on the first day, iii. 416; persuades the king to place a concealed guard of armed men, *ib.*; enters the church the second day and takes his seat between the two archbishops, *ib.*; his speech settling their places, iii. 417; message to him from the king, *ib.*; his commission read, *ib.*; his bodyguard of nobles, iii. 418; speech of the bishop of Worcester on the proposed statute as to pluralities, *ib.*; his answer, iii. 419; his statutes to have weight after his departure, *ib.*; his clerk Attho, *ib.*; his sermon at the opening of the council, *ib.*; his constitutions, iii. 420–441; closes the council, iii. 441; letter of John of Colonna to, on the state of the Roman church, iii. 445; recalls archbishop Edmund from going to Rome, but he goes in spite of him, iii. 470; feeling against him in England, iii. 473; letter of Pope Gregory IX. to, respecting those who hold several benefices in England, *ib.*; recalled, but obtains letters to the Pope from the king and others, entreating

Otho, cardinal—*cont.*
that he may stay, *ib.*; the Pope acquiesces in this, *ib.*; endeavours to reconcile the king with his people and others, iii. 476, 477; endeavours to gain over Richard of Cornwall, iii. 477; answer of Richard to him, *ib.*; goes to the king with the bishop of Winchester, and advises him to give way, iii. 478; seals the arrangement by which the king promises to submit to the decision of some of the graver men, *ib.*; opposes the archbishop at Rome, and excites the king against him in the suit with the earl of Arundel, iii. 480; goes to Oxford and stays at Osney, iii. 481; quarrel of his servants with the Oxford scholars, iii. 482; his brother, the master of his cooks, shot, iii. 483; fury of the scholars against him, *ib.*; flies to the king, *ib.*; goes to London, but is afraid to stay in the bishop of Durham's palace, iii. 484; the king orders the mayor to protect him, *ib.*; summons the archbishop of York and the other bishops to discuss the affair, *ib.*; on the submission of the Oxford scholars, pardons them and removes the interdict, iii. 485; directed by the Pope to pronounce the dispensation for the marriage of Simon de Montfort and Alienora, iii. 487; summons the Benedictine abbats to London by order of the Pope, iii. 499; gives them a new body of statutes, iii. 499, 524; his constitution respecting the dedication of churches obeyed by bishop Grosseteste, iii. 517; summons the bishops to London, iii. 524; recalled by the Pope, iii. 525; summons the bishops to London to treat of his return and safe conduct, iii. 526; remains in England at the king's request, *ib.*; applies to the king for the ransom of Peter the Saracen, *ib.*; anger and speech of the king, *ib.*; bids farewell to the bishops and London citizens, and prepares for his departure, iii. 530; the king's endeavours to stay

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him in England, *ib.*; Simon le Norman sent for this to the Pope by the king, iii. 531; the Pope sends letters allowing him to remain, *ib.*; joy of the king and anger of the nobles, *ib.*; baptizes Edward, son of Henry III., though not a priest, iii. 539; this done though the archbishop was present, iii. 540; his exactions resisted by the bishops in London, iii. 567; attempts to enter Scotland, iii. 568; objection of Alexander II., *ib.*; his entry and departure, *ib.*; goes to St. Alban's and excommunicates the emperor, *ib.*; and in St. Paul's by the Pope's direction, iii. 569; letter of the Pope to him against the emperor, *ib.*; letter of the Pope respecting the rights of lay patrons, iii. 613; meets the bishops in London, and demands fresh procurations, iii. 616; their answers to his demands, *ib.*; extorts money from the monks, *ib.*; ordered by the Pope to forbid the crusaders to start before the spring, iii. 617; Frederick II. demands his expulsion from England, iv. 4; Henry III. advises his departure, iv. 5; he demands a safe conduct, *ib.*; his extortions, iv. 6; his letter demanding procurations, *ib.*; scheme for obtaining money for the Pope by absolving crusaders from their vow, iv. 6, 7; at Reading demands a fifth for the Pope's war from the bishops, abbats, &c., iv. 10; the bishops ask for time to answer, iv. 10, 11; examines the heretic found at Cambridge in 1240, iv. 32, 33; blushes at the heretic's attack of the simony, &c. of the Pope, *ib.*; sends his clerk Mumelin with money to the Pope, iv. 35; the king's speech to, in anger at the abbats who appeal to him, iv. 36; his demands satisfied by the abbats, *ib.*; summons the bishops to Northampton in company with Pietro Rosso, and makes his demands, iv. 37; their answer, *ib.*; their reasons against the contribution, *ib.*; hides his disappointment, iv. 38; summons the rectors of Berkshire, and requires them to contribute, *ib.*; their answer, iv. 39–43; prevails by dividing his opponents, iv. 43; goes to the king and wins him over, *ib.*; at the consecration of Andelm [Albert], archbishop of Armagh, iv. 49; confirms the privilege granted to St. Paul's, *ib.*; summoned by the Pope and prepares for his departure, iv. 55; his extortions, *ib.*; the Pope's advice as to his proceedings to summon the English clergy to London, iv. 60; they give way and agree to his demands, iv. 60, 61; anger of Frederick II. at his collecting money against him, and allowing him to be anathematized in England, iv. 69; absolves those whom archbishop Edmund had excommunicated, iv. 72; satiric speech against, iv. 73; prepares to go to the council, iv. 74; protest by the monks of Canterbury before him against the consecration of the bishop of Hereford in St. Paul's, iv. 75; demands procurations from the Cistercians, iv. 81; letter from Pope Gregory IX. to, against these exactions, iv. 82; honours paid to his nephew by Henry III., iv. 83; his position at the banquet at Westminster, iv. 83, 84; summoned to Rome, iv. 84; his journey to the sea, *ib.*; his own and the king's regrets at his departure, *ib.*; had been three years in England, *ib.*; crosses from Dover, *ib.*; joy at his departure, *ib.*; his extortions, especially at Canterbury, *ib.*; had procured Nicholas of Farnham to be one of the king's counsellors, iv. 87; his account of the origin of the name of the Tartars, iv. 109, note; at Genoa preparing for his voyage to the council, iv. 121; had been legate in Denmark, *ib.*; captured by the fleet sent by Frederick II., iv. 125, 127, 449, 452; v. 193; imprisoned at Naples, iv. 129; his sufferings on the voyage, iv. 130; two papal clerks left in England after his departure, iv.

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137; allowed by the emperor to attend the conclave on condition he returns, unless he is elected Pope, iv. 164; returns to the emperor's prison, iv. 170; this pleasing to the emperor, but he is still kept in prison, because he had excommunicated him, *ib.*; his release, iv. 240; joins in the letter (vacante sede), respecting the church of Guilden-Morden, iv. 250; made bishop of Porto, iv. 269; sends round a transcript of Pope Innocent IV.'s letter respecting the year of probation before entering the order of St. Benedict, iv. 292; one of the parties to the treaty between Innocent IV. and Frederick II., iv. 333; one of three commissioners to settle the right to certain lands between them, iv. 336; causes the postponement of archbishop Edmund's canonization, iv. 337; treaty between England and Scotland made at York in his presence, iv. 381, 384; goes to the Pope at Genoa, iv. 393; Henry III. had offended archbishop Edmund by clinging to him, v. 228; vision of him after death seen by William, cardinal bishop of Sabina, v. 230; had asked for hospitality when requiring it, v. 414; blames bishop Grosseteste for not making a similar request, and then suspending the Hertford churches, *ib.*; directions respecting the crusade sent to, by Pope Gregory IX., vi. 119; grievances arising from the aid demanded by him, vi. 145.

Otranto, the see kept vacant by Frederick II., iii. 534.

Ottaviano Ubaldini; *v.* Octavianus.

Oudon (Hodum) castle, besieged and taken by Louis IX., iii. 195.

Ouen, St. (Audoenus), i. 279.

....., monastery of, its property conferred on others by Pope Innocent IV., vi. 103.

Oundle, monastery of, St. Wilfrid dies at, i. 312; Cuthbald, abbat of, *ib.*

Ouse, the (Usa), at Bedford, engulphs the chapel in which Offa is buried, i. 363; injuries done by its overflow, v. 561.

Ouse, the (Uasa), Yorkshire, the Danes winter in 1069 in the country between it and the Trent, ii. 5.

Ovid, exile and death of, i. 91; cause of his exile, i. 92; quoted, ii. 106, 122, 279, 345, note, 581, 647; iii. 189, 249, 327, 381, 483; iv. 56, 61, 70, 109, 129, 157, 158, 167, 191, 311, 356, 404, 611; v. 22, 31, 33, 55, 104, 130, 224, 270, 305, 345, 400, 427, 445, 470, 473, 500, 537, 620, 662; vi. 294; incorrectly, iii. 243; wrongly said to be born at Aquino, vi. 452.

Owain-ap-Griffith-ap-Llewellyn, imprisoned with his father in the Tower, iv. 296; confined more closely after his father's attempt to escape, *ib.*; confined by his uncle David, iv. 316, 319; agreement as to his release by Senena with Henry III., iv. 316; arrangement in case of his death in prison, iv. 317; elected prince of Wales on David's death, iv. 518; leaves the king and flies to the Welsh hiding places, *ib.*; kept in prison, v. 718, 727.

Owen (Wlferht), king of Gwent, subdued by Æthelstan, i. 447.

Owen, a soldier, legend of his entry into St. Patrick's purgatory, ii. 192; afterwards goes to Jerusalem, ii. 202; sent by Stephen into an Irish monastery, where he acts as interpreter, ii. 203.

Oxbea, *i.e.*, Twynham, *q.v.*

Oxford, the citizens of, submit to Edward the Elder, i. 437; reduced by Swegen, i. 489; gemot of English and Danes at, i. 492; St. Frideswide's tower, in which the Danes had taken refuge, burnt, *ib.*; the church reconciled and rebuilt at Æthelred's order, *ib.*; gemot of the English and Danes at, in 1022, i. 504; gemot at, to decide on the king on Cnut's death, i. 510; Harold I. dies at,

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i. 513; the citizens of, witness a charter, vi. 30; siege and capture of, by William I., ii. 3; Stephen's vow of good government at, ii. 163; Stephen goes to, and seizes Roger, bishop of Salisbury, and Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, at, ii. 170; the latter imprisoned at, *ib.*; Matilda besieged by Stephen in the castle, ii. 174; her escape, ii. 175; the castle surrendered to Stephen, *ib.*; Richard I. born at, ii. 214; colloquy between John and the nobles at, and an aid granted in 1204, ii. 484; John keeps Christmas, 1205–6, at, ii. 493; three innocent clerks hung at, by order of John in 1209, ii. 525, 526; the University dispersed in consequence, the students going to Cambridge and Reading, ii. 526; the town empty in consequence, *ib.*; the townsmen go to the legate Nicholas of Tusculum to beg absolution, ii. 569; penance enjoined by him, *ib.*; John waits for the confederate barons at, in 1215, ii. 585; the castle committed by John to Fawkes de Breauté, ii. 641; soldiers taken from the garrison to form Fawkes's band, iii. 12; Henry III. keeps Christmas, 1220–1, at, iii. 60; council of (erroneously called of Canterbury), under archbishop Langton in 1222, iii. 71, 73; Henry III. keeps Christmas, 1222–3, at, iii. 75; council at, in 1227, when Henry III. declares himself of age and dismisses his governors, iii. 122; Henry III. keeps Christmas, 1228–9, at, iii. 164; John Blund at, when elected archbishop of Canterbury, iii. 223; the barons summoned to, in 1233, by the king, iii. 244; hospital built near the bridge by Henry III., iii. 263; disturbances at, in 1236, iii. 371; these quieted with difficulty by the king and nobles, *ib.*; the legate Otho visits, and stays at Osney, iii. 481; quarrel of the scholars with his servants, iii. 482; his brother, the master of his cooks, shot by one of the scholars, iii. 483; the earl of Warrenne sent by the king with an armed band to, *ib.*; Odo of Kilkenny and others imprisoned at Wallingford and then sent to London, iii. 483, 484; the town put under an interdict, iii. 484; on the submission of the scholars in London, the interdict is removed, iii. 485; quarrel between the students and townsmen in 1240, iv. 7; many students go to Cambridge, iv. 8; letters sent to, by Henry III. against bishop William de Raleigh, iv. 265; parliament at, in 1247, iv. 622; meeting of Benedictines at, in 1249, vi. 176, 183, 185; the bishops of the province of Canterbury meet at, on the question of the money paid to archbishop Boniface, v. 100; reception of archbishop Boniface at, in 1252, v. 353; the University a rival to that of Paris, *ib.*; the sentence against the elect of Winchester renewed at, *ib.*; meeting of the Benedictines at, in 1252 on the crusade, vi. 217; full of guests at the time of the visit of the king and queen of Scots to Woodstock, v. 574; the masters complain to the king at St. Alban's of the bishop of Lincoln, v. 618; Matthew Paris intercedes with the king for, *ib.*; the king's speech, *ib.*; the masters summoned to the parliament in London by the king on this matter, v. 622; quarrels of the scholars at, in 1257, vi. 350; the parliament to meet at, in June 1258, v. 689; the nobles summon their followers to go armed to, v. 695, 696; account of the proceedings there, v. 696, 697; end of the parliament, v. 698; the prelates summoned to, to discuss the state of the church, v. 707; four bishops at, but they depart without giving advice, *ib.*; quarrel between the scholars in 1258, v. 726; ordinations of the parliament at, vi. 396; disturbance at, in 1259, v. 743; the sentence of excommunication of all guilty of the outrage on Eustace of Lynn pronounced before the University, vi. 406.

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....., archdeacons of:
Walter, his work on the Britons referred to, by Geoffrey of Monmouth, i. 310.
Robert, elected bishop of Hereford, ii. 287.
Walter of Coutances, consecrated bishop of Lincoln, ii. 318.
Robert de Marisco, crosses, v. 96.
....., provost of; *v.* Godwine.
....., Dominican church at, the countess of Oxford buried in, iv. 406; the barons meet at, in 1258, and renew their oaths in, v. 697.
....., St. Frideswide's, the site of her burial given by Roger, bishop of Salisbury, for a house of regular canons, ii. 139; the monastery destroyed at the massacre of the Danes, *ib.*; restored and increased by Æthelred, *ib.*
....., ..., Wimund, prior of, establishes canons at, *ib.*
Oxford, Alberic de Vere, second earl of, one of John's evil counsellors, ii. 533.
....., Robert de Vere, third earl of, one of the 25 barons, ii. 604, 605; Isabella de Bolebec, his widow, dies and is buried at Oxford, iv. 406.
....., Hugh de Vere, fourth earl of, one of those who send the charter of the king of Scotland for confirmation to the Pope, iv. 383; joins in the letter to Pope Innocent IV. on the English grievances, iv. 533; at the parliament in 1248, v. 5; present at, and assents to the excommunication of the violators of Magna Charta in 1253, v. 375; his shield of arms, vi. 475.
Oxford, John of, presides by the king's command at the council of Clarendon, ii. 223; to be sent to the Roman court against archbishop Thomas, ii. 240.
Oxhey (Oxaie, Oxangehæge, Oxawica), land at, given to St. Alban's vi. 25, 32.
....., Richard of, debt due to, from St. Alban's, quit, v. 399; protests against the military service required for the Welsh campaign, vi. 375; agrees to pay two marks for his share, vi. 376; service due from, vi. 437.
Oyni, James de, taken prisoner at the battle of Walcheren, v. 438.

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Pachomius, abbat, i. 174; dies, i. 176.
Padua, letter of Frederick II. dated from, iii. 550.
Paganel; *v.* Painel.
Paganis, Hugh de, one of the first Templars, ii. 144.
Pagans, ravages of, in Spain and Gaul, i. 332.
Pagham, consecration of R. de Beumeis as bishop of London at, ii. 135; charge against archbishop Thomas respecting, ii. 227.
Painel (Paganel), Gervase, holds Ludlow castle against Stephen, ii. 167.
....., Fulk and William, do homage to Henry III. in Britanny, and try to induce him to recover Normandy, iii. 197; disinherited by Louis IX., iii. 198.
Palermo (Palerna, Pannonia), the prisoners of Frederick II. imprisoned in, v. 200; Frederick II. desires to be buried at, as his father lies there, v. 217.
....., Berard of Castacca, archbishop of, present at the interview between Frederick II. and the papal commissioners, iii. 552; letters, testimonial, of, iii. 554; Frederick II. had spoken to, with respect to the baptism of the king of Tunis, iii. 558; his testimony in favour of Frederick II. as to the sedition in Rome, iii. 559; letters sent to, by the Pope against the emperor, iii. 561, 562; sent to the Pope by Frederick II., iii. 583, 584, 600, 604; iv. 304; absolves Frederick II. before his death, v. 216.

Palestine, chief cities and places in, ii. 110; episcopal sees in, vi. 462.
Palestrina, James Pecoraria, cardinal bishop of, sent by Pope Gregory IX. against the Albigeois, but hindered by Frederick II., iii. 533, 570; answer of Frederick to this charge, iii. 559, 560; his character as given by Frederick, iii. 582; withdraws Piacenza from Frederick's obedience, iii. 582, 603; sent to Frederick by Pope Gregory IX., iii. 599, 603; had won over Piacenza and Mantua, iii. 632; legate in France, iv. 58; vi. 102, 106; advises Gregory IX. to break his truce with Frederick, iv. 58; had collected enough in France to support the war for a year, *ib.*; Louis IX. compels him to reserve the money till he knows if the Pope will keep his word, iv. 59; at Genoa, preparing for his voyage to the council, iv. 120; captured by the fleet sent by Frederick, iv. 125, note, 127, 128, 449, 452; his unhappy condition when taken prisoner, iv. 129; his death, iv. 130, 165; allowed by Frederick to go to the conclave if he promises to return to his prison, iv. 164; his threats against Frederick even while imprisoned, iv. 439.
Paling, husband of Gunhild, committed as a hostage to Eadric by Æthelred, i. 487; murdered, i. 488.
Palladius, sent by Pope Celestine I. as first bishop to the Scots, i. 181, 224.
Pallas, son of Evander, his body discovered at Rome, i. 511.
Palmatius, martyred, i. 136.
Palumbus, a priest, legend respecting, i. 528.
Pamphilus, martyr, his life written by Eusebius, i. 154.
Pandrasus; *v.* Brutus.
Pandulf; *v.* Norwich, bishops of.
Pannonia, occupied by the Tartars, iv. 272.
Pantænus, sent into India, i. 132.
Pantheon, the, built by Domitian, i. 115, 116; destroyed by lightning, i. 119;
Pantheon—*cont.*
made into a church by Boniface IV., i. 263; stripped by Constans II., i. 295.
Paphos, destroyed by an earthquake, iv. 346.
Papias, his Elementarium quoted, vi. 165, note.
Papiro, John (Paparoni), cardinal, sent by Eugenius III. to establish four archiepiscopal sees in Ireland, ii. 188; swears fealty to Stephen, *ib.*
Papirus, St., martyred, i. 124.
Paradise, rivers of, i. 2.
Parca, William de, one of the followers of the 25 barons, ii. 605.
Paris, conquered by Arthur, i. 240; attacked by Rollo, but too strong for him, i. 440; taken by Rollo, i. 441; inundation of the Seine in, in 1196, ii. 422; triumphant reception of Philip II. after Bouvines, ii. 581; presents to the legate Otho at, iii. 395; schools established at, by the Cistercians, v. 79, 195; suffers from the Pastoureaux, v. 251; visit of Henry III. to, v. 478; he visits its chief places, v. 481; had been surrounded with a wall against Otho IV., v. 605; mortality at, in 1259, v. 747.
....., St. Antoine des Champs, iv. 90.
....., Chardonnet (Chardenai), built by Stephen of Lexinton, v. 596, 651.
....., St. Geneviève, reception of Pope Eugenius III. in, and riot in, ii. 179; Philip II. and Louis take refuge at, during the inundation of the Seine, ii. 422; payment to be made at, by St. Alban's to Florentine merchants, vi. 221.
....., St. German l'Auxerrois, v. 481.
....., place de Grève, v. 478, 481.
....., Sainte Chapelle, built, iv. 92; wish of Henry III. to see, v. 475; his visit to, v. 479.
....., St. Marcel; *v.* Marcel, St.
....., Old Temple, John received in, by Philip II., ii. 475; Henry III. chooses for his residence while in Paris, v. 478; the Templars hold their chapter at, *ib.*;

Paris, Old Temple—*cont.*
meal given to the poor by Henry III. at, *ib.*; dinner of the two kings at, v. 479.
....., university of, quarrel between the students and citizens in 1229, iii. 166; dispersed in consequence, iii. 168; many English leave, *ib.*; very many students go to Angers, *ib.*; peace made and the scholars return, iii. 169; persecuted by cardinal Romano, iv. 165; errors of, discussed and refuted by the prelates, iv. 280–283; disturbances at, between the students and the Dominicans in 1253, v. 416; some of the university customs changed and the quarrel made up, v. 417; preparation of the scholars for the reception of Henry III., v. 477; quarrel between the scholars and the Dominicans in 1255, v. 506, 528; the Pope settles the question in favour of the Dominicans v. 507; the students recalled, v. 528; certain prelates sent to Rome against the Dominicans, v. 598; deserts the city in 1257, partly on account of the harvest, partly from the persecution of the Dominicans, v. 645; exertions of cardinal Hugh de St. Caro against them and in favour of the Dominicans, *ib.*; disturbed by the Dominicans and Franciscans in 1259, v. 744; quarrels of the scholars in 1257, vi. 350.
....., St. Victor, bishop Maurice takes refuge in, during the inundation of 1196, ii. 422; W. de Braose buried at, ii. 532.
....., bishops of:
St. Dionysius, i. 116; martyred, i. 117.
St. German, dies, i. 249.
Agilbert (Ægilberht), i. 293, 294; *v.* Dorchester, bishops of.
Peter Lombard, letter of Pope Alexander III. to, on his errors, ii. 311; attack on his doctrine of the Trinity by Joachim, abbat of Fiore, ii. 312; Joachim's book condemned at the fourth Lateran council, ii. 313; extract from his sentences on vows, iii. 487.
Paris, bishops of—*cont.*
Maurice, takes refuge at St Victor during the inundation of the Seine, ii. 422.
William of Auvergne, complaint brought before, of the riots between the university and the citizens, iii. 167; the duke of Brabant writes to, respecting the Tartars, iv. 111; with Louis IX. in his dangerous illness, iv. 397; tries to induce Louis to give up his crusade, v. 3; his cautions to him, *ib.*; the king resigns the cross to him and takes it again, v. 4; letter of a Hungarian bishop to, respecting the Tartars, vi. 75.
Paris, Ferri of, taken prisoner near Gisors, ii. 448.
....., Matthew of, took the religious habit at St. Alban's in 1217, vi. 270; information given to, by R. Besaz, ii. 391, note; by Nicholas of Farnham, ii. 477; had seen the gems given to Robert of London by the emperor of Morocco, and heard his account of the embassy, ii. 564; information given to, by John of Gatesden, iii. 335; by Richard de Clare, iii. 368; had heard of the speech of Llewellyn about Henry III., iv. 232; information given to, by Waleran, bishop of Beyrout, iv. 345; by the prior of Westacre, iv. 428; in Westminster abbey at the offering of the vase of our Lord's blood, iv. 644; seen by the king and ordered to write an account of the whole affair, *ib.*; invited to dine with the king, iv. 645; takes the message of Louis IX. to Hacon, king of Norway, iv. 651; presents to Hacon the letters patent of Louis, iv. 652; gifts of Hacon to, *ib.*; at Bergen in 1248, v. 36; escapes the injury to the vessel he came in by saying mass on shore, *ib.*; love of Hacon for, v. 36, 44; Hacon writes to ask him to help the abbey of St. Benet Holme, v. 43; the monks ask the Pope to have him sent to them, v. 44; letter of the

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Alfsi, goes to Normandy with queen Emma, i. 490.

Godric, deposed by St. Anselm for simony, ii. 123; goes to Rome with St. Anselm and is restored by the Pope, ii. 124.

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Philip I., king of the Franks, relieves Dole, ii. 14; makes peace with William I., *ib.*; Normandy promised to Robert by William I. in his presence, *ib.*; aids Robert in ravaging Normandy, *ib.*; excited against William I. by Robert, ii. 21; his quarrel with William I., ii. 23; mocks at him, ii. 24; induced by Robert to advance into Normandy against William II., ii. 34; bribed by William II. and returns, *ib.*; excommunicated by Pope Urban II., ii. 44; Jerusalem taken during his reign, ii. 100; dies, ii. 135, 137.

Philip II., crowned by William, archbishop of Rheims, in his father's lifetime, ii. 314; his colloquy and treaty with Henry II. between Gisors and Trie, *ib.*; submits his kingdom and himself to Henry II., ii. 316; marries Isabella [erroneously called Margaret] of Hainault, ii. 317; meets Henry II. at Vaudreuil, ii. 323; many nobles take the cross in his presence, ii. 324; promises aid to the Holy Land, but says no more, *ib.*; takes the cross, ii. 326; meets Henry II. between Gisors and Trie, and they agree to go to Jerusalem together, ii. 330; the French to have red crosses, *ib.*; his anger because

Philip II.—*cont.*

Richard invaded the territories of the count of Toulouse, ii. 331; enters Chateau Roux and forces all within it to swear fealty, *ib.*; Henry II. had given the custody of the country to him, *ib.*; attracts several of Henry's castellans to himself, *ib.*; France ravaged by Henry II. in consequence, *ib.*; his capture of Acre, ii. 335; his quarrel with Henry II. a great hindrance to the crusade, ii. 336; invades the territories of Henry II. with Richard, ii. 337; agrees to stand by the judgments of the archbishops of Bourges, Rouen, and Canterbury, *ib.*; all (except the kings) excommunicated who prevent peace being made, *ib.*; his interview with Henry II. at La Ferté Bernard, ii. 339; asks for his sister Alais to be given to Richard, and for Richard to be assured of succession to the crown of England, *ib.*; asks that John take the cross, *ib.*; the interview comes to nothing, *ib.*; John of Anagni threatens him with an interdict if he will not make peace, *ib.*; his answer, *ib.*; accuses the cardinal of being bribed by Henry, *ib.*; on Henry's refusal of his terms, Richard does homage to him, ii. 340; departs from the colloquy with Richard, *ib.*; takes La Ferté Bernard, Montfort, and Ballon castles, *ib.*; attacks Le Mans, *ib.*; pursues Henry with Richard and nearly captures him, ii. 341; besieges and takes the tower of Le Mans, *ib.*; takes Montdoubleau, *ib.*; several castles surrendered to him, *ib.*; conference for peace at Saumur, ii. 342; gives letters patent to the Bretons and Poitevins that he will not make peace unless they are included in the treaty, ii. 343; takes Tours, *ib.*; forces Henry II. to make peace, *ib.*; Henry does homage to, *ib.*; terms of the peace, *ib.*; his interview with Richard between Chaumont and Trie, ii. 346; demands Gisors and the adjoining province, *ib.*; promises of Richard, who is to marry

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his sister Alais, *ib.*; sends Rotrou, count of Perche, to Richard to arrange for their crusade, ii. 353; meets Richard at Gué S. Remi, ii. 357; their agreement as to the crusade, *ib.*; determines to meet at Vezelay and begin thence, *ib.*; meets Richard at Vezelay, ii. 363; goes with him to Lyons, *ib.*; they separate and he goes to Genoa, *ib.*; ill at Savona, and has an interview with Richard there, ii. 363; sends to Richard for five galleys, Richard offers three, and he refuses them, *ib.*; receives a payment for Richard's not marrying his sister, ii. 364; gives up his claim to Gisors and the Vexin, *ib.*; lands at Messina and is received in Tancred's palace, ii. 366; his anger at Richard's forcible entry, ii. 367; meets him and conceals his anger, *ib.*; starts, but returns to Messina, ii. 367; lingers in Sicily till the spring, ii. 370; leaves Messina and sails for Palestine, ii. 371; Philip, count of Flanders, dies while with him, ii. 372; lands at Acre, ii. 373; Acre surrendered to him and Richard, ii. 374; desires to return home, ii. 375; all that is done by the army ascribed to Richard, *ib.*; Richard promises to give him half of all the military stores, &c. he has, *ib.*; cause of his quarrel with Richard, *ib.*; had wished to give Acre to the Marquis of Montferrat and to make him king, *ib.*; swears not to invade Richard's territories, ii. 376; covets the territory of the counts of Flanders, *ib.*; returns home, ii. 376, 377; his reception at Paris, ii. 383; fear of his anger prevents the duke of Burgundy from joining Richard in attacking Jerusalem, ii. 385; Richard had besieged Henry II. at Le Mans by his advice, ii. 395; Richard accused of sending the Assassins to murder him, ii. 397; makes a league with John during Richard's captivity, ii. 401; invades and ravages Normandy, ii. 402; Gisors betrayed to him by

Philip II.—*cont.*
Gilbert de Wascuil, *ib.*; reduces the Norman Vexin, *ib.*; reduces the land of Hugh de Gournay, *ib.*; attacks Rouen, but is beaten back by the earl of Leicester, *ib.*; takes Evreux, and commits it to John, *ib.*; marries Ingelburga, sister of Cnut VI., king of Denmark, *ib.*; repudiates her and places her in the nunnery at Cisoing, *ib.*; sends back to Denmark the Danes who had come with her, *ib.*; Richard hires forces against him, ii. 404; his ravages, *ib.*; besieges Vernueil, but flies on Richard's approach, ii. 405; destroys Fontaines castle, *ib.*; had received Loches castle from Richard's bailiffs, ii. 405; Loches taken by Richard, ii. 406; at Vendôme and Freteval, *ib.*; pursued and his baggage captured by Richard, *ib.*; his attempts to settle the quarrel by a combat of five men on either side, *ib.*; refuses Richard's proposal that they themselves should be among them, ii. 407; captures Robert, earl of Leicester, *ib.*; makes a truce with Richard, *ib.*; letter of Pope Celestine III. to the archbishop of Sens on the subject of his divorce, ii. 412; his conference with Richard at Louviers, ii. 416; terms of the peace with Richard, ii. 417; his intention of returning to the Holy Land, *ib.*; regrets his bargain and besieges Albemarle, *ib.*; reprisals of Richard on his sureties, *ib.*; takes and destroys the castle of Albemarle, *ib.*; takes Nonantcourt, *ib.*; excites the archbishop of Rouen to put Normandy under an interdict, ii. 420; Hugh de Chaumont very intimate with him, *ib.*; his territories invaded by Richard's orders, ii. 421; William de Merlou intimate with, *ib.*; goes to S. Geneviève during the inundation of the Seine, ii. 422; vessels go to S. Valery from England to bring provisions to him, ii. 440; Baldwin IX. promises not to come to terms with him without Richard, ii. 441; the people of

Philip II.—*cont.*
Champagne and Britanny desert him for Richard, *ib.*; besieges and takes Dangu castle, *ib.*; fortifies it, *ib.*; forces Baldwin IX. to raise the siege of Arras, *ib.*; pursues him into Flanders, *ib.*; forced to come to terms with Baldwin, *ib.*; attempts to draw Baldwin from his fidelity to Richard, ii. 442; swears he will restore to him and Richard all that he has won in the war, *ib.*; proposes a colloquy between the three, *ib.*; allowed to escape, and returns to Paris, *ib.*; there, by the advice of his friends, determines to break his oath, *ib.*; his battle with Richard between Gamages and Vernon, ii. 447; is defeated and flies to Vernon, *ib.*; Richard pursues and makes several prisoners, *ib.*; three of his castles taken by Richard, *ib.*; leaves Mantes and advances to the relief of Courcelles, ii. 448; defeated by Richard between Courcelles and Gisors, *ib.*; flies to Gisors, but the bridge of Gisors breaks under him and he falls into the Epte, *ib.*; his narrow escape, *ib.*; names of the prisoners taken by Richard, ii. 448, 449; sends to Pope Innocent III. to mediate between him and Richard, ii. 449; a truce for five years made through the efforts of Peter of Capua the legate, ii. 450, 451; Arthur given up to, by Constance, ii. 453; sends him under a guard to Paris and takes Arthur's cities and castles into his own hands, *ib.*; makes a truce with John, ii. 456; knights Arthur, who does homage to him for his dominions, *ib.*; promises Arthur his aid to recover them, ii. 457; his colloquy with John between Boteavant and Gaillon, *ib.*; his demands of John for himself and for Arthur, which are refused, *ib.*; reasons for his enmity to John, *ib.*; Arthur removed from his custody and pacified with John, *ib.*; had entrusted Le Mans with Arthur to William des Roches, *ib.*; Arthur secretly returns to him, *ib.*;

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Otho promises John aid against him, ii. 458; France put under an interdict on account of the capture of Peter de Duay and the elect of Cambray, *ib.*; releases the elect of Cambray, *ib.*; meets John between Gaillon and Boteavant, ii. 461; their agreement as to Louis's marriage with Blanche, and respecting Otho, *ib.*; his connivance in favour of Philip of Suabia against Otho, *ib.*; their colloquy between Le Goulet and Boteavant, *ib.*; surrenders Evreux, &c. to John, who does homage for them, and gives them to Louis, ii. 461, 462; France put under an interdict in consequence of his repudiation of Botilda (Ingelburga), ii. 462; advises John to marry Isabella of Angoulême, *ib.*; his colloquy with John at Vernon, *ib.*; Arthur remains in his custody, *ib.*; archbishop Geoffrey would not go with John to the colloquy, ii. 467; makes peace with John, ii. 474; interview with John near Andely and peace made, ii. 475; asks John to Paris and receives him in the old Temple, *ib.*; confirmation of the peace by sureties, *ib.*; his interview with John near Le Goulet, ii. 477; demands Normandy, Touraine, Anjou, and Poitou for Arthur, *ib.*; on John's refusal attacks and destroys Boteavant castle, *ib.*; takes Eu, Lyon, and other castles, *ib.*; attacks Radepunt, but is beaten back by John, *ib.*; attacks and takes Gournay, ii. 478; puts Arthur under tutors and gives him 200 soldiers to attack Poitou, *ib.*; besieges Arques, but hearing of Arthur's capture raises the siege, ii. 479; ravages the country, *ib.*; returns to Paris and spends the rest of the year quietly, *ib.*; John exhorts Arthur to depart from his friendship, *ib.*; takes many of John's castles, ii. 482; his treatment of the castellans, *ib.*; Montfort castle surrendered to, by Hugh de Gournay, *ib.*; invests Vaudreuil, which is surrendered by its guardians, *ib.*; imprisons them at

Philip II.—*cont.*
Compiègne, *ib.*; takes many of the Norman castles, ii. 483; besieges Roche Andely, *ib.*; his proposals to the chief towns of Normandy, *ib.*; returns home, ii. 484; Rouen and Normandy surrendered to, ii. 488; takes Roche Andely by famine, *ib.*; detains its guardian, Roger de Lacy, in free custody on account of his valour, ii. 489; Normandy, Touraine, Anjou, and Poitou submit to him, *ib.*; takes Chinon, ii. 490; archbishop Hubert suspected by John of too great intimacy with him, ii. 492; makes a truce for two years with John, ii. 495; knights his son Louis at Compiègne, ii. 524; had expelled and deprived Reginald, count of Boulogne, ii. 532; makes his son Philip count of Boulogne, and gives him Reginald's daughter, *ib.*; the English nobles send to say they would receive him, ii. 535; Innocent III. writes to, to carry out the sentence of John's deposition, ii. 536; this brought to him by the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishops of London and Ely, ii. 537; his preparations to invade England, *ib.*; summons his nobles to meet at Rouen, *ib.*; his fleet inferior to John's, ii. 539; John awaits his attack, *ib.*; account of his forces by Pandulf, ii. 540; has the charter of submission of most of the English nobility, *ib.*; admonished by Pandulf to give up his intended invasion, ii. 547; his anger, *ib.*; Ferrand, count of Flanders, refuses to join him, and he gives up his expedition, *ib.*; his anger with Ferrand, whom he sends away from his court, ii. 548; his speech, *ib.*; attacks Ferrand's territories, *ib.*; his forces assemble at the Swine, *ib.*; naval battle with John's fleet, *ib.*; loses his vessels, but beats off the enemy, ii. 549; leaves Flanders and returns home, *ib.*; intention of John to attack him, which comes to nothing, *ib.*; attack on his territories by John's forces in Flanders, ii 572; had sought John's daughter Joanna for his son, ii. 573; John's opportunity against him, *ib.*; had placed a garrison in Nantes, ii. 577; sends his son Louis against John, *ib.*; collects an army against John's forces, and orders prayers for his success, ii. 578; advances to Bouvines against the forces of John and Otho, *ib.*; battle of Bouvines, ii. 579; orders the bridge to be broken down behind him, *ib.*; nearly slain in the battle by Reginald, count of Boulogne, ii. 580; his victory, *ib.*; carries off three of his prisoners in chains, ii. 581; his triumphant reception in Paris, *ib.*; his truce with John, ii. 581, 582; sends legates to the fourth Lateran council, ii. 631; the English barons sent to, to offer the crown to his son Louis, ii. 648; requires twenty-four hostages from them, *ib.*; Guala goes to, from Pope Innocent III., and requires him to prevent Louis's engaging in the attempt, ii. 651; his opinion as to John making his kingdom tributary, *ib.*; says that John had forfeited it by the murder of Arthur, *ib.*; his speech to the legate, *ib.*; speech of Louis to, ii. 652; gives the legate a safe conduct to the sea, ii. 653; gives Louis a secret permission to make the attempt, ii. 653; had refused a safe conduct to John when he was summoned to answer for the death of Arthur, ii. 658; account of his interview with Eustace, bishop of Ely, and Hubert de Burgh on this, *ib.*; blames Louis for leaving Dover castle untaken behind him, ii. 664; Louis sends messengers to, to inform him of his defeat at Lincoln and the state of his affairs, iii. 25; his speech respecting William Marshal, iii. 25, 26; is afraid to help his son, as being excommunicated, and so puts it upon Blanche, iii. 26; had been sharply rebuked by the Pope before, for giving his consent to his son's expedition, *ib.*; Louis swears he will endeavour to make him restore to Henry

Philip II.—*cont.*
III. his rights in transmarine parts, iii. 31; sends Louis to attack the Albigeois, iii. 57; dies, iii. 77; his death preluded by a comet, *ib.*; dies, and is buried at St. Denis, iii. 81; had given the lands of Raymond of Toulouse to Simon de Montfort, iii. 106.
Philip, son of Louis VI., crowned in his father's lifetime, killed by a fall from his horse, ii. 156.
Philip, son of Philip II. and Agnes de Méranie; *see* Boulogne, counts of.
Philip, physician to Pope Alexander III., sent by him to Prester John, ii. 316, 317.
Philip, a clerk of Richard, leaves Palestine with him and lands at Zara, ii. 393.
Philip, Martin leaves part of his authority to, on leaving England, iv. 422.
Philip, podestà of Parma, letter of, vi. 146.
Philippicus, kills Justinian II. and his son Tiberius, i. 324; made emperor at Cherson, *ib.*; exiles Cyrus, bishop of Constantinople and puts John in his place, *ib.*; his letters to Pope Constantine, *ib.*; blinded by Anastasius, i. 328.
Philippopolis, Godfrey and his followers reach, ii. 55.
Philosophers, Gentile, their folly and blindness, i. 83.
Phocas, bishop of Sinope, martyred, i. 120.
Phocas, usurps the empire and puts Maurice to death, i. 261; makes Rome the head of all churches and grants the Pantheon to Boniface IV., i. 263; put to death by Heraclius, i. 264.
Photinus, bishop of Sirmium, heresy of, i. 167.
Piacenza (Placentia), withdraws from its allegiance to Frederick II., iii. 582, 632; peace arranged at, by Gregory IX., iii. 603; the prisoners of Frederick II. at, freed by the Parmesans, vi. 147.
....., Philip, viscount of, podestà of Genoa, commands the Genoese galleys which convey Pope Innocent IV. to Genoa, iv. 355.
Picard, John, outrage of, on Eustace of Lynn, vi. 223; excommunicated, vi. 225.
Picts, the, invade N. Britain under Roderick, i. 113; Roderick slain by Marius, *ib.*; Caithness given to, to inhabit, *ib.*; being refused wives by the Britons seize them from Ireland, *ib.*; Fulgentius has aid from, i. 133; rise against Vortigern, i. 187; victory of St. German over, *ib.*; lay waste N. Britain, i. 189; besiege Hoel in Dumbarton, i.236; their country ravaged by Ecgfrith, i. 305; attacked by Beorht in revenge for Ecgfrith's death, but slay him, i. 318; defeated by Berctfrid, i. 322; harassed by the Danes, i. 408.
....., kings of; *see* Kinoth; Unust.
....., bishop of, Trumwine, ordained by archbishop Theodore, i. 300.
Pignano, in Tuscany, occupied by Frederick II., iii. 534, 571.
Pilet, Raymond; *v.* Pelez.
Pilgrims, 7,000 besieged by the Arabs in 1067, ii. 4; a body arriving in Genoese ships going to Antioch are slaughtered by the Turks, ii. 73.
Pillerton (Pilardestuna), in Warwickshire, storm at, iii. 74, 75.
Pin, Notre Dame du, bishop Longchamp buried in, ii. 438.
Pinci (Ponci, *Hoveden*), Peter de, taken prisoner near Gisors, ii. 448.
Pinkeni, Robert de, sixth baron, one of the followers of the 25 barons, ii. 605.
Pinsk (?) (Pyngensis, Prangensis, Pringensis), convent of, in Poland, letter respecting the Tartars dated at, vi. 81.
....., A., warden of, letter of, vi. 83.
Pionius, martyred, i. 126.
Piper (Peiure), Paulin, made steward to Henry III., iv. 294; one of his chief counsellors, *ib.*; takes the cross, v. 101; his death, v. 242; his wealth and buildings, *ib.*; his building at Tuddington, *ib.*; buried in London, his heart at Tuddington, *ib.*; his widow married to John de Gray, *ib.*; his epitaphs, v.

Piper, Paulin—*cont.*
243; his shield of arms, v. 243, n^2; vi. 476; his gift to St. Alban's, vi. 390; his body rests there a night, *ib.*
Pipewell, synod of, many new bishops appointed at, ii. 351.
Pirian (Perry Green ?), left by Edwin of Caddington to his son, vi. 33.
Piron, William de, witnesses the gift of Biscot by Henry I. to St. Alban's, vi. 37.
Pirot (Pyrot), Ralph, protests against the military service required for the Welsh campaign, vi. 375; witnesses a charter, vi. 417.
Pisa, archbishops of:
Dainbert, made patriarch of Jerusalem, ii. 103.
Ubaldo Lanfranchi, his position at the siege of Acre, ii. 360.
....., Henry, cardinal of, authorises the marriage of the young king Henry and Margaret, daughter of Louis VII., ii. 216.
Pisans; their position at the siege of Acre, ii. 360; their firmness in the battle before Damietta, iii. 49; attack Ceuta, iii. 366; defeat the Genoese and capture the prelates on their way to the council, iv. 125; Frederick II. goes to their territories after his defeat at Viterbo, iv. 267; guard St. Louis's fleet, v. 159; lend part of his ransom, v. 174, 434; conspiracy of, against St. Louis, v. 207; he had refused to take them on his crusade, *ib.*; his fear of them, v. 434; their quarrels in the Holy Land, v. 745.
Pisidia, march of the crusaders through, ii. 65.
Pius I., Pope, i. 124, 125.
Placidia, wife of Ataulphus, i. 178; mother of Valentinian III., and styled Augusta, i. 180; receives St. German honourably, i. 190.
Planes, Roger de, slain by the soldiers of William Longchamp, ii. 381.
Plenting, son of Ælla, i. 218.
Pleshy (Plessiz), castle of, surrendered to Stephen by G. de Mandeville, ii. 175.
Plexeto, John de; *v.* Warwick, earls of.
Pliny, his gentleness to the Christians, i. 119.
Plumtune, Nicholas de, clerk of Henry III., sent to the Roman court on the affairs of Ramsey abbey, v. 394.
Pluralities, allowed to bishops, v. 192.
Pointun, Puintel, Alexander de, excommunicated for his share in the outrage on archbishop Geoffrey, ii. 380; one of the confederates in 1215, ii. 585; excommunicated, ii. 644.
Poison, laid in various places for the English nobles in 1258, v. 707.
Poitiers, victory of Clovis over Alaric II. near, i. 216; Richard at, at Christmas, 1196, ii. 416.
....., bishops of:
Venantius Fortunatus; *v.* Fortunatus.
Gilbert de la Porée, his heresies condemned at Rheims, ii. 146.
Poitou, Poitevins, sufferings from the Danes, i. 424; claimed for Arthur by Philip II., ii. 477; submits to Philip, ii. 489; the barons of, do homage to John at Rochelle, ii. 572; account of John's proceedings in, ii. 573; the barons of, refuse to fight on John's side against Louis, ii. 577; the only ones of John's foreign troops that remain with him, ii. 655; submit to Louis VIII., iii. 84; their treason to Henry III., *ib.*; embassy of Henry III. to the nobles, iii. 119; embassy of the nobles to him, iii. 164; Poitevins put into the place of the English ministers in 1232, iii. 240; put into possession of English castles, *ib.*; brought over in vast numbers by bishop Peter des Roches, iii. 244; their slaughter by Richard Marshal at Monmouth, iii. 256; speech of Richard Marshal against, iii. 259; banished by Henry III. from England, iii. 272; favoured by HenryIII., iii. 388; Hubert de Burgh accused of having lost, iii. 618; vi. 66; Fawkes de Breauté

Poitou—*cont.*
really the cause of its loss, vi. 67; its loss by John, v. 21, 352; expedition of Henry III. to, in 1242, iv. 189; fortify themselves against the French, iv. 197; Louis IX. offers to resign to Henry III., iv. 203; their fears, iv. 208; go over to Louis IX., iv. 221; delude Henry III., iv. 233; all his lands and honours in, lost by Henry III., *ib.*; his payments to, iv. 254; contempt of the French for, iv. 496; truce in, between Louis and Henry prolonged, iv. 506; Louis IX. cautioned against, by the bishop of Paris, v. 4; money forced from Henry III. in, v. 53; guard St. Louis's fleet at Damietta, v. 159; their oppressions in England, v. 229, 316; quarrels with the Provençals in England, v. 352; suspected by the French and deprived of all commands by them, v. 388; claimed by Richard, king of Germany, v. 636; suspected of poisoning many English nobles, v. 705; the complaints against them in 1258 postponed, v. 710.

....., Richard, count of; *v.* Richard.

....., Alfonso, count of, brother of Louis IX., takes part in bringing the Cross to Paris, iv. 90; made count of Poitou by his brother, iv. 137, 138, 178; other nobles knighted at the same time, iv. 138; invites Hugh de Lusignan to spend Christmas with him, iv. 178; Hugh refuses his allegiance, *ib.*; speech of Hugh about Poitou, *ib.*; his anger, iv. 179; appeals to Louis IX., *ib.*; Hugh de Lusignan accused before, iv. 252; his speech asserting that Hugh ought to fight to prove his innocence, *ib.*; at the general chapter of Citeaux with Louis IX., iv. 391; at the translation of St. Edmund, vi. 129; taken prisoner at the defeat of the French in Egypt, v. 158, 196; vi. 192, 195; anger of the Saracens at his release, v. 165, 174; sent by St. Louis into France, v. 175; arrives in safety, *ib.*; applies to the Pope for aid, *ib.*; threatens to remove the Pope from Lyons in case of his refusal, *ib.*; tries to induce the Pope to make peace with Frederick II., v. 188; attributes the failure of the crusade to Papal avarice, *ib.*; hastens towards England to persuade Henry III. to assist Louis, v. 189; puts off obtaining aid, v. 203; sends treasure for Louis's ransom, v. 239; Louis sends to, for aid, v. 260; begins to despise and hate Louis, v. 281; deserts him, v. 308; struck with paralysis, v. 311; grief of queen Blanche at this, v. 312, 354; refuses to listen to the English demands, v. 650.

....., archdeacon of, Richard, excommunicated by archbishop Thomas at Vezelay, ii. 234; appeals and is absolved, *ib.*; to be sent to the Roman court against the archbishop, ii. 240; elected bishop of Winchester, ii. 287; *v.* Winchester, bishops of.

....., archdeacon of, letter of Innocent III. to, excommunicating the barons, ii. 642; letter putting the sentence into execution, ii. 644; renews the sentence, ii. 648, 649.

Pol, St.; *v.* Paul, St.

Poland, laid waste by the Tartars, iv. 109, 110, 115, 387; vi. 77, 81, 82; episcopal sees of, vi. 454.

....., the duke, an elector to the kingdom of Germany, v. 604.

....., Henry II., duke of, slain by the Tartars, vi. 79, 82, 83.

....., Boleslas V., duke of, said to be slain by the Tartars, v. 439.

Polesworth (Polleberia), the wife of Sihtric, daughter of Edward, retires to, i. 446, 447; her death and miracles, i. 447.

Polycarp, St., goes to Rome and reclaims many hereticks, i 125; martyred, i. 124, 126.

Polycastro, the see kept vacant by Frederick II., iii. 534.

Polygnano, the see kept vacant by Frederick II., iii. 534.

Pompeienus, slays Maximinus, i. 137; slain, *ib.*

Pompey, interferes between Hircanus and Aristobulus, i. 70; pollutes the Temple and sends Aristobulus to Rome, *ib.*; makes Judæa tributary to Rome, *ib.*; flies to Greece from Cæsar, i. 75; defeated by Cæsar and flies to Egypt, i. 76; slain by order of Ptolemy, *ib.*; his theatre burnt, i. 93.

Pons (Pontes), Henry III. at, iv. 192, 218; surrendered to Louis IX., iv. 220; seizure of English nobles at, v. 462, 463.

....., Reginald de, a party to the truce between Philip II. and John, on John's side, ii. 582; his firmness in the battle before Damietta, iii. 49; meets Henry III. in 1242, iv. 192; surrenders to Louis IX., iv. 220; payments of Henry III. to, iv. 254.

Pont-Audemer, castle of, taken by Henry I., ii. 150.

....., Henry de, one of the followers of the 25 barons, ii. 605.

Pontefract, Peter of; *v.* Peter of Pontefract.

Ponte Sant-Ambrogio, defeat of Enzio at, v. 78.

Ponthieu (Pontivum), Harold forced to land at, i. 529; ravaged by John's army, ii. 578.

..... Guy, count of (called Godwine), imprisons Harold and sends him to William of Normandy, i. 529.

....., Simon, count of, threatened to be disinherited if his daughter Jane marries Henry III., iii. 328; proposal for her marriage with Henry III., *ib.*; this comes to nothing and she marries Ferdinand III. of Castile, *ib.*

....., Matthew de Montmorency, count of, dies in Egypt, v. 158, 159.

Pontianus, martyred, i. 124; translation of, by permission of Pope Nicholas I., i. 389.

Pontianus, Pope, i. 137; martyred, *ib.*

Pontigny, archbishop Thomas sent to, by Pope Alexander III., ii. 228, 232; his stay there, iv. 32, 72, 74; vi. 124; kindness of the monks to him, ii. 234; Louis VII. goes to, and takes archbishop Thomas to Sens, *ib.*; vision of archbishop Thomas at, ii. 261; Mauger, bishop of Worcester, dies at, ii. 533; archbishop Edmund goes to, iv. 32; he leaves shortly before his death, iv. 72; his body brought to, for burial, iv. 73, 74; miracles at, iv. 74, 103, 324; vi. 124; pilgrimage to, iv. 103; translation of St. Edmund at, iv. 631; v. 76, 369; vi. 128; visit and offerings of Richard of Cornwall at the shrine, iv. 646, 647; v. 111; the monks cut off St. Edmund's arm, v. 113; their disgrace for this, *ib.*; they offer a portion of the body to St. Louis, but he refuses it, *ib.*; miracles become rare there, v. 114; the body of St. Edmund found there uncorrupt, v. 195; wish of Henry III. to visit, v. 228; Henry III. visits and recovers his health at, v. 475.

..... John, abbat of, captured by Frederick II. on his way to the council, iv. 125, note [3]; letter of, to Innocent IV. asking for the canonization of St. Edmund and testifying to his miracles, iv. 325; the request granted, iv. 336.

....., John, monk of, his anecdote of St. Louis and the soldan at Damietta, vi. 163.

Pontius Pilate, governor of Judæa, i. 93; his letter to Tiberius on our Lord's death, i. 95; exiled to Vienne and kills himself, i. 98.

Pontoise (Ponteise, Pontisara), the church of the nunnery founded by queen Blanche near, [Maubuisson], dedicated, iv. 378; the countess of Macon takes the veil at, iv. 485; burial of queen Blanche at, v. 354; parliament of Louis IX. at, vi. 100.

Pontorson (Puntursun) castle, taken and destroyed by Ranulph, earl of Chester, iii. 200.
Popa, marries Rollo, i. 441; taken again by him after her repudiation, *ib.*
Pope, the, may be accused of heresy, v. 402; his power according to bishop Grosseteste, v. 391, 536.
Pope, William, one of the Winchester robbers, his appeal and execution, v. 60.
Popo, converts Harold, king of the Danes, by a miracle, i. 464; made a bishop, *ib.*
Porcastella, Roger, sent by Frederick II. to the Pope, iii. 583, 584.
Porchester (Kaerperis), Claudius lands at, i. 99; the walls destroyed by Claudius, i. 99, 100; taken by Trahern, i. 157; Henry II. goes to, ii. 285.
Porée, Gilbert de la; *v.* Poitiers, bishops of.
Porlos, Bartholomew gives up his see in, to the Albigensian anti-pope, iii. 78.
Porrex, slays his brother Ferreux, and is put to death by his mother, i. 55.
Porsenna, captured by Belinus and Brennius, i. 59.
Port, lands in Britain, i. 229.
Port, Adam de, witnesses the gift of Biscot to St. Alban's, vi. 38.
Porta, Galis de, taken prisoner near Gisors, ii. 448.
Portel, castle of, a cause of quarrel between the kings of Castile and Arragon, ii. 299.
Portland, laid waste by the Danes in 982, i. 472.
Portmort (Purmor), in Normandy, Louis and Blanche married at, ii. 462.
Porto, destroyed by the Romans, v. 417.
....., Conrad, bishop of, letter of, to the archbishop of Rouen respecting the anti-pope of the Albigeois, iii. 78; summons a council at Sens to discuss the affairs of the Albigeois, iii. 79.
Porto-Ercole (Porteswere), Richard at, ii. 363; half-way between Marseilles and Messina, *ib.*
Porto-Fino (Portus Delfini), Richard at, ii. 363.
Porto-Venere, Innocent IV. stays two days at, in his flight to Genoa, iv. 356.
Portsmouth (Portesmue), origin of the name, i. 229; Richard lands at, in 1189, ii. 347; Richard crosses from, in 1194, ii. 404; John summons the barons to meet at, in 1201, ii. 475; John crosses to Normandy from, *ib.*; John lands at, ii. 483; John collects a fleet and sails from, in 1205, ii. 490; John collects an army at, and crosses from, in 1206, ii. 494; John at, in 1213 twice, intending to cross to Poitou, ii. 549, 550; John and Isabella cross to Rochelle from, in 1214, ii. 572; Henry III. collects an army at, for the invasion of Normandy, iii. 190; Henry III. crosses to St. Malo from, iii. 194; Henry III. lands at, in 1230, iii. 199; loss of ships at, through a storm in 1238, iii. 498; Henry III. embarks from, in 1242, iv. 191, 192; the nobles ordered to meet him at, on his return from Gascony in 1243, iv. 244; he lands at, iv. 255; all owing military service ordered to be at, ready for the expedition to Gascony in 1253–1254, v. 381; vi. 283, 287; Henry III. sails from, for Gascony, v. 383; queen Alienora and her sons sail from, v. 447; writs of Henry III. dated at, vi. 255, 257.
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Possessa, Guy de, one of the first crusaders, ii. 47; his death before Nice, ii. 62.
Postumus, tyrant in Gaul, i. 141; slain, *ib.*
Potenza, the see kept vacant by Frederick II., iii. 534.
Poterne, James de, sheriff of York, seizes the manors, &c. of Geoffrey, archbishop of York, ii. 467; excommunicated by the archbishop, *ib.*; anger of the king in consequence, *ib.*
Potesgrave, a portion of, assigned for the victuals of St. Albans, v. 669.

Powis, William de, one of the messengers sent to Lyons, in 1245, to complain of the Roman extortions, iv. 420; makes his complaint at Lyons, iv. 440; reads the letter sent from England, iv. 441; goes to the Roman court, iv. 551; his return, iv. 560.

Pratest, Engelram de, one of the followers of the 25 barons, ii. 605.

Prémontré, order of, the abbats employed as visitors in the visitation of monasteries in 1232, iii. 235; Louis IX. asks an aid from, iv. 226.

Prester John, king of the Indians, letter of Pope Alexander III. to, ii. 316; his dominions filled with the Nestorian heresy, iii. 398; slain by the Tartars, vi. 115; his daughter married to the king of the Tartars, *ib.*

....., monk of, exhorts the Pope and Frederick II. to be at peace, *ib.*; his distance from Nineveh, vi. 116; his character and habits, *ib.*

Preston, church of, had been held by William of Haverhill, v. 329; given by Henry III. to the chaplain of Geoffrey de Lusignan, *ib.*

....., Gilbert de, justice itinerant at Hertford in 1240, the suit of trespass on the warren of St. Alban's tried before, iv. 51; introduces the Franciscans into St. Edmundsbury against the will of the abbey, v. 688.

Priam, king of the Franks, i. 170.

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Priscian, i. 246.

Priscillianists, heresy of, i. 177.

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Prosper of Aquitaine, his letters against Eutyches, i. 217.

Provence, Louis IX. takes possession of, iv. 485; given to him by Beatrice, countess of Provence, iv. 505; castles belonging to Henry III. in, iv. 505, 506; given to Charles of Anjou by Louis, iv. 546; a port in, fortified by Louis, *ib.*; the people of, guard Louis's fleet at Damietta, v. 159; their quarrel in England with the Poitevins, v. 352.

....., Raymond Berenger IV., count of, sent to, by Henry III. to ask his daughter Alienora in marriage, iii. 334; his character, *ib.*; had married Beatrice of Savoy, iii. 335; his children, *ib.*; sends his daughter to England, *ib.*; sent for to England by Henry III., iii. 413; has no presents in France, *ib.*; recalled to Provence by war, *ib.*; Henry III. sends him 1,000 marks to pay his journey, *ib.*; sends aid to the emperor against the Milanese, iii. 491; ordered by Frederick II. to attack the count of Flanders, iv. 21; had "given horns" to the count of Flanders, *ib.*; he refuses, and the count of Toulouse is ordered to attack him, *ib.*; his pride from his two daughters being queens, *ib.*; attacked by the count of Toulouse, iv. 22; vi. 520; applies

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for aid to Louis IX., iv. 22; many of his towns recovered by the count of Toulouse, iv. 23; Henry III. writes to Frederick II. on his behalf, *ib.*; Louis IX. collects an army in his defence, iv. 23; vi. 520; comes to meet Richard of Cornwall from Tarascon, iv. 46; hopes to receive help from Richard against the count of Toulouse, *ib.*; summoned by Gregory IX. to the council, iv. 67, 438; an enemy of Frederick II., iv. 67; sends to Louis IX. for help against the count of Toulouse, iv. 105; Louis IX., Henry III., and Richard of Cornwall write on his behalf and he is left at peace, iv. 106; his daughter Sanchia asked for Richard of Cornwall, iv. 190; struck with fatal illness, iv. 284; had always helped the Roman church, but injured the emperor, *ib.*; his speech to his youngest daughter Beatrice, iv. 404; leaves her all his lands and property, iv. 404, 485; his death, iv. 485; Louis IX. takes possession of Provence, *ib.*; funeral rites for him by Henry III., *ib.*; dies, s.p.m., iv. 491; his shield of arms, vi. 476.

....., Beatrice, countess of, daughter of Thomas, sister of Amedeo, of Savoy, wife of Raymond Berenger, iii. 335; vi. 445; her beauty, iii. 335; her children, *ib.*; Henry III. sends for, to England and pays her expenses, iv. 261, 505; waited for on the shore by the English nobles, iv. 261; her entry into London, *ib.*; London adorned for her, *ib.*; her daughter Sanchia with her, *ib.*; at the marriage of Richard of Cornwall and Sanchia, iv. 263; at Wallingford, iv. 283; kindness of Henry III. to, *ib.*; he goes with her to London, *ib.*; he accompanies her to Dover where she embarks, iv. 284; hears of the fatal illness of her husband, *ib.*; her conduct with respect to the castles in Provence belonging to Henry III., iv. 505; had given her youngest daughter Beatrice

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to Charles of Anjou, iv. 505, 546; her speech respecting Henry III. and Richard of Cornwall, iv. 505; comes to England with Thomas of Savoy, v. 2; her object to get money from Henry III., v. 3; present with her daughters at the meeting of Henry III. and Louis IX., v. 477; her glory in her daughters, v. 477, 654; at the banquet of the kings, v. 481; mother of three queens and grandmother of two more, v. 654; her children and grandchildren, vi. 445.

....., Charles, count of, and of Anjou, at the translation of St. Edmund at Pontigny, vi. 129; takes part in bringing the Cross to Paris, iv. 90; married to Beatrice of Provence, iv. 505, 546; Provence given to, iv. 546; his complaint of the want of splendour of his marriage, *ib.*; suffers from fever in Egypt, vi. 153; birth of his son in Cyprus, vi. 154, 167; taken prisoner at the defeat of the French in Egypt, v. 158, 196; vi. 192, 195; anger of the Saracens at his release, v. 165, 174; sent by St. Louis to France, v. 175; arrives in safety, *ib.*; applies to the Pope for aid, *ib.*; threatens to remove the Pope from Lyons in case of his refusal, *ib.*; tries to induce the Pope to make peace with Frederick II., v. 188; attributes the failure of the crusade to Papal avarice, *ib.*; hastens towards England to persuade Henry III. to assist St. Louis, v. 189; puts off obtaining aid, v. 203; sends treasure for Louis's ransom, v. 239; Louis sends to, for aid, v. 260; begins to despise and hate Louis, v. 281; deserts him, v. 308; refuses to listen to the English demands, v. 650.

....., Beatrice, youngest daughter of Raymond Berenger, count of Provence, speech of her father to her before his death, iv. 404; his will leaving his lands and treasures to her, *ib.*; attempt of a Provençal noble to carry her off,

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Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum, iii. 260.
Inter incudem et malleum, iv. 371.
Mulier non debet lugere mortem mariti vel filiorum suorum, sed potius tonitrum hiemale, iii. 254.
Rumfredi natus, iii. 208.
Rumor de veteri faciet ventura timeri, iii. 260.
Ubi dolor, ibi et digitus, iv. 618.
Provins, letter dated from, iii. 79.
Prussians (Prueteni), the, attacked by one division of the Tartars, iv. 115.
Pruz, Walter, foretells a violent storm and murrain in 1237, iii. 415.
Ptolemy son of Lagus, reduces Judæa and Jerusalem, i. 64.
....., Philadelphus, has the Septuagint translation made, *ib.*
....., Euergetes, *ib.*
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....., Epiphanes, marries Cleopatra, daughter of Antiochus, *ib.*, note [3]; succeeds Ptolemy Soter, *ib.*; his sons, *ib.*
....., Alexander, i. 70.
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Publicans, Milan the refuge and receptacle of, iii. 375.
Pucklechurch (Micheleberih), Edmund murdered at, i. 455.
Pugeis, Imbert, witnesses the confirmation by Henry III. of the charter of the abbat of St. Alban's, v. 672.
Puintel, Alexander; *v.* Pointun, Alexander de.
Purgatory of St. Patrick, ii. 193, *seqq.*; vision of, by a monk of Eynsham, ii. 423; vision of, by Thurchill, ii. 497.
Pusaco, Pusato (Puisay), Hebraudus (or Everardus) de, one of the first crusaders, ii. 47; chosen to conduct some pilgrims to Antioch, ii. 73; his position at the battle of Antioch, ii. 86.
....., Waleran de, captured by Balac, ii. 149; imprisoned in Quartapi, ii. 150.
Puttenham (Puttanho), left by Edwin of Caddington to his son, vi. 33.
Pynesfield (Pinnelesfeld), granted to St. Alban's by Ecgfrith, vi. 8.
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Quadratus, bishop of Athens; *v.* Athens, bishops of.
Quartapi (Kart-Birt), Baldwin II., Joscelin of Edessa, and Waleran de Puisay imprisoned in, ii. 150.
Quatbridge (Quantbregge) (near Bridgenorth), the Danes at, i. 432.
Quenburga, St., sister of Ini, i. 331.
Quendritha, queen of Offa, has Æthelberht, king of the E. Angles, murdered, i. 355.
Quendritha, daughter of Cenwulf, i. 364; Kenelm committed to her care, i. 372; has him murdered, *ib.*; her miraculous punishment, i. 373.
Quinci, Robert de, takes the cross, v. 99; dies, v. 609.
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....., Saher de; *see* Winchester, earls of.

Quinquegentiani, defeated by Maximianus Herculius, i. 147.
Quintain, the game of, in London, v. 367.
Quintilian, fame of, i. 115.
Quintillus, emperor, i. 142; slain, *ib.*
Quotations, unidentified:
Agnus domesticis et suis commilitonibus, et leo exteris et rebellibus, v. 399; cf. iii. 216.
Da mihi animas, cætera tolle tibi, iv. 234.
Duro Mars milite gaudet, v. 367.
Ejus avaritiæ totus non sufficit orbis, v. 406.
Ira parit litem, lis prælia, prælia mortem, v. 571.
Lex connectit eos, amor et concordia lecti, v. 323.
Miseris misericordia est necessaria et de peccatore misericordia, iv. 215.
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Rabani, Elyas de, a Poitevin, gift of land of Henry III. to, v. 283.
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Radepunt castle, besieged by Philip II., ii. 477; relieved by John, *ib.*
Ragusa, Bernard, archbishop of, his part in St. Hugh's funeral, ii. 472.
Rain, wonderful, in Gascony in 828, i. 375; heavy, in 1193, ii. 33; in 1222, iii. 74; bloody, at Rome in 1223, iii. 77; heavy, in 1223, iii. 82; in 1236, iii. 339; in 1239, iii. 529; in 1251, v. 258; in 1252, v. 333; in 1254, v. 448.
Rainocii, Hugelin, his death, v. 64; his body remains incorrupt for 10 days, v. 63, 64.
Rainulf, brother of Richard, prince of Salerno, begins his crusade with Bohemond, ii. 56.
Raleigh (Rale, Ræle), Walter de, his outrage on Eustace of Lynn, vi. 223; excommunicated, vi. 225.
....., William de, his speech at Westminster demanding an aid for the king, iii. 380; canon of St. Paul's, sent by the king to Otho to forbid anything being done at the council in St. Paul's against the royal crown and dignity, iii. 417; remains there to watch the proceedings, *ib.*; elected by the monks to the see of Winchester, iii. 494; anger of the king at this, *ib.*; *v.* Winchester, bishops of; Lichfield, bishops of; Norwich, bishops of.
Ralph, earl (of Hereford), sent by Edward the Confessor against Ælfgar and Griffith, but defeated, i. 524.
Ralph, marshal of Frederick II., commands his army in Palestine, iv. 107; Ascalon committed to, by Richard of Cornwall, iv. 107, 168; deserts Frederick II., iv. 605; goes to Lyons to seek another master, *ib.*; recalled to Frederick's service by Walter de Ocra, *ib.*; persuaded by Walter de Ocra to murder the Pope, iv. 606; seized and confesses under torture, iv. 606, 607.
Ralph, castle (*i.e.* Château Roux), entered by Philip II., ii. 331; *v.* Chateau Roux.
Ramla (Ramula), taken by Robert, count of Flanders, ii. 94; Robert made bishop of, *ib.*; the Turks defeated near, ii. 97; Godfrey marches to, against Afdhal,

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Ramsbury (Romesberia), seat of the bishoprick of Wilton, i. 438; Edward the Confessor refuses to transfer the see to Salisbury from, i. 524; list of the bishops of, i. 525; *v.* Wilton.
Ramses (Ramasse), in Egypt, iii. 55.
Ramsey abbey, destroyed by the Danes, i. 393; founded by Æthelwine and consecrated by archbishop Oswald, i. 462, 465, 475; the body of St. Ives found near, i. 480; road made to, by Cnut from King's Delf, i. 509; grant to, by Wulf, vi. 32; attacked and the monks expelled by Geoffrey de Mandeville, ii. 175, 177; held as a castle by his son, ii. 177; punishment of them and their followers, *ib.*; the church dedicated by bishop Grosseteste, iii. 517; visitation of, by bishop Grosseteste, v. 226; great injury to, from the loss of the abbat's market at St. Ives, v. 297; Eudo, one of the king's clerks, put in charge of, after abbat Ranulf's death, v. 394; ill-treated by the king's clerks, *ib.*; two sent to the Roman court respecting, *ib.*
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Eadnoth, punished for irreverence about St. Ives, i. 480; bishop of Dorchester, killed at Assandun, i. 497; *v.* Dorchester, bishops of.
Wulfsi, killed at Assandun, *ib.*
Æthelstan, murdered, i. 517.
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Aldwin, degraded by St. Anselm for simony, ii. 123; goes to Rome with St. Anselm and is restored, ii. 124.
Ranulf, one of a commission appointed by bishop Grosseteste in the affairs of Bardney, iv. 247; one of those appointed in 1244 on the part of
Ramsey, abbats of—*cont.*
Ranulf—*cont.*
the barons to consider the king's demands, iv. 362; money demanded from, by Henry III., v. 51; refuses to lend, but gives the money to the king, *ib.*; gets the money from the Caursins, v. 52; deprived by the king of his market at St. Ives by R. Passelew's advice, v. 296; this done in spite of his charters, v. 297; dies, v. 394; his gift to St. Alban's, vi. 390; gift to Matthew Paris, vi. 391.
William de Hacholt, dies, v. 465.
Hugh, makes peace with the bishop of Ely respecting their boundaries in the fens, v. 570.
Ralph, recovers the fair at St. Ives, v. 699; this had been given by Edgar and confirmed by archbishop Thomas, *ib.*
Rançon, Geoffrey de, the forces led by, in the second crusade defeated by the Turks, ii. 182; siege of his castle Taillebourg by Richard, duke of Aquitaine, ii. 315; forced to surrender, *ib.*; his land ravaged by Sancho of Navarre, ii. 406; his land seized by Richard, *ib.* [erroneously called *of Ravenna*].
Ranulph, chancellor of Henry I., with him at Berkhampstead, ii. 149; his infamous character, *ib.*; his death in the king's presence, ii. 150; had seized the property of St. Alban's, *ib.*; witnesses two charters of William II. to St. Alban's, vi. 35; present at the gift of Biscot to St. Alban's by Henry I., vi. 37.
Ranulph, sheriff, present at the gift of Biscot to St. Alban's, vi. 37.
Ranulph, a clerk in Lincoln diocese, deprived by bishop Grosseteste, v. 109; subsequent quarrel with the sheriff of Rutland, *ib.*
Rapolla, the see kept vacant by Frederick II., iii. 534.
Raspe, Henry; *v.* Thuringia, landgraves of.

Ratisbon (Reinesburgum), Frederick I. begins his crusade at, ii. 344.
Rats, legend of a German count devoured by, ii. 28.
Ravenna, the Germans penetrate to, in 258, i. 141 ; St. German dies at, i. 190 ; withdrawn from Frederick's allegiance by Paul Traversaro, iii. 635.
....., Thierry, archbishop of, legate to Frederick II., iii. 580, 595 ; sent into Palestine as legate by Gregory IX., iii. 632 ; his authority subsequently taken away, *ib.*
Raymond [son of William VII., count] of Poitou, marries Constance, daughter of Bohemond II., and becomes prince of Antioch, ii. 158 ; goes to the relief of Nepa, and is slain by Noureddin, ii. 183.
Raymond, counts of Toulouse ; *see* Toulouse, counts of.
Raymond, counts of Tripoli ; *see* Tripoli, counts of.
Ré, isle of, near Rochelle, William, earl of Salisbury, thrown on, iii. 96.
....., Notre Dame, Cistercian monastery of, in, the earl of Salisbury takes refuge in, iii. 97.
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Hugh, made archbishop of Rouen, ii. 157.
William, made archbishop of Bordeaux, ii. 288.
Simon, Innocent III. writes to, to excommunicate the barons, ii. 627 ; names to Innocent the barons who are to be excommunicated, ii. 643.
Ralph (?), attempt of Henry III. to make him surety for the money promised to Richard de Clare, v. 364 ; his refusal, *ib.* ; Simon de Passelew goes to, to obtain money for the king, v. 687 ; his failure, *ib.* ; sum tried to be got from, *ib.*

Readwulf, succeeds Æthelred in Northumbria, i. 379; slain by the Danes at Alvithelea, *ib.*

Reate (Riata), letter of Gregory IX. dated from, iii. 466; Frederick II. at, iii. 581; Gregory IX. at, iii. 581, 597.

Reblata, a name of Antioch, ii. 67.

Recared, king of the Visigoths, converted from Arianism, i. 255.

Recordana (Tel-Kurdany or Ras-el-Ain), the crusading army, in 1217, marches to, under the patriarch of Jerusalem, iii. 9.

Reculver (Raculfe), Brithwold, abbat of, made archbishop of Canterbury, i. 311.

Redbourne (Redbernia, Redburnia, Reodbune), a village near St. Alban's, ii. 303, 305; the church spoiled by the French in 1217, iii. 16; miraculous punishment of one of the spoilers, *ib.*; warren of St. Alban's in, iv. 51, 52; charter granting land at, to St. Alban's, vi. 28.

....., Vincent, prior of, dies, vi. 277.

Redbridge (Redford), the abbat of, baptizes the children of Arwald, i. 309.

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Redwald, king of E. Anglia, son of Titilus, i. 249, 263; Eadwine takes refuge with, i. 255, 274; dies, i. 257, 272; challenges Æthelfrith to battle and kills him at the Idle, i. 267; his behaviour to Eadwine, i. 274; at war with Æthelfrith, and restores Eadwine, *ib.*

Reedham, in Norfolk, Regnar Lodbrog lands at, i. 393.

Reggio (S. Italy), the see kept vacant by Frederick II., iii. 534.

Reggio (N. Italy), the men of, with Enzio, defeated by the Bolognese, v. 78; afraid to leave their city for fear of Frederick II., v. 99; the merchants of, desire peace, *ib.*

....., Nicholas, bishop of, sent by Frederick II. to Gregory IX., iii. 583; iv. 304.

Reginald, monk of Durham, his intimacy with St. Godric, ii. 271; answer of St. Godric, when he expressed a wish to write his life, *ib.*; writes the life, ii. 272.

Reginald, lord of Sidon, escapes from the battle of Hittin, ii. 328; his position at the siege of Acre, ii. 360.

Reginald, an innkeeper at Lyons, conspiracy in his house to murder Innocent IV., iv. 605; confesses it on his deathbed, iv. 606.

Reginald, a goldsmith, of the liberty of St. Alban's, his fine remitted, v. 444.

Reginfred, expedition of Charles Martel against, i. 330.

Regnacarius, slain by Clovis, i. 219.

Rehoboam, reign of, i. 27.

Reignald, Danish king of Northumbria, submits to Edward the Elder, i. 445; expelled by Edmund, i. 454; baptized and adopted by Edmund, *ib.*

Reignald, brother of Eiric, slain on Steinmor, i. 458.

Reinald, a merchant of Siena, v. 581.

Reiner, slain by Æthelfrith at the Idle, i. 267.

Reiner, captain of infantry of Geoffrey de Mandeville, exiled and drowned at sea, ii. 177.

Reiner (Raynier), cardinal; *v.* Capocci.

Reiner, a merchant of Siena, v. 581, 583.

Remigius, St.; *v.* Rheims, archbishops of; Rouen, archbishops of.

Rendlesham, Swithelm baptized at, i. 284.

Réole, La (Regula, Riola), besieged and taken by Richard of Cornwall, iii. 93; Richard, abbat of Evesham dies at, iv. 233; William Bertram of Egremont imprisoned in, v. 49; queen Alienora ill at, v. 208; the nobles go to Henry III. to complain of Simon de Montfort, v. 288; lost to Henry III., v. 368; besieged by him, v. 388; surrenders, v. 396; the prisoners treated with lenity, *ib.*; the freemen granted to Peter of Savoy and the king's Poitevin brothers, v. 410; those in it during the siege exiled by Henry III., v. 118.

Repton (Rependune), Cynehard buried at, i. 352; St. Wistan buried at, i. 380; the Danes at, in 874, i. 408.
Rethel, John, count of, takes the cross, iv. 490.
Revel, William, serves on a jury, iv. 52.
Revocatus, martyred, i. 132.
Reymund, a Gascon, slain in Wales, iv. 483; his intimacy with Henry III., *ib.*
Rheims, gifts of Clovis to, i. 229; council at, under Charles, i. 371; council at, under Calixtus II., ii. 145; vi. 109; Louis VII. crowned at, ii. 157; vi. 109; council at, in 1131, ii. 157; council at, under Eugenius III. in 1146, ii. 179; put under an interdict in 1236, iii. 371.
....., the archbishop of, the first peer of France, v. 606; anoints the king of France, *ib.*
....., archbishops of:
St. Remigius baptizes Clovis, i. 218; enriches the church of Laon and establishes a see there, i. 229; consecrates St. Vedast, i. 238; dies, i. 243.
Ricobert, deposed by Charles Martel for refusing to admit him into Rheims, i. 330.
Arthald, crowns Louis IV. at Laon, i. 451.
William of Champagne, crowns Philip II., ii. 314; gives Henry II. the cross, ii. 330; goes to Saumur to make peace between Henry II. and Philip II., ii. 342.
William de Joinville, at the council of Bourges, iii. 105.
Henry II., procures a truce for three years between Louis IX. and Henry III., iii. 204.
Juhel de Mathefelon, takes the cross, iv. 490.
Rhine, the, i. 170.
....., count palatine of, an elector to the kingdom of Germany, v. 604.
....., Louis II., count palatine of, letter respecting the election of Richard of Cornwall, vi. 341.
Rhone, the, a mountain falls into, i. 246; threats to throw a person nominated by the Pope to a prebend at Lyons into, v. 226.
Rhuddlan (Roelent), the castle fortified by Henry II., ii. 214.
Rhys, brother of Griffith, slain at Bollington, i. 523.
Rhys-ap-Griffith, does homage to Henry II. and his son Henry at Woodstock, ii. 222.
Rhys-a-Vychan, defeats the troops of Henry III. near Carmarthen, vi. 373.
Ribemont (de Riburgis monte), Anselm de, leads the first line in the battle of Antioch, ii. 85.
....., Godfrey de, killed at Dorylæum, ii. 64.
Ricdritha, queen, dies, i. 352.
Richard I., duke of Normandy, i. 455; his quarrel with Æthelred, i. 474; in consequence of Emma's complaints of Æthelred seizes the English passing through his dominions, *ib.*; mediation of Pope John XVI., i. 475; dies and is buried at Fécamp, i. 477.
..... II., duke of Normandy, *ib.*; Æthelred sends Emma and her sons to, i. 490; his reception of them, *ib.*; Æthelred goes to, i. 490, 491; dies, i. 504.
..... III., duke of Normandy, *ib.*
Richard, son of Henry II. and Alienora, born at Oxford in 1157, ii. 214; as duke of Aquitaine joins his brother Henry in his rebellion in 1173, ii. 286; his soldiers occupy Saintes, ii. 291; submits and does homage to his father at Le Mans in 1175, ii. 295.
In 1180, harassed by Geoffrey de Rançon, lays siege to his castle of Taillebourg, ii. 315; takes it, and the rebellious castles submit, *ib.*; goes to England and is received honourably by his father, *ib.*
In 1183, his father desires him to do homage for Aquitaine to his brother Henry, ii. 318; refuses and claims

Richard—*cont.*
In 1183—*cont.*
to inherit his mother's possessions, *ib.*; at his father's direction, Henry raises an army to compel him, *ib.*
In 1187 (count of Poitou), takes the cross, ii. 330; takes it from the hands of the archbishop of Tours, *ib.*
In 1188, attacks Geoffrey de Lusignan, ii. 331; alienated from his father because he gave aid to Geoffrey, *ib.*; conquers Geoffrey, *ib.*; reduces 17 castles of the count of Toulouse, *ib.*; his conquest of Acre, ii. 335; his quarrel with his father a great hindrance to the crusade, ii. 336.
In 1189, with Philip invades his father's territories, ii. 337; many barons leave his father for him, *ib.*; the Bretons join him, *ib.*; endeavours of Pope Clement III. to make peace, *ib.*; Philip II. demands that Philip's sister Alesia should be given to him, and that he should have some security of his succession to the kingdom, ii. 339; would not begin his crusade without John, *ib.*; his lands threatened with an interdict by John of Anagni unless he makes peace with his father, *ib.*; the archbishops and princes advise his father to grant his requests and give him security of succession, ii. 340; does homage to Philip, on his father's refusal, *ib.*; departs with Philip, *ib.*; his pursuit of his father after the burning of Le Mans, ii. 341; conference for peace at Saumur, ii. 342; has the Bretons and Poitevins confederate with him, ii. 342; besieges Tours with Philip, ii. 343; terms of the peace, *ib.*; Alesia given into his charge, *ib.*; meets his father's body, and has it buried at Fontevraud, ii. 344, 345; his

Richard—*cont.*
In 1189—*cont.*
behaviour at the funeral, ii. 344, note [8]; seizes Stephen de Turnham and demands his father's castles and treasures, ii. 346; retains his father's servants in his service, *ib.*; receives John honourably, *ib.*; goes to Rouen and receives the sword of the duchy of Normandy, *ib.*; his gifts to John, *ib.*; confirms Geoffrey in the see of York, *ib.*; interview with Philip II. between Chaumont and Trie, *ib.*; is to marry Alesia, *ib.*; frees his mother from prison, ii. 346, 347; Merlin's prophecy accomplished in this, i. 206; ii. 347; goes to Barfleur and crosses to Portsmouth, ii. 347; his reception in England, *ib.*; goes to Winchester and has his father's treasures weighed and numbered, *ib.*; at Salisbury, *ib.*; gives lands to many, *ib.*; gives Isabella of Gloucester and various castles to John, ii. 347, 348; goes to London, ii. 348; account of his coronation, ii. 348–350; the Jews present in spite of his prohibition, ii. 350; persecution of them, *ib.*; his orders that they are to be let alone, ii. 351; weights and measures to be reduced to one standard, *ib.*; his gifts to the Cistercians, *ib.*; appoints various new bishops at Pipewell, *ib.*; deposes Ranulf Glanville the justiciary, *ib.*; sells castles and offices to raise money for the crusade, ii. 352; his jest on making bishop Hugh Pudsey earl of Northumberland, *ib.*; takes money from him to excuse his going to the Holy Land, *ib.*; Philip sends Rotrou, count of Perche, to him to arrange as to the crusade, ii. 353; makes William, earl of Pembroke, swear for him that he will be at Vezelay to meet Philip, ii. 354; settles the

Richard—*cont.*
In 1189—*cont.*
question between archbishop Baldwin and the Canterbury monks about the chapel at Hackington, *ib.*; makes Roger, deposed prior of Canterbury, abbat of Evesham, *ib.*; William, king of Scots, does homage to, at Canterbury, ii. 355; gives him Berwick and Roxburgh castles, *ib.*; receives 10,000 marks from him, *ib.*; his gifts to John and his mother, *ib.*; goes to Dover and crosses to Flanders, *ib.*; received by Philip, count of Flanders, and takes him into Normandy, *ib.*; leaves Hugh, bishop of Durham, William, bishop of Ely, Hugh Bardulf, and William Briwere guardians of the kingdom, *ib.*; his object in making Hugh justiciary to extort money, *ib.*; a tithe granted for the crusade, ii. 356; has a new seal made and extorts money by having charters sealed again, *ib.*
In 1190, keeps Christmas at Bur-le-roy, *ib.*; his agreement about the crusade with Philip at Gué St. Rémi, ii. 357; they determine to meet at Vezelay, *ib.*; his letter requiring obedience to be paid to bishop Longchamp, the chancellor, ii. 362; appoints justiciaries over the crusading fleet, *ib.*; his laws for the ships, *ib.*; orders the governors of the fleet to meet him at Marseilles, *ib.*; meets Philip at Vezelay, ii. 363; receives the wallet and staff, *ib.*; goes to Lyons, then to Marseilles, *ib.*; joins the pilgrims he finds there to his army, *ib.*; coasts to Nice, Ventimiglia, and Savona, *ib.*; meets Philip at Savona, *ib.*; stays at Portofino, *ib.*; offers Philip three galleys, which are refused, *ib.*; at Porto Ercole, *ib.*; enters the Tiber, *ib.*; is there met by the bishop of Ostia, *ib.*; refuses the Pope's invitation to Rome, ii. 364; his accusations against the Roman court, *ib.*; enters Apulia near Capua, *ib.*; payment of Tancred of Sicily to, *ib.*; makes Arthur his heir, *ib.*; continues his pilgrimage, *ib.*; his mother arrives and leaves Berengaria with him, *ib.*; his payment to Philip for not marrying his sister, *ib.*; Philip gives up his claim to Gisors and the Vexin, *ib.*; progress of the English fleet to Lisbon and Marseilles, ii. 365, 366; not finding him at Marseilles, the leaders of the fleet pause there, ii. 366; refused entrance into Messina by the French, *ib.*; forces his way in, ii. 367; his skirmish with Philip's forces, *ib.*; Philip's anger, *ib.*; they meet and Philip conceals it, *ib.*; crosses the Faro and takes Bagnara, *ib.*; places his sister Joanna there, *ib.*; takes Mategriffon, *ib.*; beats back the Greeks who attack Hugh le Brun, *ib.*; fortifies Mategriffon, *ib.*; grants freedom to the church in Normandy, ii. 368; his grants to the clergy, *ib.*; lingers in Sicily till the spring, ii. 370.
In 1191, sails from Messina, ii. 371; his conquest of Cyprus, *ib.*; imprisons Isaac Comnenus and his daughter and binds him in silver chains, *ib.*; sends him to Merkeb, *ib.*; treats his daughter honourably, *ib.*; marries Berengaria, *ib.*; leaves Cyprus, ii. 373; hastens to relieve the distress in the army at Acre, *ib.*; captures a Saracen vessel on its way to relieve Acre, *ib.*; drowns most of the crew, ii. 374; his entry into the port of Acre, *ib.*; the city surrendered to him and Philip, *ib.*; as Saladin does not fulfil the conditions, puts his prisoners to death, ii. 374, 376; promises to give Philip

Richard—*cont.*
In 1191—*cont.*
half his money and stores, ii. 375; causes of the quarrel between him and Philip, *ib.*; insists on Guy being restored to the kingdom, *ib.*; Philip takes an oath not to invade his territories, ii. 376; fortifies Acre, ii. 376, 377; leaves Acre and finds the cities on the coast empty of inhabitants, ii. 376; harassed by Saladin's army, *ib.*; fortifies these cities, *ib.*; returns to Acre, *ib.*; his letter to Walter, archbishop of Rouen, on the battle of Arsouf, ii. 376, 377; his hope of ultimate success, ii. 377; gives the kingdom with Isabella, widow of Conrad of Montferrat, to Henry of Champagne with Guy's consent, ii. 377, 378; makes Guy king of Cyprus, ii. 378; when at Furbie redeems the relics taken by Saladin in Jerusalem, ii. 378; iii. 217; his letter to William Marshal and others respecting the chancellor, ii. 379; his letter giving full powers to the archbishop of Rouen, ii. 380; fealty sworn to, by John and the nobles in St. Paul's, ii. 381.
In 1192, takes Darum, ii. 383; had given 3,000 besants to Hugh, duke of Burgundy, *ib.*; determines to attack Jerusalem with him, *ib.*; arrives at Castrum Ernaldi and Bethonoble, *ib.*; captures a convoy of 7,000 camels at Rouge Cisterne, ii. 383, 384; returns to the castle and places garrisons in the cities, ii. 384; his quarrel with Leopold, duke of Austria, *ib.*; throws his banner into a sewer, ii. 384, 397; his consequent troubles, ii. 385; returns to castle Ernald and exhorts his army to attack Jerusalem, *ib.*; his secret intelligence from a Syrian woman in Jerusalem as to its state, *ib.*; she sends him a key of one of the gates,

Richard—*cont.*
In 1192—*cont.*
ib.; the duke of Burgundy refuses to join him through fear of Philip's jealousy, *ib.*; while he is at Beitnuba his spy discovers the bribes sent to the duke by Saladin, *ib.*; tortures one of the messengers and discovers all that had been done, ii. 386; sends for the duke, the patriarch, and the prior of Bethlehem, *ib.*; swears he is ready to attack Jerusalem and Beyrout, *ib.*; requires the duke to do the same, and on his refusal exposes his treason, *ib.*; has his messengers brought out and shot in the presence of the army, *ib.*; orders the guardians of Acre not to admit the duke, *ib.*; sent for by a hermit who tells him he could not now take Jerusalem, ii. 386, 387; takes the hermit to his camp where he dies in seven days ii. 387; goes to Acre and encamps near the duke of Burgundy, *ib.*; hears of the siege of Joppa by Saladin, *ib.*; endeavours to reconcile the duke and induce him to help to relieve Joppa, *ib.*; on the duke's refusal goes to Joppa with a small company, *ib.*; his ships being driven near Cyprus, he is supposed to be going home, ii. 388; lands at Joppa, which had already fallen, *ib.*; his prowess on landing; *ib.*; Saladin flies to Ramla, *ib.*; encamps outside the city, *ib.*; surprised by Saladin, ii. 389; his prowess in the battle of Joppa, *ib.*; his victory, ii. 390; the army marches to his assistance, *ib.*; remains seven weeks at Joppa, ii. 391; his illness, *ib.*; had retained the French army with him after the duke of Burgundy's death, ii. 392; by the advice of the Templars and Hospitallers determines to return home, *ib.*; swears to return with

Richard—*cont.*
In 1192 *cont.*
an increased force, *ib.*; obliged to go on account of John's proceedings in England, *ib.*; makes a truce for three years with the Saracens, *ib.*; leaves Palestine with Berengaria and his sister Joanna, *ib.*; encounters storms on the voyage, *ib.*; would have easily obtained the Holy Land if he had stayed, in consequence of Saladin's death, ii. 393; goes through Germany on his return on account of the hostility of the count de S. Gilles, *ib.*; account of his homeward voyage, *ib.*; with Baldwin de Betun and others lands at Zara, *ib.*; sends three carbuncles to the lord of the province, *ib.*; calls himself Hugh the merchant, *ib.*; the lord of the province discovers him, but lets him go, *ib.*; his subsequent attempt to have him seized, ii. 394; his narrow escape, *ib.*; goes to Gynatia (Vienna), where the duke of Austria is, *ib.*; account of his discovery and seizure, ii. 394, 395; surrenders to the duke of Austria, ii. 395; his treatment, *ib.*; this fate arising from Richard's behaviour to his father at Le Mans, *ib.*; sold to the emperor Henry VI., *ib.*; imprisoned at Trifels, ii. 396; his cheerfulness in captivity, *ib.*; brought before the emperor by the mediation of his friends, *ib.*; charges against him, ii. 396, 397; accused of the murder of Conrad of Montferrat and of an attempt against Philip II., ii. 397; his spirited defence, *ib.*; consequent better treatment of him by the emperor, ii. 398; his ransom agreed upon, *ib.*; tax through England to pay it, *ib.*
In 1193, during his captivity, John tries to seize the Crown, ii. 401; Philip's invasion of Normandy, ii. 402; removes Walter, archbishop of Rouen,

Richard—*cont.*
In 1193—*cont.*
from the justiciaryship and sends for him to Germany, *ib.*; makes bishop Hubert Fitz-Walter justiciary, *ib.*; his mother goes to him, *ib.*
In 1194, gives hostages for the payment of the remainder of his ransom, and is permitted to return home, ii. 403; goes with his mother and the chancellor through the duchy of Louvain, *ib.*; lands at Sandwich, *ib.*; solar phenomenon at his landing, *ib.*; goes to Canterbury to St. Thomas, ii. 403; his reception in London, *ib.*; gifts of abbat Warin of St. Alban's to him, *ib.*; his thanks to and intimacy with the abbat, *ib.*; after staying one day at Westminster goes to St. Edmundsbury, *ib.*; goes to Nottingham and reduces the castle, ii. 404; imprisons some of the citizens and puts others to ransom, *ib.*; his need of money to redeem his hostages and to hire forces against Philip II., and consequent greed, *ib.*; crowned at Winchester, *ib.*; crosses from Portsmouth and stays the night at Bruis, *ib.*; John comes to and prays for pardon, *ib.*; pardons him, but does not at once restore his lands, *ib.*; forces Philip to raise the siege of Verneuil, ii. 405; goes to Tours and receives 2,000 marks from the citizens, *ib.*; takes Loches castle, ii. 405, 406; Sancho of Navarre comes to his aid, ii. 406; pursues Philip and captures his baggage, *ib.*; enters Poitou and takes Taillebourg castle, *ib.*; ravages the lands of the count of Angoulême and G. de Rançon, *ib.*; no rebel remaining between Verneuil and Charlecroix, *ib.*; proposal of Philip to submit their quarrel to a combat of five on either side, *ib.*; agrees, if he and Philip are to be two of the combatants, which Philip refuses, ii. 406,

Richard—*cont.*
In 1194—*cont.*
407; makes a truce with Philip, ii. 407; appoints tournaments to be held in England, *ib.*
In 1195, his letter to the Pope complaining of Leopold, duke of Austria, ii. 407; exhortation of Pope Celestine III. to him to return to Palestine, ii. 413; his anxiety for the cause of the Holy Land, *ib.*; his apologue of Vitalis the Venetian, ii. 413–416.
In 1196, keeps Christmas at Poitiers ii. 416; his conference with Philip II. at Louviers, *ib.*; terms of his peace with Philip, ii. 417; on Philip breaking the treaty he seizes the possessions of his sureties, *ib.*; ransoms his men taken in Aumâle castle, *ib.*; takes Gamages castle, *ib.*; riot in London in consequence of the taxation, ii. 418; builds a castle (Chateau Galliard) in the isle of Andely, ii. 419, 483; anger of the archbishop of Rouen, who puts Normandy under an interdict, ii. 420; Hugh de Chaumont captured and presented to, *ib.*; entrusts him to R. de Ros *ib.*; on his escape mulcts R. de Ros of the amount of his ransom, *ib.*; hangs William de Spineto, ii. 421; excites his brother John to arms, *ib.*; orders a raid on Philip's dominions, *ib.*; some of his castles seized by the bishop of Beauvais, *ib.*; on the bishop and his archdeacon being captured has them imprisoned, ii. 422; sends the bishop's breastplate to the Pope on his complaint, *ib.*; the Pope's answer, *ib.*
In 1197, at Bur-le-roy, ii. 438; his distress at the interdict in Normandy, *ib.*; sends messengers to Rome against the archbishop of Rouen, *ib.*; the Pope and cardinals advise the archbishop to

Richard—*cont.*
In 1197—*cont.*
come to terms, *ib.*; terms of his agreement with the archbishop, ii. 439; hears that vessels go from England to St. Valery to bring victuals to Philip and others of his enemies, ii. 440; burns the town and destroys the monks, *ib.*; carries the relicks of St. Valery to Normandy, ii. 441; finds several ships there, hangs the sailors and burns the ships, *ib.*; gains over the French nobles, *ib.*; gives Baldwin, count of Flanders, 5,000 marks for aid, *ib.*; the people of Champagne and Britanny hold to him, *ib.*; the castle of Dangu surrendered to, *ib.*; fortifies it, *ib.*; invades Auvergne and takes 10 castles, *ib.*; loses Dangu, which is taken by Philip II., *ib.*; Philip swears to restore all he had taken in the war, ii. 442; proposal for a colloquy near Gaillon and Andely, *ib.*; his assize of measures, *ib.*
In 1198, procures his nephew Otho to be crowned king of Germany at Aachen, ii. 443; omen of his death, ii. 446; is pacified with his brother Geoffrey, archbishop of York, with whom he had quarrelled for the downfall of the chancellor, *ib.*; Innocent III. orders him to remove archbishop Hubert from the justiciaryship, *ib.*; puts Geoffrey Fitz-Piers in his place, ii. 447; while he is abroad Geoffrey FitzPiers defeats the Welsh, *ib.*; defeats Philip between Gamages and Vernon, *ib.*; captures several prisoners, *ib.*; captures Sirefontaine, Burriz, and Courcelles castles, *ib.*; advances to meet Philip who had come to the relief of Courcelles, ii. 448; defeats Philip between Courcelles and Gisors, *ib.*; his prowess in the battle, *ib.*; names of the prisoners

Richard—*cont.*
In 1198—*cont.*
taken, ii. 448, 449 ; writes to England on his triumph, ii. 449 ; Philip asks the Pope to mediate between them, *ib.*; Peter of Capua sent to make peace, *ib.*; his indignation that Innocent III. had not forced Philip to restore the lands and castles he had seized, ii. 450 ; secret message to him from the legate, *ib.*; hopes to get the Pope to agree to Otho's election as king of Germany, *ib.*; makes a truce for five years with Philip, *ib.*; sends the abbat of Chertsey and Reimund of St. Alban's to Rome for the affair, *ib.*; exacts an aid from England, *ib.*; compels the charters to be sealed with the new seal, ii. 451.
In 1199, attacks some rebellious barons in Poitou, *ib.*; his ravages, *ib.*; besieges the castle of Chaluz, *ib.* ; wounded by Peter Basilii with a poisoned arrow, *ib.*; his disposal of his body, ii. 451, 452 ; his death, ii. 452 ; buried at Fontevraud, ii. 452 ; v. 90; epitaphs on him, ii. 452 ; died without children, ii. 661, note ; his conduct with respect to his sister Joanna's dower, *ib.*; marries her to Raymond VI. of Toulouse, ii. 661, note; iii. 326; letter of Innocent III. sending him four rings (erroneously given to John), ii. 512 ; vision of the bishop of Rochester, in 1232, of his release from purgatory, iii. 212 ; story of him and a banished knight, iii. 213 ; his speech to Geoffrey Fitz Piers and William Brewer as to his reverence for the prelates, iii. 215 ; his crusade, iii. 216; obtained from Saladin that mass should be celebrated at the Holy Sepulchre during the truce, *ib.*; injuries done to, by the duke of Austria, the emperor, and his brother John, *ib.*; his character, *ib.*; recollection of his prowess by the Saracens, iv. 62; privileges granted by, to Tynemouth, v. 11, 12 ; the quarrels in his crusade between the English and French, v. 76 ; had confirmed the charter by which Alfonso X. claimed Gascony, v. 365, 397, 658 ; his shield hung up in the hall of the Old Temple, Paris, when Henry III. and Louis IX. dined there together, v. 480.
Richard, son of William I. and Matilda, ii. 21 ; killed in the New Forest, *ib.*
Richard, natural son of Henry I., drowned, ii. 148.
Richard, earl of Cornwall, son of John :
In 1225, knighted by Henry III., iii. 92 ; sent by his brother into Gascony with William, earl of Salisbury, and Philip of Albini, *ib.*; lands at Bordeaux and is well received by the archbishop and citizens, *ib.*; on his presenting his letters, all do homage, iii. 92, 93 ; had been given the earldom of Cornwall with Poitou before starting by his brother, iii. 93 ; his progress through Gascony, *ib.*; takes La Réole, St. Macaire, and Bregerac, *ib.*; defeats Hugh, count de la Marche, sent against him by Louis VIII., *ib.*; reduces Gascony, *ib.*
In 1226, anxiety of Henry III. respecting, iii. 111 ; is safe and prosperous, *ib.*
In 1227, his return and reception by Henry III., iii. 123 ; his quarrel with him respecting the manor given to Waleran, castellan of Berkhampstead, *ib.*; ordered by Henry III. to resign the manor or leave the kingdom, iii. 124 ; on his

Richard, earl of Cornwall, son of John—*cont.*
In 1227—*cont.*
refusal Hubert de Burgh advises his seizure and imprisonment, *ib.*; escapes and goes to Reading, *ib.*; goes to Marlborough and is joined by William Marshal, *ib.*; goes to the earl of Chester, *ib.*; at Stamford joined by many nobles, *ib.*; a day appointed by the king to hear them at Northampton, iii. 125; the king gives way, gives his mother's dowry and the lands in England belonging to the counts of Britanny and Boulogne to him, and they are reconciled, *ib.*
In 1231, marries Isabella of Gloucester, sister of William Marshal, iii. 201.
In 1232, one of the four earls to whose charge Hubert de Burgh was committed, iii. 234.
In 1233, had deserted the cause of Richard Marshal and returned to the king, iii. 248.
In 1234, his lands near Brehulle pillaged by R. Siward, iii. 264.
In 1236, embassy from the emperor to ask for him as leader of an expedition against France, iii. 340; this refused, because he is heir to the throne, *ib.*; R. Siward banished by Henry III. because of his quarrel with him, iii. 363; takes the Cross, iii. 368; cuts down and sells his woods to pay the cost of his pilgrimage, iii. 369; horses, &c. sent to, as a present from Frederick II., *ib.*
In 1237, sent by Henry III. to Vaucouleurs, iii. 393; rebukes Henry III. for his bad government and avarice, iii. 411; letter of Frederick II. to, on the battle of Cortenuova, iii. 441, 442.
In 1238, letter of Frederick II. to, on the crusade, iii. 471; requested
Richard, earl of Cornwall, son of John—*cont.*
In 1238—*cont.*
to pass through Sicily on his way, iii. 472; seals a letter to the Pope in favour of the legate Otho's remaining in England, iii. 473; letter of Frederick to, announcing the birth of his son Henry, iii. 474; his joy at the news, iii. 475; his anger at the marriage of Simon de Montfort and Isabella, *ib.*; his reproaches to the king, iii. 476; hopes entertained of him by the people, *ib.*; the legate tries to gain him over, iii. 477; his answer, *ib.*; all inclined to side with him, iii. 478; the king asks for delay, *ib.*; S. de Montfort makes his peace with him, *ib.*; John de Lacy does the same, iii. 479; the whole affair comes to an end and his character is impaired, *ib.*; alienated from S. de Montfort, *ib.*; makes presents to Baldwin II. at Woodstock, iii. 481, 486.
In 1239, speech of Henry III. as to his prudence and the fortifying of his castles, iii. 532; receives Edward from the font, iii. 540; Frederick II. writes to, against the Pope, iii. 574; letter of Frederick, iii. 575–589; letter of the Pope to, respecting the rights of English lay patrons to livings, iii. 612; at Northampton swears to begin his crusade, iii. 620; promises to reconcile Gilbert Marshal with the king, *ib.*
In 1240, with Henry III. at Winchester at Christmas, iv. 1; procures the earldom of Devon for Baldwin de Redvers, *ib.*; had Baldwin for many years in his custody, *ib.*; had married him to his step-daughter Amicia, *ib.*; death of his wife Isabella and her son Nicholas, iv. 2; his grief, *ib.*; buries her at Beaulieu, *ib.*; at Reading makes his

Richard, earl of Cornwall, son of John—*cont.*
In 1240—*cont.*
farewell before starting on his crusade, iv. 11; endeavours of the prelates to retain him, *ib.*; his speech to archbishop Edmund in answer, *ib.*; letter sent to, on the Christian loss by the wife of Almaric de Montfort, iv. 25; goes to St. Alban's on his way to the crusade, iv. 43, 146; says farewell to the king and legate, and goes to Dover, iv. 44; his son Henry and his possessions left under the king's charge, *ib.*; Thierry, prior of St. John's, Jerusalem, with him and directs him, iv. 44, 56; William Longespée and others with him, iv. 44; names of his companions, *ib.*, note; crosses to France, iv. 45; his reception by Louis IX. and queen Blanche, *ib.*; met by the citizens of Avignon, who offer him hospitality, *ib.*; embarks at Vienne and goes to Arles, *ib.*; on his refusal to sell his passage boats the citizens of Vienne seize them, *ib.*; they are restored at Beaucaire, and he breaks them up, *ib.*; grief of the count of Toulouse at this, *ib.*; the count of Provence meets him at Tarascon, iv. 46; goes to St. Gilles, *ib.*; the Papal legates come to, and forbid his starting, *ib.*; his speech in answer, *ib.*; refuses to embark at Aigues Mortes and goes to Marseilles, iv. 47; goes to La Roque, *ib.*; sends Robert de Twenge and others to the emperor to speak of the Pope's behaviour, *ib.*; sets sail from Marseilles, *ib.*; before starting consults the king as to his route, and reconciles him with Gilbert Marshal, iv. 56; said to have been bribed for this, *ib.*; Saracen prophecy of his coming to the East, iv. 62; his prosperous voyage, iv. 65; lands at Acre, iv. 71; his reception, *ib.*; promises to support all Christian pilgrims there, *ib.*; the king of Navarre and the count of Britanny envious of, iv. 79.
In 1241, writes to Frederick II. and the count of Toulouse on behalf of the count of Provence, iv. 106; money collected for his crusade by the friars, iv. 134; had bribed the Pope for this, iv. 136; injury done to, by Louis IX., who made his brother Alfonso count of Poitou, iv. 138, 178, 189; letter with an account of his crusade, iv. 138–144; his recovery of Jerusalem and other places in Palestine, iv. 142; releases the prisoners taken at Gaza, iv. 143, 144; fortifies Ascalon, iv. 107, 143, 559; buries the bones of the slain at Gaza, iv. 144, 145; his consequent popularity in France, iv. 145; embarks at Acre and lands at Trapani, iv. 144, 145; honours paid to by the emperor, iv. 145; had visited St. Alban's before starting, iv. 146; accounts of his reception by the emperor and the amusements provided for him, iv. 146, 147; his meeting with his sister Isabella, iv. 147; goes to Rome and endeavours to make peace between the Pope and emperor, *ib.*; the emperor agrees to abide by his award, iv. 148; despised by the Romans, *ib.*; his endeavours failing, returns to the emperor, *ib.*; induces the emperor to allow the two imprisoned cardinals to attend the conclave, iv. 164; remains four months with the emperor, iv. 166; his liberality to the released French prisoners, *ib.*; honours paid him by the emperor and cities of Italy, *ib.*;

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In 1241—*cont.*
an elephant displayed in his honour at Cremona, iv. 167; quarrel of the Templars and Hospitallers in Palestine after his departure, *ib.*; will not commit Ascalon to the Templars, but puts Ralph, the emperor's marshal, over it, iv. 107, 168; nobles in his company in Palestine dead, iv. 175.
In 1242, on the rumour of his return Peter of Savoy resigns the castles he had in charge, iv. 177; speech of Hugh de Lusignan to Alfonso for depriving him of Poitou, iv. 178; lands at Dover, and is received by Henry III. and the queen, iv. 180; presents made to, by the king and nobles, *ib.*; his reception in London, *ib.*; the Poitevins persuade him to cross and claim his rights in Poitou, iv. 181; had been a party to the truce between Henry and Louis, iv. 183; sent by the king to the parliament at Westminster to ask a subsidy, iv. 185; induced by Henry III. to join his expedition to Poitou, iv. 189; Sanchia, daughter of the count of Provence, asked for as his wife, iv. 190; dislike of this in England, *ib.*; crosses from Portsmouth with Henry III., iv. 192; his speech to Hugh de Lusignan at Taillebourg, iv. 211; on finding the danger of the English crosses the bridge and goes to Louis IX., *ib.*; his reception by him and the French, *ib.*; a truce granted for a day and night, iv. 212; goes back to Henry III. and advises his instant flight, *ib.*; had released Richard of Beaumont, iv. 225; remonstrates with Henry III. on his behaviour to William de Ros, iv. 228; prepares to cross, *ib.*; anger of Henry III. with him, *ib.*; follows him for a time, but afterwards with the earl Marshal and others goes home, iv. 229; his vow on his voyage to found an abbey, *ib.*; lands in Scilly, *ib.*; the king does not attend to his counsels, iv. 231.
In 1243, his palace at Westminster, iv. 244; Sanchia brought to England to be married to, iv. 261; their marriage at Westminster, iv. 263; its splendour, *ib.*
In 1244, Henry III. with, at Wallingford, iv. 283; completes his nuptial feast there, *ib.*; letter of Frederick II. to, with an account of the destruction of Jerusalem by the Kharizmians, iv. 300; one of those appointed on the part of the laity to consider the king's demands, iv. 362; makes peace between the kings of England and Scotland, iv. 380; letter of Innocent IV. to, giving him power to collect money for the crusade, vi. 91.
In 1245, disappointed at not having the wardship of Gilbert de Umfraville, iv. 415; sends 1,000*l.* by the Hospitallers to the Holy Land, iv. 416; loses several of his men in Wales, iv. 482; loses credit in the Welsh campaign, iv. 487; suspected of harbouring David at Tintagel, *ib.*; said to have helped David because the king had refused him Chester, *ib.*; had left Bordeaux in anger because Gascony has been refused him, *ib.*; the queen the cause of these refusals, *ib.*; this not to be believed, *ib.*; had lent the king 3,000 marks on the security of his jewels for the Welsh war, *ib.*

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In 1246, with Henry III. at Christmas in London, iv. 503; speech of Beatrice of Provence respecting, iv. 505; his vain attempt to reconcile the Templars and Hospitallers, iv. 525; the Templars break his truce and insult him, *ib.*; the Pope exhorted by the suffragans of Canterbury to appease him, iv. 530; his intimacy with the Pope, iv. 561; threatens the king on his refusal of the aid to the Pope, *ib.*; at the dedication of Beaulieu, iv. 562; takes 13 monks thence for his foundation of Hayles, iv. 562, 569; his vow at sea, iv. 562, 569; birth of his son, iv. 568; at Wallingford for his wife's purification, iv. 569; death of his son, *ib.*; letter of Frederick II. to, with an account of the conspiracy against him, iv. 569–575; complaints of him by Frederick for favouring the papal party, iv. 577; letters of Innocent IV. ordering the collections for the crusade to be paid to him, vi. 118, 135.
In 1247, collects money from the crusaders, iv. 629, 635; this granted by the Pope, iv. 630, 635; money paid to, by St. Alban's, vi. 138; his regrets at not being at the translation of St. Edmund at Pontigny, iv. 632; cured of a secret illness by St. Edmund, *ib.*; undertakes part of his shrine, *ib.*; excepted from the excommunication in the archbishop of Canterbury's affairs, iv. 637; returns to England, iv. 645; had taken his son Henry with him, iv. 645, 646; his interview with Louis IX., iv. 646; asks for the restoration of the English rights in France, *ib.*; goes to Pontigny, *ib.*; his offerings at the shrine, iv. 647.
In 1248, at the parliament in London, v. 5; asks Henry III. to pay him

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In 1248—*cont.*
his debts, v. 18, 19; on Henry's pleading poverty, asks for payment through the new coinage, v. 19; privilege granted to, *ib.*; goes to Westminster to keep the feast of St. Edward, v. 29; exempted from the sentence of excommunication threatened by archbishop Boniface, v. 37.
In 1249, keeps Christmas at Wallingford, v. 47; at Westminster for the feast of St. Edward, v. 48; his absence in Cornwall causes the demands of the nobles to be put off, v. 73; gains much from the release of crusading vows, v. 74; at the dedication of Beaulieu abbey church, v. 86; monks sent thence to his foundation of Hayles, *ib.*
In 1250, birth of his son Edmund at Berkhampstead, v. 94; has him baptized by archbishop Boniface and called after archbishop Edmund, *ib.*; account of his passage through France, v. 97; honours paid him, and gifts from queen Blanche, v. 97, 110; had released the prisoners at Gaza, v. 108; returns to England, v. 110; his reception in London, *ib.*; speaks of the honours paid him by the Pope at Lyons, v. 111; account of these, *ib.*; dines with the Pope and is placed next to him, *ib.*; their secret discussions, *ib.*; goes to Pontigny and then returns to England, v. 111, 117; opinion that the Pope's behaviour was from the wish to raise him to the empire against the Greeks, v. 112, 118; other opinions, v. 112, 118, 347; goes to St. Denis and buys Deerhurst from the abbat, v. 112, 118; has this ratified in the Roman court, v. 112; sends away the monks and makes the priory his own, *ib.*; safe

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In 1250—*cont.*
in doing this by the papal protection, *ib.*; intends to build a castle at Deerhurst to defend the Severn, *ib.*; his intimacy with the Jew Abraham, v. 114; protects him, v. 115; the Jews offer him 1,000 marks not to protect him, *ib.*; refuses this and procures his release, *ib.*; appealed to by the London citizens in the matter of the king's attempts on their liberties for the advantage of the abbat of Westminster, v. 128; rebukes the king and the abbat, and the king gives way, *ib.*; Berard de Nimpha collects money for him from the crusaders under the Pope's leave, v. 146; receives the news of the defeat of St. Louis, v. 147; dines with the Pope on the day of St. Louis's capture, v. 159, 347; the Pope tries to inveigle him, v. 159; letter to, by his chancellor, J., on the defeat and capture of St. Louis, v. 165–169; his truce with the Saracens offered to Louis, but rejected, vi. 196; Louis's failure a warning against his extortions, v. 171; the Pope had sold many crusaders to, v. 188.
In 1251, offered the empire by Innocent IV., but refuses, v. 201; had heard of the murder of the soldan of Cairo and the substitution of his murderer, v. 203; his interest asked for Henry of Bath, v. 214; fails to soften the king's anger, v. 215; his words on the occasion, *ib.*; successfully intercedes for him, v. 224; opposes the desire of Henry III. to go to Pontigny, v. 228; enriched by Henry III., v. 229; appointed one of the arbitrators between the abbat and convent of Westminster, v. 239; dedicates the church of Hayles, v. 262; cost of

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the festival, *ib.*; his speech to Matthew Paris as to his expenses there and at Wallingford, *ib.*
In 1252, buffaloes sent to, v. 275; defends Simon de Montfort as to Gascony, v. 289, 290; Gascony had been given to, by Henry III., v. 291; by the queen's influence it was taken away and given to Edward, *ib.*; refused to resign his rights, *ib.*; the king ordered the people of Bordeaux to seize and imprison him, *ib.*; the Gascons refused to do this, v. 292; the king endeavoured to corrupt them, *ib.*; escaped from Bordeaux, concealed in the abbey of the Holy Cross, and crossed to England, *ib.*; his danger at sea and vow, *ib.*; its fulfilment, *ib.*; his anger with the king, *ib.*; never afterwards had brotherly affection towards him, *ib.*; the king had gained over the Gascons and people of Bordeaux, and he was deprived of the government, v. 292, 293; landed in Cornwall in great distress, v. 293; this the reason why he is not sorry for the king's troubles in Gascony, v. 294; his government in Gascony favourably contrasted by the Gascons with that of Simon de Montfort, v. 295; those pardoned by him afterwards rebellious, v. 296; takes Simon de Montfort's part, *ib.*; his settlement of the quarrel between the abbat and convent of Westminster, v. 303; his anger at being deprived of Gascony, v. 313; leaves the court, *ib.*; the king's assertions respecting him as regards Gascony, v. 314; the Pope offers him the crowns of Apulia, Sicily, and Calabria, v. 346, 347, 432; the Pope's knowledge of his character, v. 347; reasons for the Pope's

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honours to him at Lyons, *ib.*; reasons against his accepting the offer, *ib.*; had told Matthew Paris of his dining with the Pope, *ib.*; his hesitation about the offered crown, v. 347, 348.
In 1253, finding the Pope will not help him with treasure or castles consults Conrad, and gives up the idea of Sicily, v. 361; considers he had been supplanted in Gascony, v. 366; present at, and assents to the excommunication of the violators of Magna Charta, v. 375; ordered by Henry III. to reserve for him the wardship of vacant abbeys or bishopricks, v. 381; appointed with the queen guardian of the kingdom and of Edward while the king goes to Gascony, v. 383; keeps the feast of St. Edward splendidly, v. 395; his anxiety for the Holy Land, v. 411; rumours of the ravages of the Saracens reach him, *ib.*
In 1254, at the banquet given by the queen on her purification, v. 421; at the parliament to hear the king's message from Gascony, v. 423; his offer of aid, v. 424; his letter to the king on this, vi. 282; promises to go to Gascony, vi. 283; sends the answer to the king, v. 425; those owing military service to appear before, vi. 288; the nobles in London waiting long in vain for him, v. 440; his demands from the Jews for the king, v. 441; witnesses a royal letter in favour of St. Alban's while the king is abroad, v. 444, 628; would have sinned greatly if he had taken money for it, v. 444; payment made to, at Berkhamstead for St. Alban's, vi. 293; letter witnessed by, on the

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taxation for the crusade, vi. 298; complaint of the Yarmouth people before him against those of Winchelsea, v. 447; the queen writes to quiet this, *ib.*; his demands of the Pope respecting the kingdom of Sicily, v. 457; refuses the kingdom as these are refused, *ib.*; speech to the nuncio Albert, *ib.*; the money borrowed of him by Henry III. sent to the Pope, v. 458; message of Conrad to, *ib.*; allows his wife Sanchia to go to France to meet her sisters, v. 467; inquisition as to the crusaders' vows to be made from the time of his return, vi. 313.
In 1255, meets Henry III. on his landing at Dover, v. 484; the Jews sold to, by Henry III., v. 488; spares them, *ib.*; lends money to Henry III., *ib.*; is neutral between the king and the foreigners, v. 514; asked by Henry III. for aid to go into Apulia, v. 520; this also urged by the Pope, *ib.*; his refusal, *ib.*; blames the bishop of Hereford and Robert Waleran for their counsels to the king, v. 521; the Pope tries to borrow from, v. 524; his speech refusing, *ib.*
In 1256, lends money to Peter of Savoy for the siege of Turin, v. 548; his men quiet the riot at Boston, v. 564; had been made defender of the property of Peter of Savoy, *ib.*; his nephew Edward flies to, for aid against the Welsh, v. 593; he finds him at Wallingford, *ib.*; no brief allowed to go from the chancery against him, v. 594; entreats the Welsh to be quiet, v. 596; not able to help Edward against them, v. 597; his promotion

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In 1256—*cont.*
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In 1257, with Henry III., in London at Christmas, v. 601; letter of Conrad, archbishop of Cologne, with an account of his election to the kingdom of Germany, vi. 341; messengers from Germany offer him the crown, v. 601; advised by the king to accept it, *ib.*; consolatory words of others, *ib.*; consents, v. 602; his speech on the occasion, *ib.*; reasons for his election, v. 603; his wealth, *ib.*; Richard de Clare and John Mansel sent into Germany on his behalf, v. 604, 622; opposition of the French in vain, v. 604, 605; consolatory arguments of the French, v. 605; amount of his treasure, v. 607; procures the election of Roger de Meuleng to Lichfield, v. 613; writes to Llewellyn entreating him to cease from invading England, *ib.*; at the parliament in London to say farewell, v. 622; makes Fulk, bishop of London, proctor for his English possessions, v. 622, 629; Alfonso X. claims the kingdom of Germany, v. 622; the archbishop of Cologne and others come to animate him, v. 624; Alfonso's claim kept concealed, v. 624, 625; homage done to, by the archbishop of Cologne and the German nobles, v. 625; gives the archbishop 500 marks and a mitre, *ib.*; promise of the archbishop to crown him, v. 626; other nobles do homage to, *ib.*; the archbishop returns to Germany to prepare for him, v. 627; on his departure goes to Yarmouth, *ib.*; does injury to St. Alban's, *ib.*; distress for provisions in his company, v. 628; money

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extorted by exchange, v. 629; sets sail, *ib.*; does not do justice as to Miclefeld and the boy Roger's land, *ib.*; takes enormous sums from England, *ib.*; lays claim to Poitou, v. 636; his reception in Germany, v. 640; letter of Sanchia with an account of his arrival in Germany, &c., vi. 366; his letter to his seneschal with an account of his crossing, coronation, &c., vi. 366; goes to Alken, vi. 369; his intentions against the archbishop of Treves, *ib.*; prognostick of Frederick II. relating to him, iii. 587; vi. 370; his liberality, v. 640; crowned at Aachen by Conrad, archbishop of Cologne, v. 640; vi. 369; knights his son Henry, v. 641; vi. 369; his banquet, v. 641; follows the counsel of the archbishop of Cologne in his arrangements, *ib.*; makes John of Avesnes his seneschal, *ib.*; opposed by the archbishop of Treves, v. 641; complaints of Alfonso X. to Henry III., v. 649; his English counsellors sent home as displeasing to the Germans, v. 653; claims of Alfonso X., v. 657, 694; these upheld by the French, v. 657; his title incontrovertible, *ib.*; threats of Alfonso, v. 657, 694; his answer, v. 658, 694; Alfonso claims the aid of Henry III. against him, v. 658; answer of Henry III., *ib.*; asks for his rights from Louis IX., v. 660; this question postponed, *ib.*; carries off large sums from England, v. 661.
In 1258, some slight hope of the kingdom of Apulia left to Henry III. through his influence, v. 666; sends 50 ships loaded with provisions to England v. 673; his prudent con-

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In 1258—*cont.*
duct towards his adversaries, v. 674; the citizens of many Italian cities embrace his part, v. 674, 695, 699; the threats of his rivals silent, v. 674; his wisdom in refusing the kingdom of Apulia, v. 680; the duke of Brabant and the archbishop of Treves oppose him, v. 682; receives the Italians kindly and frees some of the German cities, v. 695, 698; his prudence in counsel, v. 695; message to, from the archbishop of Treves, v. 699; hated by Manfred and Brancaleone, *ib.*; favoured by the Pope, *ib.*; parliament at Cambray between the kingdoms of France, England, and Germany, v. 720.
In 1259, proposes to revisit England, v. 729; discussion among the nobles as to this, *ib.*; messengers sent to meet him, v. 732; required to swear he will do no injury to the kingdom, *ib.*; Henry III. goes to meet him, v. 733; preparations for him in London, *ib.*; his speech refusing the oath, *ib.*; the barons arm against him, v. 734; promises to take the required oath, *ib.*; lands at Dover with Sanchia and his son Edmund, v. 734, 735; not admitted into the castle, v. 735; met by Henry III., *ib.*; they banquet with the archbishop of Canterbury, *ib.*; the oath administered to him by Richard de Clare in the chapter house of Canterbury, *ib.*; terms of the oath, *ib.*; enters London, v. 736; surprise that the Germans allowed him to come, *ib.*; the Germans not satisfied with his reception in England, *ib.*; they depart, v. 737; their speech about him, *ib.*; their desire to get the rest of his treasure, *ib.*; remains in England
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while the Pope prepares his way to the empire, v. 746; left alone by the English nobles, *ib.*; his offerings to St. Alban's, vi. 390; scheme for his marrying one of the daughters of William of Scotland, vi. 71; his shield of arms, vi. 471.
....., wives of; *v.* Marshal, Isabella; Sanchia.
Richard, natural son of John, slays Eustace the monk, iii. 27.
Richard, count of Chieti, son of Frederick II., dies in Apulia, v. 78.
Richard, son of count Rainulf, with Bohemond on his crusade, ii. 57.
Richard, prince of Salerno, with Bohemond on his crusade, ii. 56.
Richard, master of Henry III.'s cooks, dies, v. 535.
Richard, the painter, works of, at St. Alban's, vi. 202.
Richard, citer of the dean of Hereford, vi. 312.
Richborough (Rutupi portus), i. 106; Arthur lands at, i. 241.
Richeut, sister of William Longchamp, in charge of Dover castle, ii. 372; carries out the imprisonment of archbishop Geoffrey, *ib.*
Richmond castle, William, king of Scots, imprisoned in, ii. 293, 294; called sinus Armoricus in Merlin's prophecy, i. 206; ii. 294.
....., earldom of, given by Henry III. to Peter of Savoy, iv. 85; v. Savoy, Peter of.
....., archdeacon of; *v.* Romanus, John.
Rickmansworth (Rikemarswurthe), warren of St. Alban's at, iv. 51, 52.
Ricolan (Ricula), daughter of Eormenric, sister of Æthelberht, wife of Sledda, mother of Sebert, i. 253, 260.
Riesig, king of Northumbria, i. 408; dies from grief on the invasion of the Danes, i. 409.

Ridel, Stephen, shameful treatment of, by John's troops in Ely cathedral, ii. 645, 646; escapes torture by a heavy payment, ii. 646.

Rievaulx (Rivallis, Orivallis, Oriwalle), Peter de, nephew or son of bishop Peter des Roches, made treasurer in place of Ranulf Brito, iii. 220; sent to demand Hubert de Burgh's treasure, iii. 232; his influence with Henry III., iii. 240; the castles throughout England committed to his charge, *ib.*; Devizes castle under his custody, vi. 73; Robert Passelew had been treasurer under him, iii. 240; Robert Bacun tells the king there will be no peace till he is removed, iii. 244, 245; the bishops threaten to excommunicate him at Westminster in 1233, iii. 252; loses his property at the route of Grosmont, iii. 253; his conspiracy against Richard Marshal, iii. 265; his letter to the Irish chiefs against R. Marshal, *ib.*; complaint of the archbishop and bishops against him to the king, iii. 269; nothing done in the country without his seal, iii. 270; keeps Alienora of Britanny and Alienora, sister of Henry III., under his power, *ib.*; his removal demanded, iii. 270, 272; his power in England, iii. 272; forced by the king to resign his castles and to give account of his treasure, *ib.*; threatened by the king, iii. 272; Henry III. asserts that he had compelled him to set his seal to letters ordering the death of R. Marshal, iii. 293; summoned to give account of his receipts and expenses, iii. 293; vi. 64; lies hid in Winchester cathedral, iii. 293; his interview with the king, iii. 294; implores the king's mercy *ib.*; sent to the tower, iii. 295; liberated by the archbishop and taken to Winchester, *ib.*; taken into the king's favour, iii. 368; makes the king enraged with Richard Siward, iii. 369; sent to France as ambassador in 1257 to prolong the truce, v. 611, 620; succeeds Hurtold as counsellor of Henry III., v. 655.

Rievaulx, Peter de—*cont.*

Rigbert, murders Eorpwald, i. 275.

Ripon, monastery of St. Wilfrid at, i. 292; burnt by Eadred, i. 458; corn of archbishop Gray in, iii. 299.

River, burning, story of a, v. 631.

Rivers (Redvers, de Ripariis), Margaret de, daughter of Warin Fitzgerold, widow of Baldwin, son of William, sixth earl of Devon, given to Fawkes de Breauté by John, ii. 538, 638; v. 323; her advice to Fawkes on hearing his vision, iii. 12; v. 323; on Fawkes' fall sues for a divorce as married against her will, iii. 87, 88; the archbishop appoints a day for the consideration of this, iii. 88; her lands, &c. given her by the king, and she put under the guard of William, earl of Warrenne, *ib.*; request of the Pope through the nuncio Otho that she be restored to Fawkes, iii. 97, 105; her death, v. 323.

....., Richard de, one of the followers of the 25 barons, ii. 605; dies, s.p.m., iv. 492.

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Riwallo, succeeds Cunedagius, i. 55.

Roaix (called Russillun), Peter de, takes Rusa, ii. 65.

Robert, duke of Paris, his share in the peace of Clair-sur-Epte, i. 441; receives Rollo from the font and gives him his name, *ib.*

Robert I., duke of Normandy, i. 504; his pilgrimage to Jerusalem, i. 506; summons his nobles to Fécamp and names his son William his heir, i. 507; his death, *ib.*

..... II., duke of Normandy, son of William I., born in Normandy, ii. 4, 21; account of him in the explanation of Merlin's prophecies, i. 202, 203; had been promised Normandy by his father, i. 202; ii. 14; his rebellion, i. 202; ii. 14, 21; goes to France and is aided by Philip I., ii. 14; lays

Robert II., duke of Normandy—*cont.*
waste Normandy, *ib.*; William wounded at Gerberoi, *ib.*; cursed by William, *ib.*; goes into Italy, and endeavours to marry the daughter of Boniface, Marquis of Montferrat, ii. 21; excites Philip against his father, *ib.*; England not given to him in consequence of his rebellion, *ib.*; duke of Normandy, *ib.*; Normandy left him by his father, ii. 24; in rebellion when his father died, *ib.*; rising of the nobles in his favour, ii. 25; confirmed as duke of Normandy by Odo, *ib.*; rising of Odo and others in his favour against William II., ii. 26; had sent some in aid of the rising, who are partly slain and partly drowned, ii. 28; war of William II. in Normandy against him, ii. 29; his castles of St. Valery and Albemarle taken, *ib.*; terms agreed upon between him and William, ii. 30; accompanies William into Scotland against Malcolm, *ib.*; crosses to Normandy, *ib.*; accuses William of not keeping his oath, ii. 34; takes Argenton, and in it Roger of Poitou, and the castle of le Homme, *ib.*; brings Philip I. into Normandy to besiege William at Eu, *ib.*; on Philip's departure gives up the expedition, *ib.*; takes the cross, ii. 47; pledges Normandy to William for a sum of money, ii. 59; account of his advance and followers, *ib.*; his arrival at Constantinople, ii. 60; does homage to the emperor, *ib.*; presents given to, *ib.*; advances against Nice, *ib.*; his position there, ii. 61; arrives at Gorgoni, ii. 63; rallies the fugitives in the battle, ii. 64; his prowess, *ib.*; takes Alfia (called Azena), and gives it to one Symeon, ii. 65; sent against Artasia, ii. 66; sent on to secure the passage across the Orontes, *ib.*; his battle there with the Turks, ii. 67; his position at the investment of Antioch, *ib.*; his prowess in the battle before Antioch, ii. 74; defeats the Turks in a skirmish, ii. 81; his position at the battle of Antioch, ii. 85; follows Raymond of Toulouse in his march to Jerusalem, ii. 91; his position at the siege of Jerusalem, ii. 95; his labours there, ii. 98; follows Godfrey in first entering the city, ii. 100; procures the election of Arnulf de Rohes as patriarch of Jerusalem, ii. 103; captures the standard of Afdhal at Ascalon, ii. 105; his pursuit and slaughter of the enemy, ii. 106; buys the standard from those who held it, and offers it at the Holy Sepulchre, *ib.*; returns home, *ib.*; his future misfortunes because he refused the kingdom of Jerusalem, ii. 107; v. 602; nothing known of him in England at the time of William II.'s death, ii. 115; his return and reception in Normandy, ii. 118; excited against Henry I. by Ranulf Flambard, *ib.*; tampers with the English nobles, *ib.*; prepares to assert his claim to England, but postpones it from poverty, *ib.*; lands at Portsmouth, ii. 122; his treaty with Henry I. and return home, *ib.*; cajoled by Henry I. into giving up the money to be paid him, ii. 124; his quarrel with Henry I., ii. 126; fortifies his castles in Normandy against him, *ib.*; Henry I. goes into Normandy against him, ii. 129; attempts to be reconciled with Henry I. at Northampton, but fails, ii. 130; character of him given by Henry I. to his nobles, ii. 131; returns to Normandy, *ib.*; goes to Tinchebrai to relieve it, ii. 132; his capture, *ib.*; this because he refused the kingdom of Jerusalem, *ib.*; imprisoned, ii. 133; attempts to escape excited by the promises of the earl of Chester, *ib.*; captured, *ib.*; imprisoned more closely and blinded by Henry I., *ib.*; wastes away in body and mind, ii. 134; his death and burial at Gloucester, ii. 159, 161; story of his last days, ii. 160, 161; story of the scarlet robe sent him by Henry I., ii. 160.

Robert, son of Thurstan, joins Bohemond on his crusade, ii. 57.

Robert, a traitor to Stephen, his castle of Batinton (Badentone, Devon) taken by Stephen, ii. 165.

Robert, surnamed Bugre, a Dominican, the hammer of hereticks, confutes the heresy of the Patarenes and Bulgarians, iii. 361; has many of them burnt or buried alive, *ib.*

Robert, St., hermit of Knaresborough, fame of, iii. 521; medicinal oil from his tomb, *ib.*; miracles at his tomb, iv. 378; v. 195.

Robert, brother of St. Edmund, miracles at his tomb, iv. 378; a gem of his given to St. Alban's, vi. 384.

Robert, a clerk, letter of Richard of Cornwall to, with an account of his crusade, iv. 138.

Roche, in Yorkshire, abbey of, fantastic vision seen near, iii. 367.

Roche-Andely; *v.* Andely.

Roche-au-Moine (Rupes Monachi), besieged by John, ii. 577; the siege raised, *ib.*; John put to flight by Louis at, v. 637.

Roche-Corbon (Rupes Carbonis), taken by Philip II., ii. 341.

Rochelle (Rupella), remains to John after the loss of Normandy, ii. 489; John lands at, in 1206, ii. 494; again in 1214, ii. 572; Louis VIII. leads an army against, iii. 83; its surrender by the citizens, iii. 84; its usefulness as a port to the English kings, *ib.*; only one citizen faithful to Henry III., *ib.*; lost through the evil counsel of Peter des Roches and others, iii. 269; Hubert de Burgh accused of having lost, iii. 618; vi. 66; really lost by F. de Breauté's rebellion, vi. 67; armament prepared at, by Louis IX., iv. 188; the wardens of, ordered to make reprisals on the English, iv. 209.

Rochemunt, William de, taken prisoner near Gisors, ii. 449.

Roches de l'Evêque (Rupes Episcopi), taken by Philip II., ii. 341.

Roches, Peter des; *v.* Winchester, bishops of.

....., William des, Arthur with Le Mans entrusted to, by Philip II., ii. 457; takes Arthur from Philip, and pacifies him with John, giving up Le Mans, *ib.*

Rochester (Rofa, Rofecestria), named from Rof, i. 260; St. Andrew's church in, built by St. Augustine, *ib.*; ravages of the Danes about, i. 379; besieged by the Danes in 884, but relieved by Alfred, i. 417; some of the Danish ships brought to, in 894, i. 431; besieged by Æthelred II., i. 472; besieged by the Danes in 999, i. 479; the castle surrendered to William II., ii. 27; the castle restored to archbishop Langton by John, ii. 606; William of Albini sent by the barons to occupy, ii. 621; its condition, *ib.*; by his exhortation they occupy and provision it, *ib.*; besieged by John and his foreign mercenaries, ii. 622; the barons march to Derteford to relieve it, but turn back and leave the besieged to their fate, ii. 624; details of the siege, ii. 625; taken by John, *ib.*; taken by Louis, ii. 654; the empress Isabella passes through on her way to Germany, iii. 321; tournament at, in 1251, v. 265.

....., priory of, visitation of archbishop Boniface in 1250, v. 120; his extortions, *ib.*; visitation of archbishop Boniface in 1253, v. 382; debts of, v. 503; puts itself into the hands of John of Gatesden, *ib.*; lawsuit before the prior of, vi. 170; letter of Pope Alexander IV. releasing them from obligation in the matter of the debts of the Bishop of Hereford, vi. 316.

....., see of, founded by Æthelberht, iv. 312; the church restored by Lanfranc, ii. 29.

....., bishops of:

Justus, ordained by St. Augustine, i. 160; goes to France, i. 266; recalled by Eadbald, i. 267; his

Rochester, bishops of—*cont.*
Justus—*cont.*
reception, *ib.*; archbishop of Canterbury, i. 269.
Romanus, i. 269.
Paulinus, undertakes the charge of the see, and leaves the pall at, on his death, i. 278; dies, i. 283; *see* York, archbishops of.
Ithamar, i. 283.
Putta, at the council of Hertford, i. 296.
Godmund, i. 312.
Tobias, *ib.*; consecrated by archbishop Brihtwold, *ib.*; dies, i. 329.
Eadulf, i. 329, 336; consecrates archbishop Tatwine, i. 333; dies, i. 337.
Duni, consecrated by archbishop Cuthbert, *ib.*
Wermund, subscribes Offa's charter, vi. 4.
Beornred, dies, i. 370.
Puthric (Burhric, Burgric), i. 370; subscribes Æthelgifu's will, vi. 14.
Swithulf, said to be appointed guardian against the Danes by Alfred, i. 433.
Ælfstan, his quarrel with Æthelred II., i. 472; Æthelred extorts 100*l.* from, i. 472, 473.
Godwine, seized by the Danes at Canterbury, i. 483; subscribes Æthelred's charters, vi. 17, 20, 27.
Hernost, monk of Bec, consecrated by Lanfranc, ii. 29; Lanfranc's prophecy of his speedy death, *ib.*; his death, *ib.*
Gundulf, monk of Bec, *ib.*; stands by St. Anselm against William II., ii. 37; his part in the story of St. Wulstan and Lanfranc, ii. 41.
Ralph, at the consecration of Thomas, archbishop of York, ii. 136; made archbishop of Canterbury, ii. 140, 141.
Ernulf, dies, ii. 151.

Rochester, bishops of—*cont.*
John, archdeacon of Canterbury, ii. 152; dies, ii. 165.
Ascelin, dies, ii. 178.
Walter, archdeacon of Canterbury, ii. 178; consecrates Bartholomew bishop of Exeter, ii. 216; ordains Thomas, elect of Canterbury, priest, ii. 218; suspended by the Pope for taking part in the young Henry's coronation, ii. 277; dies, ii. 318.
Gilbert de Glanville, archdeacon of Lisieux, ii. 324; sent to the bishop of London by archbishop Baldwin in the matter of bishop Hugh Nonant's suspension, ii. 358; goes with the chancellor William Longchamp to Dover, ii. 381; appeals against the consecration of the bishop of Lincoln by the bishop of London, ii. 484; dies, ii. 573, 581.
Benedict, on John's side at Runnymede, ii. 589; named in Magna Charta, ii. 590; consecrated bishop, ii. 638; had been precentor of St. Paul's, *ib.*; dies, iii. 121.
Henry de Sanford, archdeacon of Canterbury, iii. 123; consecrated by archbishop Langton, *ib.*; sent to Rome against the election of Walter of Eynsham to Canterbury, iii. 157; obtains the Pope's decision quashing the election, iii. 169, 170, 172; his character of Richard, chancellor of Lincoln, iii. 172; consecrates him archbishop of Canterbury, iii. 190; consecrates Roger, bishop of London, and Hugh, bishop of Ely, *ib.*; ordains at Sittingbourne, iii. 212; his vision of the release of Richard I. and archbishop Langton from purgatory, *ib.*; sent by the king into Wales to make peace with Llewellyn and Richard Marshal, iii. 273; meets the king at Gloucester with news of the peace, iii. 290; the exiles to return under

Rochester, bishops of—*cont.*
Henry de Sanford—*cont.*
his safe conduct, *ib.*; dies, iii. 306, 378.
Richard de Wendene, elected by the monks, iii. 306; rejected by archbishop Edmund, *ib.*; they appeal to the Pope, *ib.*; the Pope decides in his favour and confirms him, iii. 480; the cruciferi come to his synod, iv. 393; the prior of Wenlock goes to Rome against him, iv. 551; at the parliament in 1248, v. 5; dies, v. 185.
Laurence of St. Martin, his intimacy with William, elect of Valence, iv. 294; chief clerk and proctor of Henry III., *ib.*; sent to the Roman court as proctor for Henry III., iv. 412, 413; opposes the election of William of Montpelier to the see of Lichfield, iv. 424; remonstrates against the consecration of the bishops of Chichester and Lichfield at Lyons, iv. 426; obtains a fortnight's delay for the emperor from the Pope, iv. 437; sent by Henry III. to the clergy to forbid their agreeing with the Pope's demands, iv. 581; elected bishop, v. 185; confirmed and allowed to retain his previous revenues, v. 227, 273; known in the Roman court as the king's proctor, v. 273; his extortions in his diocese, *ib.*; the poverty of the see even worse than that of Carlisle, *ib.*; at the parliament in 1253, v. 373, 375; joins in the excommunication of the violators of Magna Charta, v. 375; injuries done to the church by archbishop Boniface, v. 545, 615; appeals to the king in vain, v. 545, 546; crosses, v. 557, 560; procures a letter from the Pope to the king, v. 615; the letter, vi. 332; lays his complaint before the Pope, v. 622, 632; the archbishop cited before the Pope to answer, v. 622, 633; his pressure on the Pope makes him inclined to issue an interdict against England, v. 666.
Rochford, Ebelin de, goes to Jerusalem, iv. 89.
....., Guy de, Colchester castle given to, by Henry III., v. 725; deprived of his goods and banished by the king and barons, *ib.*; his oppressions, *ib.*
Rockingham (Rokingeham) castle, committed by John to William, earl of Albemarle, ii. 641; taken by Henry III. against the will of the earl of Albemarle, iii. 59.
Rodanhangron (? Roding Margaret, Essex), land at, given by Æthelred to St. Alban's, vi. 25.
Roderick (Hedericus, Rotherus), son of Griffith, hostage with Henry III. for his father, iv. 317; fears of the Welsh respecting, v. 727.
Rodeslo, land at, appropriated to the cellarer's cattle at St. Alban's, vi. 46.
Rodoam, prince of Aleppo, invades Antioch and slays Bohemond II., ii. 157; put to flight by Baldwin II., *ib.*
Rodosto (Rodestum), arrival of the crusaders at, under Raymond and bishop Adhemar, ii. 57.
Rodune, William de, deputy for Richard Marshal, iii. 240; expelled through the influence of bishop Peter des Roches, *ib.*
Roffridus, son of Albert, nephew of Pope Alexander IV., letter of the Pope to St. Alban's in his favour, vi. 324; letter of the St. Alban's proctors on the demand, vi. 325.
Roger de Argenton, sent to discover Richard in his journey, does so, but favours his escape, ii. 394.
Roger, son of Robert Guiscard, succeeds him, ii. 22.
Roger, a Templar, dismissed by Henry III. from the office of almoner and from court, v. 364.

Roger, Cesor, sent by Henry III. to England from Gascony for supplies, v. 409.

Roger, a boy, deprived of his land by Richard of Cornwall and John of Gatesden, v. 630; brought up by the abbat of St. Alban's, *ib.*

Rohald (Hroald), leader of the Danes, slain, i. 443.

Rok; *v.* Rooch.

Rollo, account of, i. 433; his invasion of England, *ib.*; his vision, *ib.*; comes to Jumièges and leaves Ameltrudis there, whom he carried off from England, *ib.*; archbishop Franco submits to, i. 434; restores Rouen, *ib.*; reduces Normandy, *ib.*; the dukes of Normandy trace their origin to, i. 434, 442; his attack on Chartres, i. 439; defeated through a relic of the blessed Virgin Mary, *ib.*; escapes to Rouen, i. 440; attacks Paris, *ib.*; goes to and takes Bayeux, *ib.*; seizes and marries Popa, daughter of Berenger, i. 441; their children, *ib.*; takes Paris and Evreux, *ib.*; his cruelties in France, *ib.*; Charles III. sends archbishop Franco to him, *ib.*; the archbishop offers to give him from Charles certain territories if he will become a Christian, *ib.*; meets Charles on opposite sides of the Epte and the terms of peace are agreed on, *ib.*; the chiefs of Britanny do homage to, *ib.*; his insult to Charles on doing homage, *ib.*; goes to Rouen and is baptized by archbishop Franco, *ib.*; received from the font by duke Robert and takes his name, *ib.*; marries Gisela, daughter of Charles III., *ib.*; on her death takes Popa again, *ib.*; his genealogy, i. 442; his alliance with Æthelstan, i. 447; dies, i. 450; his conquest of Normandy and answer to the king of France as to his name, *ib.*

Romagna, kingdom of, the restoration of, hindered by Frederick II., iii. 536, 571; aid required for, iv. 522; idea that Richard of Cornwall was to be promoted to, v. 112, 118.

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....., Gregory de, legate to Genoa, at Genoa preparing to go to the council, iv. 121; captured by Frederick II., iv. 125, note, 127.

Romano, Alberic de, summoned to the council in 1240, by Gregory IX., iv. 67.

....., Ezzelin da, recalled to Frederick's obedience, but hindered by the Lombards, iii. 565; Conrad IV. accused of favouring him, vi. 302.

Romanus, Pope, i. 435.

Romanus, emperor, ii. 61.

Romanus (Bonaventura), cardinal, sent by Pope Honorius III. as legate to France, iii. 105; summons a council at Bourges, *ib.*; demands of Simon de Montfort and offer of Raymond of Toulouse, iii. 106; his directions to the archbishops, *ib.*; excommunicates all who should reveal their counsels, *ib.*; his craft, *ib.*; answer of the proctors of the archbishops, iii. 107; his demand of two prebends from every cathedral, *ib.*; answer of the archbishop of Lyons, iii. 107, 108; his reply, iii. 108, 109; preaches in France a crusade against the count of Toulouse, iii. 110; refuses the count's offers, *ib.*; appoints a day for the crusading army to meet at Lyons, iii. 111; goes there with Louis VIII., iii. 114; excommunicates the count of Toulouse, iii. 114, 116; at the siege of Avignon, iii. 114, 115; keeps the death of Louis VIII. concealed, iii. 116; his capture of Avignon by craft, iii. 117; advises queen Blanche to have Louis IX. crowned in spite of the opposition of the nobles, iii. 118; scandal against him and queen Blanche, iii. 119, 169; iv. 165; complaint of the riots between the university of Paris and the citizens brought before, iii. 167; scandalous verses against him, iii. 169; elected Pope by three cardinals, iv. 165; op-

Romanus, cardinal—*cont.*
posed by the emperor, *ib.*; had persecuted the university of Paris, *ib.*; had fostered the quarrel between the emperor and the Pope, *ib.*; his (?) death by poison, iv. 168.
Romanus, James, has the custody of the archdeaconry of Norwich during the vacancy of the see, vi. 88; intrudes his nephew into St. Peter's, Walsingham, *ib.*
....., John, canon of York, archdeacon of Richmond, ordered by the Pope to denounce as excommunicate those guilty of outrages against the Roman clerks, iii. 218; appointed to settle the affair of Morden church, iv. 251; dies, v. 534, 544; the cause of the Romans gaping after English incomes, v. 545; the king seizes the income of his prebend, *ib.*
Rome, foundation of, i. 33, 35; early history, i. 36; kings of, i. 35–38; establishment of consuls in, i. 38; invaded by the Gauls, i. 58; the Colossus at, i. 113; buildings of, i. 116; Nero's house at, burnt, i. 119; the Capitol struck by lightning, i. 128; fortified by Aurelian, i. 143; given by Constantine to SS. Peter and Paul, i. 161; taken by Odoacer, i. 218; famine at, in 576, i. 248; the head of all churches, i. 263; pestilence at, in 686, i. 308; church in, founded by Ini in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, i. 331; this church often burnt and again restored, *ib.*; the Leonine city built by Pope Gregory IV., i. 377; story of two witches at, i. 518; legend of a citizen who placed his ring on a statue of Venus, i. 527; mysterious letter respecting its condition and future in 1108, ii. 135, iii. 125; bloody rain at, in 1223, iii. 77; rising at, against Pope Gregory IX., iii. 156, 303, 579; the Romans leave the city to attack Viterbo, but are defeated, iii. 304; a second senator created by Frederick II., iii. 386; letter of John of Colonna on the
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state of the church in 1237, iii. 445; avarice of the rulers of the church, iii. 446, 469; schism between the Greek and Roman churches, iii. 470; Gregory IX. hears of the scandal caused by the Roman avarice, iii. 525; avarice of, iii. 567, 608; letter of Frederick II. to the senator, iii. 546; Frederick advances against, in 1239, iii. 630; avarice of the court of, iv. 9, 100, 101, 547, 561; Frederick advances towards in 1240, iv. 16; the people of, cling to Frederick rather than to the Pope, iv. 30; Frederick creates a senator at, *ib.*; unhappy condition of, during the vacancy of the see in 1242, iv. 194; besieged by Frederick, iv. 241; anger of the people because Innocent IV. was created Pope at Anagni, iv. 256; league with Viterbo, iv. 266, 267; infamy of the court of, iv. 410; evil customs of, iv. 548; Frederick makes peace with, iv. 576; wantonness and arrogance of the court of, iv. 578; fear of Innocent IV. of the exactions of the citizens, v. 207; election of Brancaleone as senator, v. 358; the citizens destroy Tivoli and force its submission, v. 363, 417; they entreat the Pope to return, v. 372, 417; attack the people of Ostia, Porto, &c., v. 417; their reception of the Pope, *ib.*; their demands from him, v. 418; quieted by Brancaleone, *ib.*; imprison Brancaleone, v. 547; their hostages at Bologna carefully guarded, *ib.*; riot in consequence of his imprisonment, v. 563; Manuello de' Maggi appointed senator, v. 612; riot in, v. 662, 664; they propose to attack Anagni, v. 664, 665; towers in, destroyed by Brancaleone, v. 699, 709; elect Castellano di Andalò senator without the Pope's consent, v. 723; they rise against him, v. 743; two new senators elected, *ib.*; bad condition of the city, *ib.*; five patriarchal churches of, vi. 449; titles of the cardinals, vi. 447; clerks of, beneficed in England, *v.* Italy, clerks of.

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....., English school in, founded by Ini, i. 330; restored and increased by Offa, i. 331, 360; v. 563; vi. 519; burnt, i. 371; freed from tribute by Pope Marinus at Alfred's request, i. 415.
....., Lateran, the, Harduin, bishop of Cefalu, murdered at, by order of Frederick II., v. 64; who may celebrate at the high altar, vi. 446, note [2]; letters dated at, and councils at; *v.* Lateran.
....., Pantheon, the; *v.* Pantheon.
....., St. Peter's, grant of four marks to, by Wulf, vi. 32; Pope Paschal II. seized in, by Henry V., vi. 108.
....., Regia Solis, the palace, death of R. de Sumercote during the papal election in, v. 194.
Romescot, origin of, i. 331; granted by Offa from all his dominions, i. 360; vi. 519; St. Alban's freed from, and allowed to collect and keep from Herts, i. 361; ordered to be paid regularly by Cnut, i. 508.
Romney (Rumenel), archbishop Thomas attempts to cross from, but is driven back, ii. 227; miracle of Eustace de Flai at, ii. 465.
Romney marsh (Merswarum), victory of the Danes at, i. 378.
Romsey (Romesie, Rumesia), nuns placed in, by Eadgar, i. 464; had been built by Edward, *ib.*
....., abbesses of:
St. Merwinna, i. 464.
Mary, daughter of Stephen, marries Matthew, count of Boulogne, ii. 216.
Rooch (Rok), a Saracen prince, makes peace with the sultan of Damascus, iv. 79; had triumphed over the Christians at Gaza, v. 141; slain at the landing of the French at Damietta, *ib.*; his son Melkadin the only Saracen of note slain in the battle when St. Louis was captured, v. 158.
Roppesley (Roppeleia, Roppelle, Roppesle), Robert de, on John's side at Runnymede, ii. 589; named in Magna Charta, ii. 590; one of the followers of the 25 barons, ii. 605; excommunicated, ii. 644; takes Lincoln and makes the province tributary to Louis, ii. 663; taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln, iii. 22; dies, s.p.m., iv. 492.
Roque, La (Roka), Richard of Cornwall prepares and loads his fleet at, iv. 47.
Ros, Walwen's body discovered at, ii. 23.
Ros, Ferquhard, second earl of, one of those who send the charter of the king of Scotland to the Pope for confirmation, iv. 383.
Ros, William de, one of the causes of the quarrel between Henry II. and archbishop Thomas, ii. 222.
....., Robert de (fourth baron), Hugh de Chaumont committed to, by Richard, ii. 420; entrusts him to his servant W. de Spineto, *ib.*; on Hugh's escape, Richard mulcts him of the amount of his ransom, *ib.*; one of the confederate barons in 1215, ii. 585; one of the 25 barons, ii. 605; his castle [of Helmsley] one of the two remaining to the barons in 1216, ii. 642; excommunicated by Innocent III., ii. 643; reduces York and the province to the obedience of Louis, ii. 663.
....., William de (fifth baron), excommunicated by Innocent III., ii. 643; taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln, iii. 22; tyranny of Henry III. to, iv. 228; his speech to Henry III., *ib.*; remonstrance of Richard of Cornwall in his favour, *ib.*; Henry III. orders the archbishop of York to confiscate his lands, iv. 230; the archbishop does not do this, iv. 231; one of those who send the charter of the king of Scotland for confirmation to the Pope, iv. 383.
....., Robert de (sixth baron), one of those who send the charter of the king of Scotland for confirmation to the Pope, iv. 384; his shield of arms, vi. 476.

Ros, Robert de (Norensis), (of Werke), Margaret, queen of Scotland, committed to, after her marriage, v. 272; accused of unfaithfulness in his charge, v. 501; Reginald of Bath sent to, but he is poisoned and dies, v. 501, 502; accusation of, by the queen, v. 505; Richard de Clare and John Mansel sent to Edinburgh to investigate the matter, *ib.*; summoned to appear at the English court, v. 506; withdraws at first, but afterwards submits, *ib.*; his lands seized by Henry III., *ib.*; this in consequence of his wealth, v. 528; defended by the earl marshal, v. 530; stripped of his property, v. 569; this in consequence of the hatred of the Northerners, *ib.*; defence of his conduct with respect to the king and queen of Scotland, *ib.*; ruined, and his property confiscated by the Scots, v. 656; letter of Henry III. to, to inquire into injuries done in the county of Hertford, vi. 396.

....., Robert de, his son, suit of, with St. Alban's about land at Belvoir, vi. 344; killed at Carmarthen, v. 646; vi. 373.

Rosinolo (Roscigno), [Geoffrey], count of [called Russillum], and his brothers, make their crusade with Bohemond, ii. 57.

Rosmunda, daughter of Cunimund, married to Alboin, i. 243; has him murdered, i. 248.

Ross; *v.* Ros.

Rossano, the see kept vacant by Frederick II., iii. 534.

Rosso (Rufus), John, sent by Innocent IV. into Ireland with the powers of a legate to collect money, iv. 602; his extortions, iv. 603; sends the money to London, *ib.*

..... (Rubeus), Peter, sent by Gregory IX. into England to extort money, iv. 35; associated with the legate Otho in his demands, iv. 37; comes from Scotland with large funds for the Pope, iv. 55; his extortions, iv. 55, 160; in England after the departure of Otho, iv. 137, 160; his extortions and style, iv. 137; conducted to Dover by the Canterbury monks, iv. 161; crosses from Dover, *ib.*; letter sent to Henry III. from the emperor by Walter de Ocra to seize him, *ib.*; captured in Italy and the money confiscated, *ib.*; his rapacity, iv. 183, note [1].

Rosso, Peter—*cont.*

Rouen, restored by Rollo, i. 434; Rollo escapes to, i. 440; William I. dies at, ii. 24; the tower fortified by Henry I., ii. 150; reception of Pope Innocent II. at, ii. 157; monastery at, founded by Henry I., ii. 161; his body for long unburied at, *ib.*; charter of Henry I. dated at, vi. 40; Geoffrey of Anjou received at, ii. 177; Alienora, daughter of Henry II. and Alienora, born at, ii. 218; bishop G. Foliot of London absolved at, ii. 264; besieged by Louis VII., Philip, count of Flanders, and the young king Henry, ii. 295, 296; relieved by Henry II., ii. 295; the young king Henry buried at, ii. 319; Henry II. at, in 1185, ii. 323; Richard receives the sword of the duchy of Normandy at, ii. 346; besieged by Philip II., who is driven back by the earl of Leicester, ii. 402; mills at, quit-claimed by Richard to the church and archbishop of Rouen, ii. 440; John receives the sword of the duchy of Normandy at, ii. 454; Arthur closely imprisoned at, and disappears from, ii. 480; John's idle life at, ii. 482; surrendered to Philip II., ii. 488; Philip II. summons his nobles to meet at, to invade England, ii. 537; William of Durham dies at, v. 91.

....., archbishops of:

St. Nigasius, i. 116; martyred, i. 117.

St. Gildad, i. 239.

St. Romanus, i. 272.

Remigius, goes to Fleury to reclaim the body of St. Benedict, i. 339; prevented by a miracle, i. 339, 340.

Franco, submits to Rollo, i. 434; sent by Charles III. to Rollo with terms

Rouen, archbishops of—*cont.*
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of peace, i. 441; baptizes Rollo, *ib.*
John, attacked by the monks of St. Ouen, ii. 11.
William, holds a council at Lillebonne, ii. 18.
Geoffrey, dedicates the church of St. Alban's, ii. 142; vi. 37; not able to finish the service through fatigue from the size of the church, ii. 142.
Hugh, abbat of Reading, ii. 157.
Rotrou, letter of Pope Alexander III. to, directing him to absolve the bishop of London, ii. 264; procures the reconciliation between Henry II. and archbishop Thomas, ii. 275; crowns Margaret, wife of the young king Henry, at Winchester, ii. 286; goes to Bur-le-roy with the young king to make his submission to Henry II., ii. 295.
Walter of Coutances, bishop of Lincoln, elected, receives the pall and is enthroned, ii. 319; one of the three archbishops to whose judgement Henry II. and Philip II. agree to submit their differences, ii. 337; gives Richard the sword of the duchy of Normandy, ii. 346; absolves Richard and takes part in his coronation, ii. 348; letter of Richard to, on the battle of Arsouf, ii. 376, 377; comes to England with letters from Richard, giving him full powers ii. 379, 380; excommunicates those who had outraged archbishop Geoffrey, ii. 380; swears fealty to Richard in St. Paul's, ii. 381; removed from the justiciaryship and sent for by Richard to Germany, ii. 402; comes home with Richard, ii. 403; his opposition to Richard's castle in the isle of Andely, ii. 419, 420; urged on by Philip, lays Normandy under an interdict, ii. 420; goes to Rome, *ib.*; Richard
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sends messengers to Rome against this, ii. 438; the Pope and cardinals advise him to come to terms with Richard, ii. 438, 439; terms of the agreement with Richard, ii. 439; girds John with the sword of the duchy of Normandy, ii. 454.
Robert II., John allows Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, to be consecrated by, but he goes to archbishop Langton, ii. 528.
Theobald of Amiens, letter of Conrad, bishop of Porto, to, respecting the Albigensian anti-pope, iii. 78; at the council of Bourges, iii. 105; claims primacy over the sees of Bourges, Ausch, and Narbonne, iii. 106.
Peter de Colmieu, captured by Frederick II. on his way to the council, iv. 125, note; one of three commissioners appointed to settle the question of certain lands between Frederick II. and the church, iv. 336; his gifts to the Pope at Lyons, iv. 428, 429; made a cardinal, iv. 429; had been sent by Innocent IV. to Frederick II., iv. 446; the revenues of the see given him by his successor, iv. 629.
Odo Clement, abbat of St. Denis, succeeds through his gifts to the Pope, and the influence of his predecessor, iv. 429; Louis IX. compels him to restore the money he had taken from the abbey for this, *ib.*; dies, iv. 629; had given the proceeds of the see to his predecessor, *ib.*; an Englishman by birth, *ib.*; leaves St. Denis in debt, *ib.*
Odo Rigaud, a Franciscan, comes to England for certain revenues belonging to his church, v. 72; obtains them, does homage, and returns, *ib.*
....., dean of, John, consecrated bishop of Worcester, ii. 419.

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Rouge-Cisterne (Rubea Cisterna), (*Ed-Dem*), Richard captures a convoy of camels at, ii. 384.
Rousillon, Gerard de, one of the first crusaders, ii. 47; begins his crusade with Raymond, ii. 57; his position at the battle of Antioch, ii. 86.
....., Accald de, sent into Toulouse to demand the surrender of the heretics, ii. 557.
Rowena, daughter of Hengist, marries Vortigern, i. 190; poisons Vortimer, i. 194; induces Vortigern to send for Hengist, *ib.*; sends to Hengist about the numbers he had brought, *ib.*
Roxburgh (Rokesburc, Rokesbure) castle, surrendered by William, king of Scots, to Henry II., ii. 297; surrendered to William by Richard, ii. 355; Alexander II. marries Mary de Coucy at, iii. 530.
Royan (Roganum), Henry III. lands at, iv. 192.
Rubeus; *v.* Rosso, Peter.
Rudhudibras, builds Canterbury, Winchester, and Shaftesbury, i. 27.
Rudolph of Swabia, made king of Germany against Henry IV., ii. 16; a crown sent to, by the Pope, *ib.*; consecrated by archbishop Siegfrid of Mentz, *ib.*; flies with the archbishop from Mentz, *ib.*; defeated at Ratisbon by Henry IV., ii. 17; slain in battle by Henry IV., *ib.*
Ruffinus, slain by Stilicho, i. 175.
Ruffinus, comes from Scotland with funds for the Pope, iv. 55.
Rufford, William, abbat of, unjustly fined, v. 555.
Rufus, Walter, taken prisoner near Gisors, ii. 448.
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Runcorn (Runcofa), built by Æthelflæd, i. 443.
Runnymede (Runingemade), Hubert de Burgh made justiciary by John at, vi. 65; Magna Charta signed at, ii. 589, 604.
Rupe, Funchard de, taken prisoner near Gisors, ii. 448.
Rusa (Rufa), taken by Peter de Roaix, ii. 65.
Rusci, Alan de, taken prisoner near Gisors, ii. 448.
Russel, Beatrice, charter to, vi. 419; charter of, vi. 428.
Russia, agrees with the Greek church, iii. 460; danger of, from the Tartars, iv. 113; does not aid the Hungarians, *ib.*; devastated by the Tartars, iv. 387, 635; vi. 75, 77, 80, 82; part of, captured by Waldemar II., v. 193.
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Rustand, sent to England by Pope Alexander IV. to collect the tenth, v. 519, 681; power of collecting it and of absolving the king from his crusading vow given to, v. 520; a prebend in York given to, by Henry III., v. 521; preaches a crusade against Manfred, *ib.*; papal letter obtained by, v. 523; summons the prelates to London to hear the papal demands, v. 524; tries to shorten the time before which the money has to be paid, v. 525; speeches of the bishops of London and Worcester, *ib.*; his rigour, v. 526; the demands refused, *ib.*; his complaints to the king of the bishop of London, *ib.*; endeavours to divide the prelates, v. 527; his false rumours respecting Manfred, v. 529, 530; the answer to his demands at the council in London postponed, v. 532; supported in his stay in England by the king's weakness, v. 533; his arrogance, *ib.*; his speech to Leonard, *ib.*; the prelates meet in January 1256 to give him his answer, v. 539; his speech in answer to Leonard, v. 540; requires each prelate

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to speak for himself, *ib.*; his false statement, *ib.*; dissimulates and says he must consult the Pope, *ib.*; the prelates meet in London and refuse to give to the king, v. 553; summons the Cistercian abbats to meet at Reading, and demands from the Pope an aid for the king, *ib.*; on their refusal complains to the king, *ib.*; crosses on the king's affairs, v. 560; letter of Pope Alexander IV. to, as to payment of the money for the Sicilian affair, v. 581; accused to the Pope of attending to his own interests in England, v. 647; comes to England, v. 666; his riches, *ib.*; indignation against him in Rome, *ib.*; returns with shorn powers, v. 672; his accusation before the Pope, *ib.*; asserts he was born at Bordeaux, *ib.*; his promise of fidelity to Henry III., *ib.*; summoned to Rome and deprived of his power, v. 673; summons persons holding ecclesiastical benefices to appear before his vicegerents in St Peter's, St. Alban's, vi. 312; letter of Pope Alexander IV. to, on the debts of the bishop of Hereford, vi. 315; extract from his letters on this subject, vi. 316; composition made by him for the tax for the Sicilian affair, vi. 323; letter to the collectors of tithes relative to the debts of the bishop of Hereford, vi. 323; writes to the Pope in favour of the bishop of Rochester, vi. 333; letter to the collectors of tithes, in 1257, excusing the abbey of St. Alban's from any further payment in the matter of the debts of the bishop of Hereford, vi. 350; absolves St. Alban's from their excommunication in this matter, vi. 382; goes to the Pope with the letter of the English barons, vi. 410.
Rusticus, martyred, i. 117.
Rutland, sheriff of, his quarrel with bishop Grosseteste, v. 109; excommunicated by him, *ib.*
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Sabina, St., martyrdom of, i. 123.
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Oliver Saxon, preaching of, in Germany, iii. 127; v. 191.
John Alegrin, his death, iii. 445, 560.
John of Abbeville, Frederick II. had sworn to obey the church before, iv. 450; pronounces the sentence of excommunication against Frederick, iv. 452.
William of Savoy, formerly bishop of Modena, sent by Innocent IV. to Frederick II., iv. 446; sent against him as legate to Norway and Sweden, and also to crown Hacon VI., iv. 612, 613; v. 230; lands in England on his way, iv. 626; obtains with difficulty leave to pass through from Dover to Lynn, *ib.*; receives gifts from the king, *ib.*; goes to Lynn, *ib.*; stays three months there, iv. 627; then at Gaywood, *ib.*; his gains and preaching in England, *ib.*; account of his mass on board ship and the contents of the vessel, *ib.*; sets sail, *ib.*; crowns Hacon at Bergen, iv. 650, 651; v. 230; extorts 500 marks from the church of Norway, iv. 651; appealed to, by the monks of St. Benet Holme against the archbishop of Nidaros, v. 43; his advice, *ib.*; his vision of cardinal Otho, v. 230; his farewell to the Pope and death, *ib.*

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....., Robert de, made justiciary by Richard over the crusading fleet, ii. 362; arrives at Marseilles, ii. 366.
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Sæward, witnesses a charter, vi. 30.
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Peter, sent by Hugh de Lusignan to Louis IX. to make his peace, iv. 214; his interview with him, iv. 214, 216.
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Saint John, Thomas de (of Stanton), witnesses the gift of Biscot to St. Alban's by Henry I., vi. 38.
....., William de, witnesses the same, vi. 38.
Saint John (Seintjohan), William de (of Basing, first baron), one of the followers of the 25 barons, ii. 605.
Saintonge (Xantungia), the lords of, meet Henry III. in 1242, iv. 192.
Saladin, soldan of Damascus, ii. 321; subdues all the Saracen princes, *ib.*; his threats against the Christians, *ib.*; crosses Jordan and wastes the country about Kerak, *ib.*; burns Nablous and forces the bishop of Samaria to ransom Samaria, *ib.*; wastes Arabia and destroys the castle of Great Gerinum (Jezreel), *ib.*; then goes to Little Gerinum and Belver, *ib.*; the peace between him and the Christians suspected, ii. 322; his fury against the Christians, ii. 323; expectation of his attack on the kingdom of Jerusalem, ii. 326; attack on the caravan with his mother by Reginald of Châtillon, *ib.*; demands restitution which is refused, *ib.*; his joy at the breach of the truce, *ib.*; summons his forces and advances against Jerusalem, ii. 327; after seizing the strongholds of Galilee determines to besiege Tiberias, *ib.*; defeats the Christians and hastens on, *ib.*; attacks king Guy's army at Tiberias, ii. 328; the battle of Hittin, *ib.*; captures Guy and the Cross, ii. 328, 378; returns to Tiberias after the battle, ii. 328; takes it and sends Guy to Damascus, ii. 328, 329; invades Galilee, overruns the country, and takes Acre, ii. 329; lays siege to Jerusalem, ii. 329, 378; its surrender, ii. 329, 378; his entry, ii. 329; puts the Holy Sepulchre, &c. under tribute, *ib.*; reduces all the towns and for-

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tresses except Ascalon, Tyre, and Kerak, *ib.*; letter of Frederick I. to, ii. 331; his answer, ii. 333; releases Guy after a year's detention on his swearing to renounce the kingdom, ii. 334; attacks the crusaders' camp at Acre, ii. 335; is beaten back, ii. 336; his intimacy with the emperor Isaac Angelus, ii. 338; gives him the churches of Palestine, *ib.*; sends his idol to Constantinople, *ib.*; it is taken by the Genoese and carried to Tyre, ii. 338, 339; 100 galleys promised him by Isaac Angelus, ii. 339; Isaac Angelus to have the Holy Land if he will prevent the Franks bringing aid to it, *ib.*; his brother and son taken at Antioch, ii. 339, 353; his defeat, ii. 353; his son Baldwin slain, *ib.*; leaders of his army at Acre, ii. 361; his sons and nephews, *ib.*; had been brought up by Caracos, *ib.*; corrupts some of the Christian leaders by gifts, *ib.*; surrenders Acre to Philip and Richard, ii. 374; does not fulfil the conditions of the surrender, *ib.*; his army follows and harasses Richard's in his march from Acre, ii. 376; battle of Arsouf, ii. 377; after that did not venture to engage the Christians, *ib.*; destroys Ascalon, *ib.*; account of his seizure of the chest of relicks at Jerusalem, ii. 378; orders them to be transferred to Bagdad, *ib.*; this prevented by the Prince of Antioch and the patriarch, *ib.*; the relicks redeemed by Richard, ii. 378; iii. 217; messengers sent to, by Hugh, duke of Burgundy, ii. 385; sends bribes to him, ii. 385, 386; besieges Joppa, ii. 387; takes it, ii. 388; attacks the citadel, but for fear of his ferocity the boldest hold out there, *ib.*; flies from Richard to Ramlah, *ib.*; returns to Joppa with a large army, but is defeated by Richard, ii. 389; story of his beheading a prince of Antioch, ii. 391; v. 220, 221; Richard's truce for three years, ii. 392; allows a priest to celebrate mass at the Holy Sepulchre during the truce, iii. 216; dies, ii. 393; his sons quarrel as to the division of the kingdom, *ib.*; dies at Nazareth, ii. 399; his kingdom seized by Saphadin, *ib.*; account of their sons, ii. 399, 400; all his sons but one slain by Saphadin, ii. 399.

Salerno, letter of Frederick II. dated at, iv. 575.

Salhouse (Salthus), Norfolk, land at, bought for Binham by Richard de Parco, vi. 86; his buildings at, vi. 90.

Salins, Jean, sire de, styled duke of Burgundy, his son Robert required by Pope Innocent IV. to be provided for by Henry III., v. 224; letter of Innocent IV. for this, vi. 148.

Salis, Boniface de, podestà of Milan, letter of Philip of Parma to, on the defeat of Frederick II., vi. 146.

Salisbury (Saresberi), Edward the Confessor refuses to transfer the see to, from Ramsbury, i. 524; this done by bishop Hermann, i. 525; Richard at, in 1189, ii. 347; the new church begun by bishop Richard le Poore and carried out by Robert de Bingham, iii. 189, 391; assistance given to, by Henry III., iii. 189, 391; verses on, by Henry of Avranches, iii. 189, 190, 391; the church dedicated by archbishop Boniface in 1258, v. 719.

....., bishops of:
Osmund, dies, ii. 111.
Roger, ii. 124; consecrated by St. Anselm at Canterbury, ii. 134; gives the spot in Oxford where St. Frideswide is buried to Wimund for regular canons, ii. 139; at the dedication of St. Alban's, ii. 142; vi. 37; present when Stephen seizes the treasures of Henry I., ii. 163; seized by Stephen at Oxford, ii. 170; taken to Devizes, *ib.*; surrenders Devizes to Stephen,

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Jocelyn, present at the arrangement between Lincoln and St. Alban's, ii. 219; excommunicated by archbishop Thomas, ii. 248; suspended by the Pope for taking part in the young king's coronation, ii. 277; conditions under which the archbishop offers to absolve him, ii. 280; dies, ii. 320.
Hubert Fitzwalter, dean of York, appointed bishop at Pipewell, ii. 351; consecrated, *ib.*; by archbishop Baldwin at Westminster, ii. 354; his position at the siege of Acre, ii. 360; reaches Tyre, ii. 366; executor to archbishop Baldwin and carries out his intentions, ii. 368, 369; elected archbishop of Canterbury, ii. 402; *v.* York, deans of; Canterbury, archbishops of.
Herbert le Poore, archdeacon of Canterbury, elected, ii. 405; consecrated at Westminster by archbishop Hubert, *ib.*
Richard le Poore, bishop of Chichester, at the sea fight with Eustace the monk, iii. 28, 29, notes; letter of Honorius III. to, directing him to inquire into the quarrel between the bishop of Durham and his monks, iii. 62; summons the bishop to appear before him, but he appeals to the Pope, iii. 63; the bishop of Durham and the monks sent back from Rome to have the question settled before him, iii. 63, 64; one of the arbitrators between the bishop of London and abbey of Westminster, iii. 75; sent by Henry III. on the death of Philip II. to demand Normandy from Louis, iii. 77, note [4];
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brings back Louis' refusal, iii. 78; elected bishop of Durham, iii. 145; had begun the new church of Salisbury, iii. 189, 391; receives the fifteenth for the king, vi. 66; *v.* Chichester, bishops of; Durham, bishops of.
Robert of Bingham, canon, iii. 143, 145; consecrated at Shaftesbury by William, bishop of Worcester, iii. 189; carries on the work of the new church of Salisbury, *ib.*; excommunicates those who dragged Hubert de Burgh from the church at Devizes, iii. 250; with the bishop of London and others compels Henry III. to restore him, *ib.*; dedicates the church of Abingdon, iii. 638; ordered by the Pope to provide benefices for a number of Romans, iv. 32; a prebend given to the Pope's nephew by the nuncio Martin against his will, iv. 285; dies, iv. 585.
William of York, provost of Beverley, sent through the South of England as justice itinerant to extort money for the king, iv. 34; the suit respecting the warren of St. Alban's tried before him as justice itinerant at Hertford, iv. 51; sent by the king to the parliament at Westminster to ask a subsidy, iv. 185; at Newcastle in 1244, vi. 439; elected bishop, iv. 587; accepted by the king, *ib.*; at the meeting of the bishops at Dunstable against archbishop Boniface, v. 225; doubtful as to refusing or granting the king's demand of a tenth, v. 326; at the parliament in 1253, v. 373, 375; one of the deputation to the king respecting the liberties of the church, v. 373; the king's sarcastic speech to, v. 374; joins in the excommunication of all who

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William of York—*cont.*
violate Magna Charta, v. 375; his friendship with the king and queen, v. 534; dies, v. 534, 545; his unpopularity, v. 534; evil custom established by, v. 545.
Giles of Bridford, or Bridport, v. 559; accepted by the king, *ib.*; crosses on the king's affairs, v. 560; returns, v. 611, 618; allowed to keep his former revenues, v. 612, 620; consecrates Robert, bishop of Carlisle, at Bermondsey, v. 678; procures a large attendance at the dedication of the church, v. 719; writes to the Pope in favour of the bishop of Rochester, vi. 333.
....., deans of:
Robert Warelwast, made bishop of Exeter, ii. 210.
John, made bishop of Norwich, ii. 297.
Eustace, made bishop of Ely, ii. 446.
Richard le Poore, made bishop of Chichester, ii. 582, 638; *see* under bishops of Chichester, Salisbury, and Durham.
Robert of Hertford, dies, v. 616; his character, *ib.*
....., archdeacon of, Reginald, sent as ambassador to the Roman court by Henry II., ii. 249; elected bishop of Bath, ii. 287.
....., precentor of, Roger, a prebend belonging to, given to a nephew of Pope Innocent IV., iv. 285, 287, 376; confirmed bishop of Bath, iv. 287; consecrated at Reading, iv. 391; the revenues of his precentorship seized by Martin, *ib.*
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John of St. Alban's, preaches the crusade in 1235, iii. 312.
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Henry of Lexinton, his revenues seized by Martin, iv. 416; *v.* Lincoln, bishops of.
....., canons of:
Elias de Derham; *v.* Derham, Elias de.
John of Offinton, dies, v. 230.
Salisbury, William de Longespée, third earl of, named as one of John's evil counsellors, ii. 533; one of his sureties in the charter of submission, ii. 541; one of the witnesses to his charter of resignation, ii. 546; sent by John to aid Ferrand, count of Flanders, against Philip II., ii. 548; his victory at the Swine, *ib.*; made marshal of the army in Flanders by John, ii. 578; his position at the battle of Bovines, ii. 579; v. 637; taken prisoner and carried off in chains, ii. 581; not one of the confederate barons, ii. 587; on John's side at Runnymede, ii. 589; named in Magna Charta, ii. 590; one of the leaders of John's forces, ii. 635; sends certain castellans to watch those entering and leaving London, ii. 637; lays waste the counties of Essex, Hertford, Cambridge, &c., *ib.*; ravages the isle of Ely, ii. 645; joins Louis, ii. 654; had invaded Louis's territory, ii. 661; his interview with Hubert de Burgh to induce him to surrender Dover castle, iii. 3, 4; returns to his allegiance to Henry III., iii. 13; one of the leaders of the army assembled to relieve Lincoln, iii. 18; at the naval battle with Eustace the monk, iii. 28, 29, notes; his firmness at the battle before Damietta, iii. 49; sent into Gascony with Richard of Cornwall by Henry III., iii. 92; their progress through Gascony, iii. 93; his danger on his return at sea, iii. 96; his miraculous preservation, *ib.*; thrown on the island of Ré near Rochelle, *ib.*; remains there in the abbey of Nôtre Dame for three days, iii. 97; warned to escape by the servants of Savary de Mauléon, *ib.*; his

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stormy voyage to England, *ib.*; report of his death, iii. 101; attempt of Hubert de Burgh to obtain his wife for Hubert's nephew, iii. 101, 102; lands in Cornwall, iii. 104; his complaint of Hubert de Burgh to the king, *ib.*; after peace made with Hubert, dines with him and is said to be poisoned, *ib.*; goes ill to his castle of Salisbury, *ib.*; sends for the bishop, *ib.*; account of his death, *ib.*; miracle at his funeral, *ib.*; his epitaph, iii. 105; Hubert de Burgh accused of poisoning him, iii. 223.
....., Ela, countess of, his wife, attempts of Hubert de Burgh to obtain her for his nephew Reimund, iii. 101, 102, 104; her answer to Reimund on his application, iii. 102; abbess of Laycock, blesses her son on his departure for the crusade, v. 76; her vision of his death, v. 153, 154; her reception of the news of his death, v. 173.
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Salome, daughter of Herodias, swallowed up alive, i. 98.
Saloman, king of Britanny, receives Cædwalla, i. 276.
Saltwic, charter dated at, vi. 11.
Saltwood (Saltwde), question as to what there was there belonging to the fee of the see of Canterbury, ii. 275.
Saltzburg, archbishop of, an elector to the empire, iv. 455, note.
Saluces, Alice daughter of the marquis of, married to Edmund, earl of Lincoln, iv. 628.
Salvian of Marseilles, his exposition of Ecclesiastes, i. 217.
Samaria (Sebastea), redeemed by its bishop from Saladin, ii. 321.
Samaritans, the, i. 40, 54.
Samosata, bought by Baldwin I., ii. 66.
Sampson, St., translated from Caerleon to York, i. 200; archbishop of Dole, *ib.*
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Samuel, the prophet, i. 23, 24, 25.
Samuel, St., the hermit of, his interview with Richard, to whom he foretells that he will not take Jerusalem, ii. 386, 387; his death in seven days as he had predicted, ii. 387.
Sancei or Saucei (called Banceto), William de, taken prisoner near Gisors, ii. 448.
Sancerre, Stephen, count of, dies at Acre, ii. 370.
Sanchez, brother of Alfonso X., elect of Toledo, comes to England, v. 509; his appearance and habits, *ib.*; adorns his house at the New Temple, London, *ib.*; ordered to be well received by Henry III., *ib.*; behaviour to the London citizens, *ib.*; one cause of the expenses of Henry III., v. 510; his hospice in London assigned to Alienora of Castile, v. 513; gifts of Henry III. to, v. 521; deceives Henry III. about the Sicilian affair, and secretly returns home, v. 532, 533.
Sanchia (Cincia), of Provence, daughter of Raymond Berenger IV., Peter, bishop of Hereford, goes to Provence to ask her for Richard of Cornwall, iv. 190; dislike of the marriage in England, *ib.*; brought by her mother to England, iv. 261; married to Richard of Cornwall at Westminster, iv. 263; her name called *Scientia*, *ib.*; splendour of the marriage, *ib.*; at Wallingford where the nuptial feast is finished, iv. 283; at London with Henry III. at Christmas, 1245-6, iv. 503; birth of her son, iv. 568; her purification at Wallingford, iv. 569; death of the baby, *ib.*; birth of her son Edmund at Berkhampstead, v. 94; passes through France with her husband and his son Henry, v. 97; goes to France to meet her sisters, v. 467; her array, v. 468; at the meeting of Henry III. and Louis IX. with her sisters, v. 477; at the banquet in the Old Temple, v. 480; letter of, with an account of her

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Sancho VI., king of Navarre, his quarrel with Alphonso IX. of Castile referred to Henry II., ii. 299.
Sancho, son of the king of Portugal (afterwards Sancho I.), defeats the Saracens at Santarem, ii. 320; directs the English pilgrims in 1189 to take Silves, ii. 341; Silves surrendered to, by its prince Alchad, ii. 342; retains the Londoners and a crusading ship against the emperor of Morocco, ii. 366.
Sancho, son of the king of Navarre, comes to Richard's aid in Normandy, ii. 406; lays waste the lands of Geoffrey de Rançon and of Aimar, count of Angoulême, *ib.*
Sancto Planci, John de, suit of Richard de Parco of Binham with, for arson, vi. 89; capitally convicted by Martin de Pateshull, but let off with a fine, *ib.*
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Sandridge (Sandruge), Herts, warren of St. Alban's in, iv. 51, 52.
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Santarem (St. Hyrenæus), siege and capture of, by the Saracens, ii. 320; their subsequent defeat at, *ib.*
Santeufemia, monastery of, said to be despoiled by Frederick II., iii. 535, 552; his answer to the charge, iii. 554.
San Vicenzo a Volturno, the abbat of, present at the interview between Frederick II. and the papal commissioners, iii. 552; a monk of, killed by another monk, iii. 557.
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Saumur, Henry II. keeps Christmas at, in 1188–89, ii. 337; conference for peace at, between Henry II. and Philip II. in 1189, ii. 342; the castle surrendered to John, ii. 453.
Saurona (Sharon), attacked by the Arabs and Egyptians, ii. 127.
Sauvey, the castle of, committed by John to William, earl of Albemarle, ii. 641;

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Savardunum (Saverdun), the crusading army at, on their way to relieve Muret, ii. 567.

Savari, Peter, a party to the truce between Philip II. and John on Philip's side, ii. 582.

Savigny, Stephen of Lexington, abbat of, escapes from Frederick II.'s Pisan fleet, iv. 125.

Savioli, Galliana de', wife of Brancaleone goes to Bologna on his imprisonment, and has the Roman hostages closely guarded, v. 547, 564.

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Savoy, Amedeo III. count of, vi. 442; does homage to Henry III., iv. 550; receives Susa, Avigliana, St. Maurice, and Bard from him, *ib.*; his artifice respecting the papal treasure sent to William of Holland, iv. 624, 625; treasure sent by the Pope to aid the count of Toulouse against him, v. 90.

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....., Peter of, uncle of queen Alienora, arrives in England, iv. 85; had been made earl of Richmond by Henry III., iv. 85; vi. 442; his reception by Henry III., iv. 85; knighted by him, *ib.*; banquet given to, at Westminster, iv. 86; proposes a tournament against earl Roger Bigod, iv. 88; the king at first favours it, *ib.*; but ultimately forbids it, *ib.*; on hearing of Richard of Cornwall's

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return, resigns the castles in his charge, and is allowed by the king to leave the country, iv. 177; recalled when on the point of starting, iv. 178; Dover castle committed to, *ib.*; the king promises to amend any injury done to any of the barons according to his award, iv. 187; sent by Henry III. into Poitou, iv. 190; his success there, *ib.*; returns to London, *ib.*; sent by Henry III. to the prelates to induce them to consent to his demands, iv. 365; brings to London foreign girls for English nobles to marry, iv. 598; this disliked in England, *ib.*; marries two of them to English nobles at Woodstock, iv. 628; at the Parliament in 1248, v. 5; enriched by Henry III., v. 229; injuries done by, to Jervaux abbey, v. 356; the freemen of La Réole and Benauges granted to, v. 410; the wardship of the lands of William de Vescy granted to, v. 410, note [2]; pays honour to William of Kilkenny, bishop of Ely, v. 508; besieges Turin with archbishop Boniface to release Thomas of Savoy, v. 548; had borrowed money from Richard of Cornwall, *ib.*; riot between his men and those of Robert de Tateshale at Boston, v. 564; had made Richard of Cornwall guardian of his possessions, *ib.*; continues the siege of Turin, v. 564, 565; no brief allowed to issue from the chancery against him, v. 594; one of the ambassadors to Louis IX. to demand the English rights, v. 650, 659; witnesses the king's confirmation of the charter of the abbat of St. Alban's, v. 672; sent by the barons to meet Richard, king of Germany, on his proposed return to England, v. 732; one of the ambassadors to France in 1259, v. 741; joins in the letter to Pope Alexander IV. against the Poitevins, vi. 405; letter of archbishop Boniface to, vi. 131; his shield of arms, vi. 476.

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....., Henry the Lion, duke of, the archbishop of Cologne comes for Matilda daughter of Henry II. for him, ii. 233; marries her, ii. 661, note; iii. 326; his divorced wife Germaine married to Humbert de Maurienne, ii. 286; his messengers come to Henry II. at Westminster, ii. 299; exiled by Frederick I., ii. 318; comes to Henry II. in Normandy with his wife and sons, *ib.*; liberality of Henry II. to, *ib.*; brought by Henry II. with his family to England, ii. 319; birth of his son William at Winchester, *ib.*; returns, ii. 324.
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....., Robert de, killed at a tournament at Hertford, iv. 136.
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Sceargate (Strengate), buildings of Æthelflæd at, i. 442.
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Scheldt, the (erroneously called the Rhine), Isabella enters on her way to Germany, iii. 321.
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Scloamyr (Solamur), king of the Abotrites, expelled by Louis I. and goes to the Danes, i. 372.

Scot, Henry, gift of, to St. Alban's, vi. 391.
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Scotti (Scocci), a merchant of Siena, v. 581.
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Sebba, king of the E. Saxons, i. 297; reigns alone, i. 305.
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Seckington (Sacchenda), battle of, i. 341.
Sectavilla, John de, sent to Rome by the University of Paris against the Dominicans, v. 599.
Secundolus, dies, i. 132.
Sedbergh (Saeberge, Sadberge, Seadberge, Sadburne, Sagberne, Satberge), sheriff of, writ of the bishop of Durham directed to, vi. 328; judges itinerant at, vi. 378; wapentake of, vi. 329, 330, 331, 340, 347, 376, 378, 381, 394.
Sedgefield (Seggesfeld), the royal ville of, bought of Richard by bishop Hugh Pudsey, ii. 352.
Sedulius, quoted, i. 343, 403.
Segrave, burnt and ravaged by Richard Siward, iii. 264.
....., Stephen de (second baron), his simoniacal agreement with the nuncio Stephen, iii. 187; his consequent ill success, *ib.*; made justiciary in place of Hubert de Burgh, iii. 220; associated with Peter des Roches in the government, iii. 240; advises the king to summon to Gloucester all owing military service in 1233, iii. 247; one of the king's sureties for the restoration of Richard Marshal's castle, iii. 251; the bishops threaten to excommunicate him at the parliament at Westminster in 1233, iii. 252; loses his property at the route at Grosmont, iii. 253; his message to Richard Marshal recommending him to submit himself to the king's mercy, iii. 257; his native place burnt and pillaged, iii. 264; his town of Alconbury burnt by R. Siward and G. Basset, iii. 271; hastens there and then returns to the king, *ib.*; his baggage mules seized between Reading and Wal-

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....., Gilbert de (third baron), sent by Henry III. from Gascony to obtain money from the English parliament, v. 423; on passing through Poitou is seized and imprisoned at Pons, v. 462, 463; his death, v. 463.
Seine (Secana, Sequana), the, overflow of, at Paris, in 1196, ii. 422; Philip's fleet at the mouth of, in 1213, ii. 548; overflow of, in 1237, iii. 387.
Seintemore, Hugh de, excites the young king Henry against his father, ii. 285.
Selborne (Seleburne), priory of Augustinian canons, founded at, by Peter, bishop of Winchester, iii. 490.
Selby (Selebi), quarrel between the monks of, and John Francis, v. 33; persecution of, by John Francis, v. 363, 535; the property of the abbat who died in 1254 seized by the king, v. 467; no grief for the death of John Francis at, v. 504.
Seldeforde (Scheldeford), John de, letters patent of Henry III. directing him to decide in a suit between St. Alban's and Geoffrey de Childewike, vi. 233; his suit against Hugo de Vivum, vi. 269; murdered by his son, v. 490; his chaplain murdered, *ib.*
....., William de, murders his father, v. 490; executed in London, *ib.*
Selef (Saphet), the river, Frederick I. drowned in, ii. 365.
Seleucus, has Syria and Babylon after Alexander's death, i. 63; builds Antioch and other towns, *ib.*; transfers the Jews thither, *ib.*; his battle with Lysimachus, i. 64.
Seleucus, son of Antiochus, i. 64; sends Heliodorus to Jerusalem, *ib.*; the Parthians revolt from, *ib.*
Seljoe (Selio), near Stadtland, Norway, the abbat of St. Benet Holme dies at, v. 43.
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[Sigfrid], consecrated by Tatwine, i. 333.
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Berthege, consecrated by Plegmund at Canterbury, i. 438.
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....., Simon, earl of, with Stephen at the battle of Lincoln, ii. 172.
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William, sends letters to Vivian and Gratian that they are not to proceed in the matter of archbishop Thomas without his cognisance, ii. 247; meets Henry II. and Louis VII. at Freteval on the affairs of archbishop Thomas, ii. 275; letter of Pope Alexander III. to, on the errors of Peter Lombard, ii. 311; letter of Pope Celestine III. to, on the subject of Philip's divorce, ii. 412.
Giles Cornuti, takes the cross, iv. 490.
Sensabolus, son of Baghasian, applies to Kerboga for help after the fall of Antioch, ii. 80; surrenders the citadel of Antioch to him, *ib.*
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Serapion, bishop of Tanis, dies, i. 166.
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Seruge (Sororgia), taken by Baldwin I., ii. 66.
Servius Plautus kills himself, i. 93.
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Seufred, king of Essex, i. 320.

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Severinus, Pope, i. 279.

Severn (Sabrina), the, origin of the name of, i. 24; Richard of Cornwall intends to build a castle to defend, v. 112.

Severus, emperor, i. 131; slays Pescennius Niger, *ib.*; reduces the Jews, Parthians, &c., *ib.*; persecutes the Christians, *ib.*; restores Britain to the Romans, i. 132; subdues Britain, i. 133; builds a wall across the country, *ib.*; dies at York, *ib.*

Severus, made Cæsar, and persecutes the Christians, i. 154.

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Shaftesbury (Scaftesberie, Seaftonia, Septonia, Shepton), founded by Rudhudibras, i. 27; built by Alfred, i. 414; the abbey founded by Alfred, i. 426; discovery of the body of St. Ælfgifu at, i. 466; Edward the Martyr buried at, i. 470; Cnut dies at, i. 509; Robert, bishop of Salisbury, consecrated at, iii. 189.

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Shecklow (Scuccanhlau), given by Offa to St. Alban's, vi. 5.

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Shephall (Sepehale, Sepeshale, Schepehale), Herts, the lady of, does service for the abbey of St. Alban's, vi. 375, 437; the abbey does service for, vi. 376.

Sheppey (Seapeia, Sepeia), plundered by the Danes, i. 376; Cnut flies to, after the battle of Otford, i. 497.

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Sherborne (Sireburna), Æthelbald buried at, i. 388; the town obtained by Stephen, ii. 170; the castle given up to the empress by W. Martel, ii. 174.

....., see of, its limits, i. 320, 438; its smallness, i. 320; joined with Wilton by bishop Hermann and removed to Salisbury, i. 525.

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Deneferd, subscribes Offa's charter, vi. 4.
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Sigher, king of the East Saxons, i. 297, 320; dies, i. 305.
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Siward, king of the East Saxons, i. 272; *v.* Sebert, son of Sledda.
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Siward (Suard), Richard, with Hubert de Burgh at the sea fight with Eustace the monk, iii. 29; had married the niece of Gilbert Basset, iii. 246; Henry III. orders him to be seized and brought before him, *ib.*; exiled and proscribed with the confederate nobles by Henry III., iii. 247; his ambuscade for the Poitevins at Monmouth, iii. 256; attacks the lands of Richard of Cornwall, S. de Segrave, and Peter des Roches, iii. 264; with Gilbert Basset burns Alconbury, iii. 271; takes some prisoners in Wales and forces them to a large ransom, *ib.*; ravages the lands of Peter des Roches and other ministers, iii. 289; seizes William Holewer and compels him to a heavy ransom, *ib.*; seizes seven loaded mules of Peter des Roches and S. de Segrave, *ib.*; reconciled with the king and his rights restored, iii. 292; admitted one of the king's counsellors, *ib.*; banished by Henry III. because he cannot reconcile him with Richard of Cornwall, iii. 363; takes the cross, iii. 369; Henry III. enraged with, through the influence of S. de Montfort and P. de Rievaulx, iii. 369; imprisoned, but soon released, *ib.*; reconciled by Otho with some of the nobles with whom he had quarrelled, iii. 404; at Northampton swears to begin his crusade, iii. 620; a party to the treaty between Henry III. and Alexander II., iv. 382; one of those who send it for confirmation to the Pope, iv. 383; last illness of, v. 2; his shield, *ib.*; vi. 476.

....., Thomas, captured at Monmouth and taken prisoner into the castle, iii. 256.

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..... II., Pope, i. 141.

..... III., Pope, i. 183; builds the Basilica of St. Mary, *ib.*

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Sleaford (Laford, Latford, Ledfort), the castle surrendered by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, to John, ii. 170; John at, for a night in his last illness, ii. 668; committed to the charge of William of Albini, by Henry III., iii. 6.

Sledda, king of the E. Saxons, i. 253; his son Sebert, *ib.*; his wife (Ricolan), daughter of Eormenric, *ib.*

Slede (Ledes, Liedes), the castle fortified by Robert of Gloucester against Stephen, ii. 167; taken by Stephen, ii. 170.

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Slindon, archbishop Langton dies at, iii. 157.

Smingham, Stephen de, a party to the treaty between Henry III. and Alexander II., iv. 382; his seal affixed to it, iv. 383.

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....., Guy de Chateau Porcien, bishop of, mission of, to Pope Innocent IV. to complain of grievances, vi. 131; in garrison at Damietta, v. 159.

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Somerton (Sumertona), castle of, siege and capture of, by Æthelbald of Mercia, i. 333.
Sopwell, nunnery of, taxed for the king's tenth by the bishop of Norwich, v. 452; land of the prioress of, in St. Alban's, vi. 431, 436; service due from, vi. 437.
Sora, church of, Frederick II. accused of not allowing to be rebuilt, iii. 534; his answer to this charge, iii. 557.
Sorale, Richard, discovers Eustace the monk in his concealment, iii. 27.
Sorrento, the see kept vacant by Frederick II., iii. 534.
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Sothindone, Robert de, ordered by Henry III. to write to the Pope to obtain his consent to the election of Æthelmar de Valence to Winchester, v. 184; gives the church of Hartburn to St. Alban's, v. 394; gives Icklesham to Battle Abbey, *ib.*; gives Ospringe to the brethren of the hospital at Dover, *ib.*; dies and is buried at Hertford, v. 642; had been justice itinerant, *ib.*
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....., Henry, archdeacon of, elected bishop of Exeter, ii. 531.
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....., see of, settlement of the dispute with Dol by Innocent III., ii. 459, 460; letter of Pope Nicholas I. to Salomon, count of Britanny, on its jurisdiction, ii. 460.

....., archbishops of:

Gratianus, i. 116.

Bartholomew, gives Richard, count of Poitou, the cross, ii. 330; buries Henry II. at Fontevraud, ii. 345; consecrates Geoffrey, archbishop of York, ii. 372; requires subjection from the bishop of Dol, ii. 459; this question settled in his favour by Innocent III., ii. 459, 460.

John de Faye, at the council of Bourges, iii. 105.

....., archdeacon of, Geoffrey, a party to the truce between Philip II. and John, on Philip's side, ii. 582.

....., archdeacon of, mission of, to Pope Innocent IV. to complain of grievances, vi. 131.

....., St. Martin's, prebend in, conferred by the Pope against right, vi. 103, 104.

Tova, widow of Wihtric, charter of, vi. 29.

Towcester (Touecestria), built and fortified by Edward the Elder, i. 444; attack on, by the Danes, *ib.*; the Danes defeated by the inhabitants, *ib.*

Tracy, William de, one of the murderers of archbishop Thomas, ii. 280; robbery by, ii. 281; excommunicated by the Pope, ii. 283; remains a year at Knaresborough, *ib.*

Tracy, William de—*cont.*

Trahern, taken to Rome and made senator by Constantine, i. 156; sent to Britain by Constantine against Octavius, i. 157; takes Porchester, *ib.*; defeats Octavius and becomes king of Britain, *ib.*; slain, *ib.*

Trajan, adopted by Nerva, i. 117; emperor, i. 118; his triumphs, *ib.*; persecutes the Christians, *ib.*; his death, i. 120; his ashes placed in a marble column, *ib.*; his soul released by St. Gregory, i. 254, 261; anecdote of his justice, i. 262.

Trane, Geoffrey de, dies, iv. 415; very intimate with Pope Innocent IV., *ib.*

Trapani (Trapes), in Sicily, Richard of Cornwall lands at, iv. 144, 145.

Travers, John, citizen of London, consults the bishop of Winchester as to the king's mandate to seize Hubert de Burgh at Merton, iii. 224.

Traversaro, Paul, traitorous to Frederick II., iii. 635; summoned by Gregory IX. to the council in 1240, iv. 67.

Trent, the, divides the South Mercians from the North, i. 291; battle of, i. 301; the Danes winter between it and the Ouse in 1069, ii. 5.

Tresoni, Otho de, his position at the siege of Acre, ii. 360.

Treva, Gilbert de, slain by the Turks, ii. 97.

Treves (Treviris), bishops of:

Maximus, receives St. Athanasius, i. 163.

Severus, goes with St. German to Britain against the Pelagians, i. 189.

Leo, sent by Pope John XVI. to mediate between Æthelred and Richard I. of Normandy, i. 475.

....., archbishops of:

The archbishop an elector to the kingdom of Germany, v. 604.

Treves, archbishops of—*cont.*
William, his messengers go to Henry II. at Westminster, ii. 299.
Fulmar, buries Henry II. at Fontevraud, ii. 345; absolves Richard and takes part in his coronation, ii. 348.
Arnold of Isemburg, summoned by the archbishop of Cologne to the election for the king of Germany, but does not come, vi. 341, 342; opposes Richard of Cornwall, v. 641; fortifies Boppart against him, vi. 368; his troops defeated by the archbishop of Mentz, *ib.*; intentions of Richard against him, vi. 369; takes the part of Alfonso X., v. 657; confederate with the duke of Brabant against Richard, v. 682, 699; dies, v. 682; his message to Richard, v. 699.
Treviso (Tarvisia, Tervicencum, Tervigentum, Tervisium, Truvisium), letters of Frederick II., dated from, iii. 547, 589; Frederick II. in the march of, iii. 635; his army there, iv. 107; conspires against Frederick, iii. 635; the march invaded by the Tartars, vi. 79.
....., the nobles of, doubtful in their allegiance, iii. 633; arrangement respecting, in the articles of agreement between Frederick and Innocent IV. iv. 334, 335.
Trickingham (Trikingeham), St. Werburga dies at, i. 299.
Trie, interviews between Henry II. and Philip II. near, ii. 314, 330; interview between Richard and Philip II. near, ii. 346.
....., Cedunal de, taken prisoner near Gisors, ii. 448.
Triers (*Hoveden*, Thiers), Aim, taken prisoner near Gisors, ii. 448.
Trifels (Trivallis), Richard imprisoned in, ii. 396; its character as a prison, *ib.*
Trinovantum, *i.e.* London, *q.v.*
Triphaleg, thrown down by an earthquake, ii. 141.
Tripho, entrusted with the care of Antiochus, son of Alexander, i. 69; slays him and invades Syria, *ib.*; slays Jonathan Maccabæus, *ib.*; conquered and slain by Antiochus, brother of Demetrius, *ib.*
Tripoli, reached by the crusaders, ii. 93; Easter kept by them before, *ib.*; the governor induces them to pass it quietly by paying a large sum, *ib.*; taken by Baldwin I. and given to Bertrand of Toulouse, ii. 137, 145; still in the possession of the Christians after the battle of Hittin, ii. 334; Andrew, king of Hungary, and Hugh, king of Cyprus, go to, iii. 13; the latter dies at, *ib.*; in danger from Malek-el-Aschraf, iii. 66.
....., Raymond I., count of, slain by the Assassins, ii. 184.
....., Raymond II., count of, attempts to relieve Hareng, but is captured by Noureddin and imprisoned at Aleppo, ii. 233; made guardian of the kingdom of Jerusalem by Baldwin IV., ii. 321; Baldwin V. committed to his care, ii. 322; set over the army by king Guy and advances to Tiberias, ii. 327; his conduct at the battle of Hittin, ii. 328; escapes from the battle, *ib.*; dies, ii. 335; the whole misfortune of the loss of the kingdom attributed to, *ib.*
Trivento, the see kept vacant by Frederick II., iii. 534.
Trogus Pompeius, i. 89.
Trond, a butcher, sent by Harthacnut to dig up Harold's body, i. 513.
Trou (Troia) castle, surrendered to Philip II., ii. 341; to be held by Philip and Richard till the terms of the peace are carried out, ii. 343.
Troy, taking of, i. 16.
Troyes (Trecæ), the rule of the Templars settled at the council of, ii. 144; council of, under Paschal II., vi. 108; the abbat and convent of Waltham summoned to, on account of the debts of the bishop of Hereford, vi. 311.

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....., bishops of:
St. Lupus; *v.* Lupus, St.
Nicholas de Brie, mission of, to Pope Innocent IV. to complain of grievances, vi. 131.
....., Ralph de Rumiliaco, dean of, letter of Pope Alexander IV. to, on the debts of the bishop of Hereford, vi. 305.
....., official of, letter of Pope Alexander IV. to, on the same, vi. 307.
Trubleville, Henry de, with Hubert de Burgh at the naval battle with Eustace the monk, iii. 29; sent by Henry III. to Italy in aid of the emperor, iii. 485, 491; joined by William, elect of Valence, iii. 486; his prowess, and letter of the emperor to him, iii. 491; at Northampton swears to begin his crusade, iii. 620; dies, iii. 624; dies, s.p.m., iv. 492; had been seneschal of Gascony, v. 295; favourably contrasted by the Gascons with Simon de Montfort, *ib.*; his shield of arms, vi. 477.
....., Ralph de, dies, s.p.m., iv. 492.
Trumpington, crime of William de Bussay respecting a youth at, v. 739.
....., Everard of, suit with Henry of Bath respecting a manor, v. 213.
....., Henry of; *v.* Alban's, St., burgesses of.
....., Reginald, son of Henry of, and Christiana, agreement respecting a shop in Church Street, St. Alban's, vi. 225; charters of, vi. 420, 421, 422, 424.
....., William of; *v.* Alban's, St., abbats of.
Tuam, archbishop of, Walter de Salern (erroneously called of Armagh), dies, v. 678.
Tubannia, fountain of (Ain Dschaluth), the crusading army reaches, in 1216, iii. 10.
Tuddington, Beds, Paulin Piper's buildings at, v. 242; his heart buried at, *ib.*
Tuesdays, remarkable, in the life of archbishop Thomas, ii. 261, 281.
Tuinge (Thinge, Tuenge, Twenge), Robert de, under the name of William Wither, heads the mob which destroys the barns of the Roman clerks in England, iii. 217, 218; vi. 72; goes to the king to defend his proceedings, iii. 218; sent by him to Rome for absolution, but given letters testimonial to the Pope, iii. 219; his living of Kirkleatham seized by the Italians, iii. 609, 610; goes to the Pope to complain, iii. 609; several of the English nobles write to the Pope to complain and send their letter by him, iii. 610, 611; the Pope's answer, giving way, iii. 612; the Pope's letter to the legate Otho, iii. 613; sent by Richard of Cornwall to Frederick II. to inform him of the Pope's proceedings, iv. 47; his shield of arms, vi. 477.
Tuinton, William de, excommunicated, ii. 644.
Tunbridge (Tunebregge, Tunebruge) castle, destroyed by William II., ii. 27; Roger, earl of Clare, refuses to do homage to archbishop Thomas for, ii. 222; taken by the castellans of Rochester, ii. 638.
Tunis, Abou Zak, king of, his nephew Abdul Aziz prevented by Frederick II. from going to Rome for baptism, iii. 534, 571; answer of Frederick to this charge, iii. 558.
Turcomans, the, in force at Antioch, v. 228; lay waste Antioch, v. 306; vi. 206 [erroneously printed Fercomanni].
Turenne (Turonia), Raymond II., viscount of, his position at the siege of Acre, ii. 360.
Turin (Taurinum, Torinum), letters of Frederick II. dated from, iii. 475; iv. 544; Thomas of Savoy obtains, vi. 442; given by Frederick to Thomas of Savoy, iv. 650; war of Thomas of Savoy at, v. 510; his imprisonment there, v. 548, 565; siege of, by archbishop Boniface and his brothers to release him, v. 548, 565; failure of the archbishop, v. 592; expenses of the war at, to queen

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Alienora, v. 597; Thomas of Savoy returns to, to punish, v. 678.
....., bishop of, Maximus, i. 183.
Turketul; *v.* Thurcytel.
Turkill, made earl of East Anglia by Cnut, i. 500; banished by Cnut, i. 503; his murder in Denmark, *ib.*; had been the cause of St. Ælfheah's death, *ib.*
Turks, the, names of the leaders of, at the battle of Antioch, ii. 86; the king attacked by the Tartars, iv. 544, note [1]; in force at Antioch, v. 228.
Turnham, Stephen de, burns Le Mans, ii. 340; seized by Richard, imprisoned and forced to give up the castles and treasure of Henry II. on his death, ii. 346.
....., Robert de, surrenders to John Richard's treasure with the castles of Chinon, Saumur, &c., ii. 453; advises John to pillage the religious orders, ii. 531; dies, ii. 532; s.p.m., iv. 492.
Turonum; *v.* Toron.
Turpin, Guy, a party to the truce between Philip II. and John on Philip's side, ii. 582.
Turri, Nicholas de, judge itinerant at Winchester, in 1256, vi. 330; at Westminster, vi. 343, 347; witnesses writs of Henry III., vi. 377, 381, 394.
Turstin, one of Harthacnut's taxgatherers, slain, i. 514.
Turville (Thyrefeld), Bucks, land at, given by Ecgfrith to St. Alban's, vi. 10.
Tuscany, a castle in, belonging to the Church, iii. 597; occupation of the church lands in, by Frederick II., iv. 449; episcopal sees in, vi. 452.
Tusculum, destroyed by the Romans, v. 417.
....., Nicholas, cardinal bishop of, comes to England as legate, ii. 544; goes first to Westminster, *ib.*; deposes Roger, abbat of Evesham, and substitutes Ralph, prior of Worcester, *ib.*; comes to England to settle the differences between the king and the church,
Tusculum, Nicholas, card. bishop of—*cont.* ii. 568; his reception, *ib.*; deposes Ralph, abbat of Westminster, ii. 568, 569, 576; the Oxford citizens come to, for absolution and he imposes a penance, ii. 569; his manner of going about, *ib.*; his arrangement in London about the payment of the losses incurred by the bishops, &c., *ib.*; supposed to incline too much to the king's side, *ib.*; holds a second council in St. Paul's, *ib.*; John resigns his crown to, ii. 570; again meets the king and the bishops at Reading and favours the king, *ib.*; letter of Innocent III. to, bidding him fill up the vacant sees and abbeys, *ib.*; his pride, tyranny, and injustice, ii. 571; appeal of the archbishop against him while at Burton, *ib.*; sends Pandulf to Rome against the archbishop, *ib.*; letter of Innocent III. to, telling him when to relax the interdict, ii. 574; appointed by John to act for him in his absence, ii. 575; council at St. Paul's under, respecting the payments for the confiscated property, *ib.*; removes the interdict, *ib.*; recommends those who apply to him for the restitution of their property to bring their complaints before the Pope, ii. 576.
....., James de Vitri, bishop of; *v.* Acre, bishops of.
Tutbury (Stuteberi, Stutesberi) castle, besieged by Henry II., ii. 294; levelled by Henry II., ii. 297.
Twynham (Oxebea), or Christ Church, Hants, seized by Æthelwold, i. 435.
Tyburtius, martyred, i. 136.
Tyne (Thyne), the, bishop Walcher murdered near, ii. 15; jurisdiction of the bishop of Durham between it and the Tees, vi. 332; Chester-le-Street between it and Durham, vi. 371.
Tynemouth (Thinemue, Tinemutha), Osred slain at, i. 354; the church spoiled by the Danes, i. 367; the monastery destroyed by the Danes, i. 393; St. Oswine's body buried at, i. 287, 531; vision

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of St. Oswine to Edmund at, i. 532; the church restored by Robert of Mowbray, ii. 31; gifts of R. of Mowbray to, *ib.*; made a cell of St. Alban's, *ib.*; visited by abbat Paul, ii. 34; the brother of Robert, earl of Northumberland, captured in the castle, ii. 36; the relics of St. Oswine translated to, by abbat Richard of St. Alban's, ii. 138; apparition of king John at, iii. 112; fines paid by the men of, to the abbat of St. Alban's, iii. 126; receipts by the monks of St. Alban's at, *ib.*; the question of visitation of, settled between Durham and St. Alban's, iv. 609; the form of agreement, iv. 615; troubles inflicted on, by bishop Nicholas of Durham, v. 8; privileges of St. Alban's in regard to, v. 9–11; the bishop compels the convent to contribute to the fabric of the church of Durham, v. 10*; letter of Innocent III. to the prior, v. 11; the bishop of Durham prevents certain vicars from paying their due pension to it, v. 11*; peace made, but the bishop still attacks its privileges, v. 11; letter of Henry III. to the bishop in its favour, v. 12; charters of Richard and John respecting it mentioned, v. 11, 12; has a right to the same privileges as St. Alban's, v. 13; injuries done to, by Patrick, earl of Dunbar, v. 41; St. Oswine, who is buried there, its patron, *ib.*; injuries done to, by John de Baillol, v. 528; has the presentation to Hartburn, vi. 318, 319, 320; writs of Henry III. in favour of its privileges, vi. 329, 330, 331, 347, 376–382; the church founded by Robert de Mowbray, v. 633; vi. 372; the bones of Malcolm III. and his son Edward found at, v. 633; vi. 370; their burial there, vi. 371.

....., priors of:
William of Bedford, dies, vi. 276.
Richard de Parco (Rufus, of Winchelcombe), prior of Binham, elected prior vi. 89; sends the charter of

Tynemouth, priors of—*cont.*
Richard de Parco—*cont.*
the king of Scotland to Henry III., iv. 383; had worked hard to bring about the treaty, *ib.*; letter of Innocent III. to, respecting the privileges of the priory, v.11; the bishop of Durham still attacks these, *ib.*; he is induced to desist by the king, v. 12; injuries done to, by William de Valence, v. 229; dies, vi. 279; *v.* Binham, priors of.
Ralph of Dunham, makes peace with John de Baillol, v. 528; writs respecting his rights in Durham diocese, vi. 328, 329, 330, 340, 352, 376-382, 394; appointed proctor for St. Alban's in a suit relating to Tynemouth, and to receive their rents in Durham diocese, vi. 348; letter to, respecting the bones of Malcolm, king of Scotland, vi. 370.
....., cellarer, William of Horton, vi. 90; *v.* Alban's, St., monks of.
....., steward, Gilbert de Mora, vi. 420.

Tyngrie, Roger de, witnesses a deed, vi. 90.

Tynningham (Tinniogeham), destroyed by Anlaf, i. 454.

Tyre, the crusaders at, ii. 93; besieged by Michael, doge of Venice, and the princes of the kingdom of Jerusalem, ii. 151; captured, *ib.*; still in the possession of the Christians after the battle of Hittin, ii. 329, 334; had been committed to Conrad of Montferrat to be restored when the king applied for it, ii. 335; king Guy in spite of this refused entrance by Conrad, *ib.*; archbishop Baldwin, bishop Hubert, and R. de Glanville reach, ii. 366; Conrad of Montferrat murdered at, ii. 378; Hugh, duke of Burgundy, goes to, and dies at, ii. 387; injuries done to, by Coradin, sultan of Damascus, iii. 65; the Saracen captives in, released by the treaty of Damietta, iii.

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70; restored to Frederick II., iii. 174; held by the Christians after St. Louis's defeat, vi. 196.
....., archbishops of:
William, sent to preach the crusade in the West by Clement III., ii. 330; gives Henry II. the Cross, *ib.*
Peter de Sergines, wounded and taken prisoner at the battle with the Kharizmians, iv. 301; his fate uncertain, iv. 342.
Tyrel, Walter, slays William II., ii. 111, 112.

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Ufa, subscribes Æthelred's charter, vi. 12.
Uffa (Wffa), king in E. Anglia, i. 248, 249; the kings called Uffingæ after him, i. 249.
Uffrea (Offridus, Vuscfrea), son of Eadwine, goes to Kent with Paulinus, i. 278; said to be slain at Hæthfeld, i. 277.
Uhred, subscribes Æthelgifu's will, vi. 14.
Ulecotes, Philip de, one of John's evil counsellors, ii. 533.
Ulf, king of Sweden, compelled to submit to Cnut, i. 504.
Ulf, first husband of Æthilitha, vi. 31.
Ulfilas, bishop of the Goths, translates the Bible, i. 168.
Ulfkytel, subscribes Æthelred's charters, vi. 20, 24, 27.
Ulm, Henry of, taken prisoner at Damietta, iii. 50.
Ulpian, i. 136.
Ultanus, i. 283.
Umbald, duke of Britanny, defeated by Maximianus, i. 172.
Umfraville (Humfranvilla), Gilbert de, dies, iv. 415; the wardship of his heir given to Simon de Montfort to the disgust of Richard of Cornwall, iv. 415; v. 416; wardship of his lands given to S. de Montfort, v. 210; money taken from the lands for the Gascon war, *ib.*; his shield of arms, vi. 477; *v.* Angus, earl of.
Uncey-le-Franc (Unciliatum), Pope Gelasius II. goes to, vi. 108.
Unust, king of the Picts, dies, i. 344.
Urban I., Pope, i. 135.
..... II., Pope, ii. 28; consecrates Ivo of Beauvais bishop of Chartres, ii. 34; fury of William II. against, ii. 37; sends the pall to St. Anselm, *ib.*; reconciled with William II. by Walter, bishop of Albano, *ib.*; his reception of St. Anselm, ii. 38; presides at the council of Bari, *ib.*; presides at a council at Rome on investitures, *ib.*; holds the council of Clermont, ii. 43; renews the decrees of Pope Gregory VII., ii. 44; excommunicates Philip I., *ib.*; his sermon at Clermont for the crusade, ii. 45; receives Peter the Hermit and promises to co-operate with him, ii. 49; Jerusalem taken while he was Pope, ii. 100; dies, ii. 119.
..... III., Pope, ii. 324, 325; permits archbishop Baldwin to build a church at Hackinton, ii. 325; his letter to archbishop Baldwin ordering the building to be stopped, ii. 329; dies, ii. 330; letter to St. Alban's absolving those who had been ordained by a suspended bishop, *Licet in ecclesia Dei*, 10 March 1186–7, vi. 41.
Urry, Alan, sued by Hubert de Burgh, vi. 73.
Ursone, Hervé de, arrives at Damietta, iii. 41.
Usk castle, belonging to Richard Marshal, besieged by Henry III., iii. 249; surrendered on condition of its restoration within 15 days, *ib.*; the king refuses to restore it and R. Marshal seizes it, iii. 251, 252.

Usurers, in England, iii. 188, 189; story of one in Britanny, iii. 191, 192; *v.* Caursins.

Uther Pendragon, son of Constantine of Britain, i. 183; educated by Gwithelm, archbishop of London, *ib.*; sent into Britanny to be educated, i. 184; sent for by the Britons, i. 196; returns with Aurelius Ambrosius, i. 215; goes to Kildare for the stones of Stonehenge, i. 222; goes against Gilloman and Pascentius, i. 226; defeats and slays them, i. 227; sight of a comet and its interpretation, *ib.*; his coronation at Winchester, *ib.*; his dragon standard, i. 228; attacks and captures Octa and Eosa, *ib.*; his guilty love for Igerna, wife of Gorlois, *ib.*; slays Gorlois at Dimilioch, *ib.*; marries Igerna, i. 229; his children, *ib.*; his illness, i. 230, 231; ii. 459; commits his army to Loth, i. 231; carried to St. Alban's and defeats Octa and Eosa, i. 232; his joy at this, *ib.*; his death by poison, i. 233; buried at Stonehenge, *ib.*

Uthred, earl of Northumbria, ravages Staffordshire and Shropshire with Edmund Ironside, i. 494; returns to Northumbria, giving hostages to Cnut for peace, *ib.*; slain by Terebrand at Cnut's order, *ib.*

Utrecht, bishops of:

St. Lambert, brought up by St. Laudo, i. 280; ordained bishop, i. 311; martyred and buried at Utrecht, i. 313, 314; had blamed Pepin for adultery, i. 314; put to death by Dodo, *ib.*

St. Willebrord, goes to France from England, i. 311; sent to preach to the Frisians, i. 313; made bishop by Pepin, *ib.*

Otho II., with the crusading army at Acre, iii. 9.

Henry, comes to England in the interest of Richard of Cornwall, v. 624, note [3].

Uxbridge (Wxebrugge), vision seen near, in 1227, iii. 127.

Uzès, Raymond IV., bishop of, goes with Simon de Montfort to the relief of Muret, ii. 566.

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Valence, bishops of:

William of Savoy, bishop elect of, conducts queen Alienora to England, iii. 335; vi. 442; his influence over Henry III., iii. 362; murmurs of the English nobles against him, *ib.*; a relation of his intended by Henry III. to marry Richard de Clare, iii. 386; Henry III. commits all his affairs to, iii. 387; indignation of the nobles, *ib.*; leaves England, *ib.*; pledges his lands to the Jews, iii. 388; goes to France by Dover, *ib.*; visits Louis IX. and his queen, *ib.*; sends his treasure into Provence, *ib.*; returns to England, *ib.*; his reception by Henry III., *ib.*; goes into Italy with Henry de Trubleville, iii. 486; arrives with full coffers, *ib.*; Henry III. tries to have him elected to Winchester, iii. 491, 493, 494, 622; refusal of the monks, iii. 491, 494, 495, 525; in Italy with the soldiers of the counts of Toulouse and Provence, iii. 491; Henry III. hopes for his return, iii. 526; made bishop of Liège by the Pope, iii. 539; still hopes for the see of Winchester, *ib.*; his death at Viterbo by poison, iii. 623; iv. 21; vi. 442; his intimacy with Laurence of St. Martin, iv. 294; Laurence accused of his death, but proves his innocence, iii. 623; grief of the Pope, *ib.*; who

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had intended to make him leader of his army, *ib.*; his character, *ib.*; grief of Henry III. and Alienora, *ib.*; his clerk, Peter d'Acquablanca, made bishop of Hereford, iv. 48; evil customs of the Roman court in his case, iv. 549; desire of Alienora to have him elected to Winchester, v. 180; his shield of arms, vi. 477.
Boniface of Savoy, bishop of; *v.* Canterbury, archbishops of.
Philip of Savoy, bishop of, joins his brother Boniface in taking up the cause of their niece Beatrice of Provence, iv. 405; obtains leave from the Pope to use the revenues of his see for this, *ib.*; satisfies the Pope at Lyons for the outrage to his doorkeeper, iv. 418; his income in England, vi. 442; archbishop of Lyons, iv. 425; *v.* Lyons, archbishops of.
Valence, Æthelmar de, uterine brother of Henry III.; *v.* Winchester, bishops of.
....., William de, uterine brother of Henry III., comes to England, iv. 627; his reception, iv. 628; married to Joanna de Munchensi, iv. 628; v. 235, 504; the nobles summoned to be present at his being knighted, iv. 640; knighted in Westminster abbey by Henry III., iv. 644; Richard de Clare proposes a tournament with him at Northampton, iv. 649; this forbidden by the king, *ib.*; the castle and honour of Hertford given him by the king, iv. 650; worsted at the tournament at Newbury in 1248, v. 17, 18; his endeavours to bring about the tournament at Northampton, in 1249, against the king's orders, v. 54; triumphs with the aid of Richard de Clare at the tournament at Brackley, v. 83; ill-treats William de Odingesseles, *ib.*; the wardship of Roger Fitz John's son given to, by Henry III., v. 92; takes the cross, v. 101; enriched by Henry III., v. 229; his injuries to the abbat of St. Alban's and prior of Tynemouth, *ib.*; meets Æthelmar his brother on his return, v. 241; their banquet at Winchester, *ib.*; his outrage at the bishop of Ely's manor of Hatfield, v. 343; had been concerned in the attack on the archbishop's official, v. 359; crosses with Richard de Clare for the marriage of the latter's son, v. 366; well beaten at a jousting, v. 367; made guardian of William de Munchensi by Henry III., v. 504; some of the nobles of his family present at the discovery of the tomb of St. Alban, v. 608; quarrel with Simon de Montfort, v. 634; the king interferes between them, *ib.*; outrage by a squire of his in London, v. 643; the squire slain by the citizens, v. 644; complains to the king, *ib.*; speech of the king in reply to the mayor's defence, *ib.*; witnesses the royal confirmation of the abbat's charter of St. Alban's, v. 672; complains to the king of the Welsh invasion of his lands, v. 676; answer of the king, *ib.*; his attacks on the English nobles, *ib.*; anger of Richard de Clare and Simon de Montfort, v. 677; speech of Simon de Montfort, *ib.*; Simon de Montfort hindered by the king from personal violence, *ib.*; Edward gives his manors in charge to, v. 679; fear that he might be despoiled of his wealth, *ib.*; his insolence surpasses that of his brothers, v. 689; opposes the barons' demands at Oxford, v. 697; swears he will never resign his castles or revenues, *ib.*; threats of Simon de Montfort to, *ib.*; flies to his brother at Winchester, v. 698; escapes to France, v. 702; refusal of Louis IX. to allow him and his brothers to pass through France, *ib.*; complained of by queen Margaret for defaming Alienora, v. 703; pursuit of, by Henry de Montfort to avenge his insults to his father, *ib.*; shut up in

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Boulogne, v. 703, 710; seizure of his treasure, v. 704; allowed by Louis IX. to pass through France to Poitou, v. 710; much of his treasure taken to him by his wife, v. 730, 731; crimes done through his protection by William de Bussay, v. 738; crime done by a servant of his in the case of a young man at Trumpington, v. 739; said to have given money to Walter de Scottinny to poison Richard and William de Clare, v. 747; complaints of, by the English barons to the Pope, vi. 401, 407; infatuates the king and Edward, vi. 403; summoned to answer for his misdeeds, but prefers leaving England, *ib.*; his outrage on Eustace of Lynn, vi. 405; his shield of arms, vi. 477.
....., Joanna de Munchensi, wife of; *v.* Munchensi, Joanna de.
Valencel, Ralph, taken prisoner near Gisors, ii. 449.
Valencia (Spain), threatened attack on, by the Christians, iii. 385; besieged by James I. of Arragon, iii. 517; taken by Ferdinand III. of Castile, iii. 639; the Gascons sell their wine at, v. 277.
Valens, emperor, i. 167; assists Frigidernus to conquer Alaric, i. 168; baptized by Eudoxius, and persecutes the Catholics, *ib.*; forces monks to become soldiers. i. 169.
Valentia (Banias), in Syria, passed by the crusaders, ii. 93.
Valentine, Pope, i. 374.
Valentinian I., emperor, i. 167; his hostility to Maximinianus, i. 169; gives the Franks their name, i. 170; expelled from Rome by Maximinianus, i. 172.
..... III., emperor, i, 180, 191; receives St. German at Ravenna, i. 190.
Valentinus, heresy of, i. 124, *bis*, 125.
Valerian, martyrdom of, i. 136.
Valerian, emperor, i. 140; his reverence for the saints at first, *ib.*; persecutes the Christians, *ib.*; captured by Sapor and blinded, *ib.*
Valerius Gracchus, made procurator of Judæa, i. 93; sells the chief priesthood, *ib.*; his appointments and removals, *ib.*; returns to Rome, *ib.*
Valerius Maximus, i. 92; quoted, v. 31.
Valery, St., the body of, brought out by William of Normandy for a fair wind, i. 539.
Valery, St., William of Normandy sails to England from, i. 539; the castle taken by William II., ii. 29; Richard hears that vessels go to, from England to bring victuals to the king of France and others of his enemies, ii. 440; he burns the city and takes the relics of St. Valery to Normandy, ii. 440, 441; bishop William de Raleigh lands at, iv. 295.
Valloines (Valoniæ, Waloines), barony of, vi. 88.
....., Peter de, charters of William I. in favour of St. Alban's directed to, vi. 33, 34.
Valve, the see kept vacant by Frederick II., iii. 534.
Vandals, ravages of, i. 180; take Carthage and destroy Sicily, *ib.*
Varo, governor of Syria, i. 87.
Varus (*i.e.*, Carus), emperor, i. 144; triumphs in the Parthian war, i. 145; struck by lightning, *ib.*
Vatatzes (Battacius, Vastagius), John, third emperor of Nicæa, married to Anne, daughter of Frederick II., iv. 299, 357, 453; anger of the Pope and Roman court at this, iv. 299; had caused a schism between the Roman and Greek churches, *ib.*; had been excommunicated, iv. 453; war of Baldwin II. with, aided by the Pope, iv. 626; embassy of the Tartars to excite the Pope against, v. 38.
Vaucouleurs (Vaucului), Frederick II. summons the Christian princes to meet at, iii. 393.
Vaudreuil (Vallis Ruil), meeting of Henry II. and Philip II. at, ii. 323; the county of Aumarle subdued as far as, ii. 402; invested by Philip II., ii. 482; surrendered by its guardians Robert FitzWalter and Saher de Quinci, *ib.*

Vaux (de Valle, de Vallibus), Guy, quits Henry II.'s allegiance for that of Richard, ii. 343.
....., Oliver (fifth baron), one of the confederates in 1215, ii. 585; excommunicated, ii. 644.
....., John (eighth baron), one of those who send the charter of the king of Scotland for confirmation to the Pope, iv. 383.
Vedastus, St., consecrated bishop of Arras by St. Remigius, i. 238.
Vendeual, Helewisa de, land bought of, at Stiffkey, vi. 86.
Vendolio (Vaudeuil), Clarenbald de, leader of a party of crusaders, ii. 54; released by Godfrey after his imprisonment by Alexius, ii. 56.
Vendôme (Vindecinum), Philip II. encamps near, ii. 406.
Venetians, the, join king Guy in besieging Acre, ii. 335; rebel against Frederick II., iii. 633; buy the cross from the sons of John de Brienne, iv. 90; their war with Frederick II. for the death of the doge's son Pietro Tiepolo, iv. 106; Frederick makes peace with, iv. 576; send provisions to Louis IX. in Cyprus, v. 70; reception of the news of the defeat of Louis IX., v. 170; their conspiracy against Louis, v. 207; he had refused to take some of their soldiers with him, *ib.*
Venice, Giacomo Tiepolo, doge of, summoned by Gregory IX. to the council, iv. 67.
Venosa (Venusinum), monastery of, kept vacant by Frederick II., iii. 534.
....., Bonus, bishop of, killed by a monk, iii. 557.
Ventimiglia (Wentilimine), Richard passes ii. 363.
Vercelli, council at, against Berengar, ii. 23; letter of Frederick II. dated from, iii. 472; lost to Frederick, iv. 268; given by him to Thomas of Savoy, iv. 649.
Vercelli—*cont.*
....., James Carnerius, bishop of, one of the papal commissioners sent to Frederick II., iii. 551.
Verdun, Augeric, bishop of, i. 243.
....., John de, chief constable of the army, the soldiers provided by St. Alban's for the Welsh campaign brought before, at Chester, vi. 373; advances in the first line of battle, vi. 374.
Vere (Vaer, Vair), Aubrey de, sent by Stephen to take his part at the council at Winchester, ii. 171; slain in London, ii. 174.
....., Aubrey de, Matilda, queen of Stephen, dies at his castle of Heningham, ii. 188.
....., Robert de, one of the confederates in 1215, ii. 585; witnesses John's letter giving freedom of election to sees, abbeys, &c., ii. 610; v. 544; excommunicated by Pope Innocent III., ii. 643.
....., Baldwin de, sent by Henry III. to Frederick II., iii. 376; returns to England, iii. 378.
....., Robert de, standard bearer of William Longespée, prepares to start on his crusade, v. 76; follows St. Louis in his advance from Damietta with William Longespée, v. 131; slain, v. 153, 159.
Vérines, monastery of, fortified by some of the Gascons, iv. 236; siege of, by the army of Henry III., *ib.*; John Mansel wounded at, *ib.*
Vermandois, Hugh, count of; *v.* Hugh.
Verneuil, burnt by Louis VII., ii. 187; surrendered by Louis VII. to Henry, duke of Normandy, ii. 204; siege of, by Louis VII. and the young king Henry, ii. 288; the country about, ravaged by Henry II., ii. 331; besieged by Philip II., but he flies on Richard's approach, ii. 405; Richard's enemies subdued as far as, ii. 406.
Vernon, the tower of, fortified by Henry I., ii. 150; defeat of Philip II. by Richard near, ii. 447; Philip escapes to, *ib.*; colloquy between Philip and John

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at, ii. 462; Arthur does homage to John at, *ib.*
Verolamium, i. 156; *v.* Alban's, St.
Veroli (Verulæ), Frederick II. swears to go on the crusade at, iii. 147; his conference with Honorius III. at, iii. 563, 564.
Verona, proposal for Honorius III. and Frederick II. to meet at, for the affairs of the Holy Land, &c., iii. 564; returns to Frederick's allegiance, but is attacked by the Lombards, iii. 565; letter of Urban III. dated from, vi. 42.
....., bishops of:
Ritherius, writes against the Anthropomorphitæ, i. 458.
Alard, ordered by Pope Celestine III. to publish the excommunication of Leopold, duke of Austria, ii. 408.
Veronica, the, v. 82; carried in procession by Pope Innocent III. at Rome, iii. 7; versicles and prayer composed by him with reference to, iii. 7, 8.
Vesci, Eustace de (third baron), takes a message from John to William, king of Scotland, ii. 453; suspected by John of treason, flies to Scotland, ii. 534; John promises to receive, ii. 542; one of the confederate barons in 1215, ii. 585; one of the 25 barons, ii. 605; excommunicated by Innocent III., ii. 643; his death before Barnard castle, ii. 666; had married the sister of Alexander II., king of Scotland, *ib.*; his shield of arms, vi. 477.
....., William de (fourth baron), one of those who send the charter of the king of Scotland for confirmation to the Pope, iv. 383; dies, v. 410; the wardship of his lands given by Henry III. to a foreigner, *ib.*; his shield of arms, vi. 477.
Vespasian, sent against Arviragus by Claudius, i. 106; lands at Totnes and besieges Exeter, *ib.*; his battle with Arviragus, *ib.*; returns to Rome, *ib.*; sent against the Jews by Nero, i. 108; takes Jotapata, Joppa, Jericho, &c., i. 109; prophecy of Josephus respecting, *ib.*; besieges Jerusalem, i. 110; leaves Titus in his place and goes to Rome, *ib.*; emperor, *ib.*; dies, i. 114.
Vestina, her devotion, i. 177.
Vexin (Vegesin, Wilcasinum), the, ravaged by Henry, duke of Normandy, ii. 187; had belonged to Normandy, but given by Geoffrey of Anjou to Louis VII., *ib.*; Philip II. gives up his claim to, ii. 364; demanded by Philip and refused by John, ii. 457.
....., the Norman, subdued by Philip II., ii. 402; quitclaimed by Richard to Philip, ii. 417.
Vezelay (Viceliacum, Vigiliacum, Vizeliacum), excommunications pronounced by archbishop Thomas at, ii. 233; Philip II. and Richard swear to meet at, to begin their crusade, ii. 354, 357; Philip II. and Richard meet at, ii. 363; the body of the Magdalene at, *ib.*
Victor I., Pope, i. 132; his regulation as to Easter, *ib.*
..... II., Pope, i. 524.
..... III., Pope, ii. 19, 22; dies, ii. 19.
..... IV., anti-pope; *v.* Octavianus.
Victor and Ursa, SS., martyred at Solothurn, i. 149.
Victor of Marseilles, writes a commentary on Genesis, i. 184.
Victor, St., Hugh of, his chronicle, ii. 156.
Victoria, built against Parma by Frederick II., iv. 637, 648; taken and destroyed by the Parmesans, v. 14; verse of Innocent IV. on, v. 15; the sentence against the bishop of Arezzo issued at, v. 62; its destruction a victory to the church, *ib.*; anger of Frederick at its destruction, v. 145.
Victorinus, created emperor by the Gauls, i. 142; slain at Vienne, *ib.*
Victorinus, writes the Paschal cycle, i. 198.

Vienna (called Gynatia), Richard reaches, on his way through Germany, ii. 394; Leopold V., duke of Austria there, *ib.*; Ivo of Narbonne at, iv. 272; letter respecting the Tartars dated at, vi. 80.

Vienne, the relics of Phoca translated to i. 120; martyrs of, i. 126; dedication of St. Stephen's church at, i. 191; Richard of Cornwall embarks at, iv. 45; the citizens retain his vessels when he will not sell them, *ib.*; they repent and restore them, *ib.*

....., bishops of:
Crescens, i. 107, 119.
Martin, i. 119.
Zacharias, martyred, *ib.*
Verus, *ib.*
Justus, i. 122, 125; martyred, i. 126.
Dionisius, i. 129.
Florentius, i. 138; martyred, *ib.*
Lupicinus, i. 142.
Simplides, i. 144.
Pascius, i. 155.
Nectarius, i. 163; his part in the synod of Arles, *ib.*
Niceta, i. 171.
Mammertus, miracle of, i. 193.

....., Beatrice of, wife of Almaric de Montfort, sends on his letter to Richard of Cornwall, iv. 25.

Vigenius, rises against and imprisons Elidurus, i. 61.

Vigilius, Pope, i. 237; educates Arthur's nephew Loth, i. 239; exiled by Justinian for refusing to recall Anthimus, i. 243; ordered by Theodora to recall Anthimus, i. 244; his treatment by Justinian and Theodora and saying on the occasion, *ib.*; kindly received at Constantinople, iii. 458; the fifth general council in his time, vi. 461.

Villa Herlewini, vi. 160.

Villemagne, SS. Martin and Majan, Raymond II., abbat of, goes with Simon de Montfort to the relief of Muret, ii. 567.

Villers-en-Bois, castle of Hugh de Lusignan at, surrendered to Louis IX., iv. 214.

Vincent, St., cape, passed by a crusading ship full of Londoners, ii. 365.

Vinea, Peter de, one of the ambassadors of Frederick II. for Isabella, iii. 318, note; surety for Frederick II. in his promise to submit to Innocent IV., iv. 331, 447; sent by Frederick II. to the council of Lyons, iv. 542; attempts to poison Frederick II., v. 68; the Pope said to have incited him to this, *ib.*; his punishment and death, v. 69.

Vinsauf, Geoffrey de, quoted, v. 138, 581; vi. 127.

Vipont (Veteri Ponte), Robert de, one of John's evil counsellers, ii. 533; not one of the confederates in 1215, ii. 588; appointed guardian of some of the Yorkshire castles by John, ii. 641; at the siege of Montsoreau castle, iii. 15; with the army assembled for the relief of Lincoln, iii. 18; carries on a system of plunder and rapine, iii. 33; one of the accomplices of R. Blundevil, comes to Northampton, submits and surrenders his castles, iii. 83.

....., William de, a party to the treaty between Henry III. and Alexander II., iv. 382; his seal affixed to it, iv. 383; one of those who send it for confirmation to the Pope, *ib.*

....., Yvo de, one of John's evil counsellors, ii. 533.

Vire castle, fortified by Henry I., ii. 150.

Virgil, referred to, i. 511; quoted, iii. 259, 385; v. 243, 328; Naples his special abode, v. 417.

Virgins, the 11,000, i. 173.

Visigoths, the, converted from Arianism, i. 255.

Vision of a dying monk, i. 332.

Vitalian, Pope, i. 293; receives Constans II. at Rome, i. 295; ordains Theodore archbishop of Canterbury, *ib.*; sends him into Britain, i. 319.

Vitalis, the Venetian, apologue of, ii. 413–416.

Vitellius, proclaimed emperor, i. 110; defeats Otho, *ib.*; put to death, *ib.*

Viterbo (Biternum, Viterbium), synod of, i. 166; Stephen Langton consecrated at, ii. 515; letters of Honorius III. dated from, iii. 59, 63; Pope Gregory IX. escapes to, iii. 156; is within the papal dominions, iii. 304; the Roman citizens intend to attack, but are defeated, *ib.*; letter of John of Colonna dated at, iii. 446; attacked by the Romans, iii. 578, 595; Frederick II. at, iii. 598; William, elect of Valence, poisoned at, iii. 623; the people of, meet Frederick II. on his march to Rome in 1239, iii. 630, 637; letter of Frederick dated from, iii. 638; several cities follow the example of, in submitting to Frederick II., iv. 16; the baths at, used by Pope Gregory IX., iv. 163; embraces the Papal cause, iv. 266; the citizens fly for aid to cardinal Raynier Capocci, *ib.*; its league with Rome, *ib.*; attacked by Frederick II., iv. 267; his defeat and retreat, *ib.*; had been committed to Simon of Chieti, iv. 267, 268; lost to Frederick II., iv. 268.

....., Raynier Capocci of, cardinal; *v.* Capocci.

Vitré, Andrew de, fortifies his castle in Britanny against Henry III., iii. 195.

Vitri, James de; *v.* Acre, bishops of.

Vivian, archdeacon of Orvieto, sent by Alexander III. to mediate between archbishop Thomas and Henry II., ii. 247, 249; finds no favour with the archbishop, ii. 247; his failure and return, *ib.*

Vivonia (Vivum), Hugh de, vi. 269.

Volusianus, shares in the empire with his father Gallus, i. 139; slain, i. 140.

Vortigern, makes Constans the monk king of Britain, i. 184; crowns Constans, *ib.*; his craft, *ib.*; procures the death of Constans by certain Picts, i. 185; has the Picts put to death, and crowns himself king, *ib.*; his wickedness, *ib.*; the Scots and Picts rise against, i. 187; sends messengers to invite the Saxons to his aid, i. 187, 188; his conversation with

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Hengist on his religion, i. 189; defeats the Picts with the aid of the Saxons, i. 190; gives lands in Lindsey to Hengist, *ib.*; marries Rowena, daughter of Hengist, i. 190, 221; his children, i. 190; excommunicated by St. German for incest, *ib.*; invites more Saxons, and receives them with gifts, i. 192; deposed and flies, *ib.*; his war with Vortimer, *ib.*; had given Kent to Horsa, i. 193; sends for Hengist, i. 194; his anger at the numbers brought by Hengist, *ib.*; retreats to Genorium in Wales, i. 196; builds a tower against Aurelius Ambrosius and Uther Pendragon, *ib.*; Merlin brought to him, who explains the cause of the fall of the tower, i. 197; his vision and its explanation by Merlin, i. 198; prophecy of Merlin that he will be burnt in Genorium, i. 215; his death, i. 216.

Vortimer, son of Vortigern, i. 190; made king of the Britons, i. 192; defeats Vortigern and restores the destroyed churches, *ib.*; his war with Vortigern, *ib.*; his war with the Saxons, i. 193; slays Horsa and puts Hengist to flight, *ib.*; poisoned by Rowena and dies in London i. 194.

Vortiporius, king of the Britons, i. 249; his triumph over the Saxons, *ib.*; dies, *ib.*

Vouvant (Novent, Ouvent, Vouvent), castle of, surrendered to John by Geoffrey de Lusignan, ii. 573; Louis IX. advances to besiege, iv. 207; surrendered on certain conditions, iv. 208, 214.

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W., a clerk of William de Raleigh, bishop of Winchester, iv. 297.

W., servant of Nicholas, bishop of Durham, had been barber to archbishop Edmund and preserved the hairs of his beard, iv. 330.

Wabridge (Walbergia), forest of, Roger de Colleville and others seized by Fawkes de Breauté in, iii. 12.
Wabrunne, William de, land of his fee in Salhouse bought for Binham, vi. 86.
Wadæ, joins battle with Eardulf of Northumbria at Billingeho, i. 365.
Wader, Ralph of, had been made earl of East Anglia by William I., ii. 12; his conspiracy against William I., *ib.*; had married Roger Fitz-Osbern's sister, *ib.*; his origin, *ib.*; account of the conspiracy at the marriage, *ib.*; sends to the Danes for help, ii. 13; leaves England on William's return, *ib.*; his wife besieged at Norwich and forced to leave England, *ib.*
Wætlingaceaster, *i.e.*, St. Alban's, vi. 21.
Wagan, witnesses a charter, vi. 30.
Wailun; *v.* Gaillon.
Waitzen, Stephen II., bishop of, sent by Bela IV., king of Hungary, to the emperor to inform him of his defeat by the Tartars, iv. 114; sent to Rome, *ib.*
Wake (Wac), Hugh (fourth baron), goes with Simon de Montfort to Palestine, iv. 44, note; dies, iv. 174; his wife Joan succeeds to the inheritance of Eustace de Stuteville, *ib.*; his shield of arms, vi. 477.
....., Baldwin (probably an error for Hugh), dies, iv. 194; his shield of arms, vi. 477.
Wakering monastery, the remains of Æthelred and Æthelberht brought to, i. 289.
Walangardum, Theobald de, taken prisoner near Gisors, ii. 448.
Walbrook, origin of the name of, i. 147.
Walbrook street (Stret Uuealeberoc, Fulbrook?), vi. 5.
Walcheren, battle of, vi. 252; prisoners taken at, v. 437; vi. 254.
Waldemar, king of Denmark; *v.* Denmark, kings of.
Walden, the castle surrendered to Stephen by Geoffrey de Mandeville, ii. 175; warren of St. Alban's in, iv. 51, 52;
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round table at, in 1252, v. 318; the church assigned to St. Alban's for victuals, v. 669; the obventions assigned for the guests' prebend, vi. 46; charter of Æthelred granting land at, to Wulfgar, vi. 11; Ernald de Munteinni buried at, v. 319; the abbat in 1241 becomes a Dominican, iv. 164.
Walepol, in Norfolk, St. Godric born at, ii. 264.
Waleran de Puisay; *v.* Pusaco.
Waleran the Teuton (erroneously called Ranulph), Berkhampstead castle committed to, by John, ii. 641; defends it, but is forced to surrender it to Louis, iii. 8; John had given him a manor belonging to the earldom of Cornwall, iii. 123; his complaint to Henry III. on the manor being seized by Richard of Cornwall, iii. 124; Henry III. requires Richard to give up the manor to him, *ib.*; consequent quarrel between Henry and Richard, *ib.*; the charge of the Welsh castles committed to, by Henry III. in 1241, iv. 153.
Waleran, John, the custody of the see of Ely committed to, by Henry III., v. 589; lays waste the property, v. 589, 611.
....., Robert, goes to the Pope with the bishop of Hereford to raise money by the bishops' seals, v. 511; blamed by Richard of Cornwall for his counsels, v. 521; appointed to investigate the crime of the sheriff of Northampton, v. 580; one of the ambassadors to Louis IX. to demand the English rights, v. 650, 659; witnesses the king's confirmation of the charter of the abbat of St. Alban's, v. 672; one of the ambassadors to France in 1259, v. 741.
Wales, invaded by Cuthred and Æthelbald, i. 338; the North reduced by Ecgberht, i. 370; the whole wasted by Ecgberht, *ib.*; reduced by Ecgberht, i. 375; the Welsh join the Danes and are defeated by Ecgberht, i. 376; reduced by Æthelwulf and Burhred, i. 383; harassed by

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the Danes, i. 408, 443; attacked by Harold and Tostig, and submit to pay tribute to king Edward, i. 530, 531; reduced by William I., ii. 17; invaded by William II., ii. 36; submits to Henry I., ii. 149; reduced by Henry II., ii. 214; many Welsh slain at Abergavenny, ii. 297; many in Henry II.'s flight from Le Mans, ii. 341; the Welsh do homage to John at Woodstock, ii. 525; reduced by John in 1211, ii. 531; rising against him in 1212, ii. 534; their hostages hanged by John at Nottingham, *ib.*; disturbances in, in 1228, iii. 158; in 1231, iii. 201–3; defeat of Henry III. in, in 1233, iii. 253; the nobles submit to Henry III., but are not true to their engagements, iii. 385; character of the Welsh, *ib.*; reduced without a battle by Henry III. in 1241, iv. 151; endeavours of Innocent IV. to have North Wales under his dominion, iv. 316; instrument by which it is bound to Henry III., *ib.*; David-ap-Llewellyn purposes to hold his part of, of the Pope, iv. 323; rebellion and defeat of, under David, iv. 358; rising in 1244, iv. 385; defeat of Herbert Fitz Matthew iv. 385, 386; slaughter at Montgomery, iv. 407, 409; snares under David for the English army, iv. 407; Henry III. summons all who owe him military service to be ready to proceed against, iv. 423; account of the campaign in 1245, iv. 481; famine and misery in, iv. 486, 487; sues for peace to Henry III. in 1246, iv. 551; distress in, in 1247, especially of the bishops, iv. 647; reduced to submission on Llewellyn's death, v. 193; reduced, and the confines by Chester committed to the charge of Alan de la Zouche, v. 227; put out to farm, *ib.*; submission of, v. 288; the Welsh in the royal army in Gascony punished for a raid by the Poitevins, v. 442; given to Edward and Alienora by Henry III., v. 450; rising of, in 1256, v. 592, 593; the Welsh go to Chester, v. 593; progress of the rising, v. 596; Edward styled lord of, v. 597; he cannot put down the rebellion, *ib.*; they compel Edward to retreat, v. 613; his complaints to his father, v. 614; the Welsh continue their slaughters, v. 633; Edward threatens to bring the Irish against them, *ib.*; their preparations against Henry III.'s invasion, v. 639; their cause appears just even to their enemies, *ib.*; Edward proposes to give up Wales to them, v. 640; North and South Wales joined, v. 645; they successfully attack the king's troops, *ib.*; this due to Griffith, lord of Bromfield, whom they receive again, v. 646; exhortations of Llewellyn to, *ib.*; lay waste all the borders of Wales and England, v. 647; military service rendered by St. Alban's for this campaign, vi. 373; defeat James of Audley and ravage the country, v. 656; supplies England with horses, oxen, &c., v. 657; its borders laid waste, v. 660; ravages of the Welsh on the lands of Edward and other nobles, v. 664; rising of, in 1258, v. 675; preparations against them, v. 675–677; offer peace, v. 704; under David defeat the Marchers, v. 717; ask for peace, which Henry III. refuses, v. 727.

Waleton castle, levelled by Henry II., ii. 297.

Walkelin; *v.* Maminot.

Wallingford (Waligeford, Walingefordia), Swegen at, i. 489; Robert of Gloucester at, to announce Matilda's arrival, ii. 171; Matilda escapes to, from Oxford, ii. 175; siege of, raised by Henry, duke of Normandy, ii. 191; peace between Stephen and Henry made at, *ib.*; meeting of John and the legate with the bishops at, ii. 570; fortified by John against Louis, ii. 656; R. Blundevil, earl of Chester, dies at, iii. 229; the Oxford rioters in 1238 imprisoned at, iii. 484; Henry III. keeps Christmas, 1243–44, at, iv. 283; Henry III., Richard of

Wallingford—*cont.*
Cornwall, &c. at, for the purification of Sanchia, iv. 569; Richard of Cornwall keeps Christmas 1248–9 at, v. 47; Abraham, a Jew, much at, v. 114; heavy expense to Richard of Cornwall in building the castle at, v. 262; Edward flies to Richard at, v. 593; ill-conduct of Edward's followers at, *ib.*
....., cell of, picture of Richard the painter at, vi. 203.
....., priors of:
John de Cella, made abbat of St. Alban's, ii. 411.
Thomas, gives a gem to St. Alban's, vi. 384.
the prior, letter of Sanchia, queen of the Romans to, vi. 366.
....., honour of, mentioned in Magna Charta, ii. 597.
Wallo, the Welsh take their name from, i. 310.
Walo, *i.e.*, Wala, Guala; *v.* Guala Bicchieri.
Walter, a Dominican, celebrates mass in the suburban churches of Jerusalem after the entry of Frederick II., iii. 177; excommunicates Frederick in Jerusalem, iii. 185.
Walter, chaplain of the royal chapel of St. Stephen's, Westminster, marries Simon de Montfort and Alienora, iii. 471.
Walter, constable, witnesses the gift of Biscot to St. Alban's by Henry I., vi. 37.
Walter, a clerk, enrols a writ of Henry III., vi. 344.
Walsingham, the prior of, lawsuit of Richard de Parco with, respecting the church of St. Peter, Great Walsingham, vi. 88.
....., St. Peter's, death of the rector of, vi. 88; a nephew of James Romanus intruded into, *ib.*
Waltham (Waltam, Watham, Wautham) abbey, founded by Harold for secular canons, i. 542; Harold buried in, *ib.*; regulars introduced into, by the Pope's authority, instead of seculars at Henry II.'s wish, ii. 300; Henry II. at, in 1182, ii. 318; Hugh de Neville buried in, iii. 71; the church dedicated by William, bishop of Norwich, iv. 227; John de Neville buried in, iv. 564; Robert Passelew dies at, v. 299; privileges confirmed to, by Henry III., v. 371; charter granted to, by Henry III., v. 446.
....., abbats of:
Nicholas, deposes Ralph, abbat of Westminster, by direction of the legate Nicholas of Tusculum, ii. 576.
Henry, excused by the Pope from attendance at the council of Lyons on account of his age, iv. 414; dies, v. 41.
Simon de Seham, supplies the Dominican chapter in Holborn with provisions, v. 127; Innocent IV. writes to, annulling the sentence of archbishop Boniface against the chapter of St. Paul's, v. 189; the letter, vi. 197; combination of, with others, against the bishops, v. 208; absolves the dean and canons of St. Paul's, v. 212; appointed by Henry III. to keep the feast of St. Edward in his absence in 1252, v. 270; attempts of Henry III. to make him surety for the money promised to Richard de Clare, v. 364; his refusal, *ib.*; his interview with Simon Passelew on the king's demands, v. 683; communicates secretly with the abbat of St. Alban's, v. 684; amount tried to be got from, v. 687; letter of Innocent IV. to, to protect St. Alban's, vi. 151; letter of the bishop of Chichester to, with the letter of Innocent IV. on the crusade in 1250, vi. 201; letter of Innocent IV. to, on appeals, vi. 211; letter of Innocent IV. to, in defence of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, iv. 258;

Waltham, abbats of—*cont.*
Simon de Seham—*cont.*
letter of Alexander IV. to, on the debts of the abbey to Florentine merchants as security for the bishop of Hereford, vi. 307; summoned to appear at Troyes, vi. 311.
....., prior of, Richard, canon of Cirencester, swears obedience to the bishop of London, ii. 300.
....., Richard of, charter of, vi. 434.
....., Margery of, his wife; *v.* Grasenloyl.
Waltheof (Wealthfus, Weltheofus, Weltherfus), leaves England, ii. 2, 4; flies into Scotland, ii. 2; joins Swend's sons and Osbeorn, ii. 5; takes York, *ib.*; defeated by William I., *ib.*; his prowess in the battle at York, *ib.*; joins Ralph of Wader's conspiracy, ii. 12, 13; seized and imprisoned by William, ii. 13; put to death by William at Winchester, ii. 14, 16, 19; buried first there and then at Croyland, ii. 14, 19; his personal strength, ii. 19; fear of him by the Danes, *ib.*
Walton-on-the-Naze (Waletuna), R. de Bellomont, earl of Leicester, lands at, ii. 290; the castle besieged by him, but he fails to take it, *ib.*
Walton, Simon de; *v.* Norwich, bishops of.
Walwen (Gawayne), son of Loth, committed to Pope Vigilius to educate, i. 239; slain, i. 241; discovery of his body, ii. 23.
Walweitha, part of Britain where Walwen reigned, ii. 23.
Wandregisil, St., born, i. 247.
Wanius, king of the Huns, i. 173.
Wantage (Wanetinge), Alfred born at, i. 380.
Wardbury (Weadbirih), built by Æthelflæd, i. 443.
Wardon (Wareduna), the abbat and convent of, in 1252, buy the right of warren from the king, v. 356; troubled in consequence by William Beauchamp, *ib.*
Wardon, abbats of:
Adam, confirmed bishop of Connor, iv. 227; dies at Wardon, iv. 390; *v.* Connor, Adam, bishop of.
William of Sheldwick, persecuted by William and Ida de Beauchamp, v. 554; interview of, with the king, v. 555; fined by the king, *ib.*
Ware, the confederate barons at, in 1215, ii. 587.
Warelwast, William de; *v.* Exeter, bishops of.
Warham, the Danes at, i. 409; a monastery built at, *ib.*; erroneously said to be founded by Æthelflæd, i. 443; Edward the Martyr first buried at, i. 470; his body removed from, i. 471; held by Robert of Lincoln against Stephen, ii. 167; Peter of Pontefract and his son put to death by John at, ii. 547; fortified by John against Louis, ii. 656.
....., Spervarius de (Walthac), surety for the bishop of Durham, vi. 377, 381.
Warlamecester (St. Alban's), origin of the name of, i. 156.
Warneville, Ralph de, treasurer of York, made chancellor, ii. 287.
Warrenne, William de (second earl), present at the gift of Biscot to St. Alban's by Henry I., vi. 37.
....., William de (third earl), with Stephen at the battle of Lincoln, ii. 172.
....., William de (sixth earl), one of John's sureties in his charter of submission, ii. 541; witnesses John's charter of resignation, ii. 546; not one of the confederate barons, ii. 587; on John's side at Runnymede, ii. 589; named in Magna Charta, ii. 590; a follower of the 25 barons, ii. 605; witnesses John's letter giving freedom of election to sees, abbeys, &c., ii. 610; v. 543; present at the appointment of Hubert de Burgh as justiciary, vi. 65; joins Louis, ii. 654; returns to his allegiance to Henry III., iii. 13; at the naval battle with Eustace

Warenne, William de—*cont.*
the monk, iii. 28, 29, note; Margaret de Rivers, wife of Fawkes de Breauté, put under his charge, iii. 88; Fawkes committed to, to be conducted to the sea, iii. 94; speech of Fawkes to, *ib.*; joins Richard of Cornwall in his rising at Stamford, iii. 124; one of the four earls to whom Hubert de Burgh was committed, iii. 234; supplies the place of the earl of Arundel at the coronation in 1236, iii. 338; added to the king's counsellors, iii. 383; sent by the king to save the Romans at Oxford in the riot of 1238, iii. 483; dies in London, iv. 12; the money collected for the thirtieth had been placed under his charge, iv. 186; his shield of arms, vi. 477.
....., John de (seventh earl), married to Aelesia, uterine sister of Henry III., iv. 629; v. 514; at the parliament in 1248, v. 5; had been concerned in the outrage on the archbishop's official, v. 359; crosses from Dover and goes to Bordeaux, v. 447; his grief at his wife's death, v. 551; opposes the demands of the barons at Oxford, v. 696, 697.
....., Aelesia, his wife, iv. 629; dies, v. 551.
Warwick, founded by Æthelflæd (erroneously called Warham), i. 443; surrendered by Gondrada to Henry, duke of Normandy, ii. 191.
....., Henry de Newburgh (first earl of), witnesses the charter of liberties of Henry I., ii. 117, 554; witnesses a charter to St. Alban's of Henry I., vi. 36.
....., Gondrada, wife of Roger (second earl of), expels Stephen's soldiers, and surrenders Warwick to Henry, duke of Normandy, ii. 191.
....., Henry de Newburgh (fifth earl) (called William), joins Richard of Cornwall in his rising at Stamford, iii. 124.
....., Thomas de Newburgh (sixth earl), dies, iv. 194; s.p.m., iv. 492; his shield of arms, vi. 477.
Warwick—*cont.*
....., John de Plessetis or Plexeto (eighth earl), takes the cross, v. 282; present at, and assents to, the excommunication of the violators of Magna Charta in 1253, v. 375; his return to England in 1254, v. 462; proposes to go through Normandy, *ib.*; his reception at Pons, *ib.*; seized and imprisoned by the citizens, v. 462, 463; joins in the letter to Pope Alexander IV. against the Poitevins, vi. 404.
Wascuil, Gilbert de, betrays Gisors to Philip II., ii. 402.
Wash, the (Wellestris), John loses all his baggage and treasure in, ii. 667.
Watford, portion of, assigned for the victuals of St. Alban's, v. 669; legacy of Æthelgifu at, vi. 14; land at, given to St. Alban's, vi. 33; the church appropriated by Clement III. for the expenses of the guests, vi. 46.
Watlingecester (St. Alban's), origin of the name of, i. 156.
Watling Street (Waltinge, Wathlingestrate), the division of the kingdom between Edmund and Anlaf, i. 453; the people to the north of, submit to Swegen, i. 489.
Watsand (Wascant, Watsant), Alan de, judge in the suit between Westminster and St. Alban's, vi. 175; judge in a suit respecting Amwell, vi. 299; dies, v. 610.
Wauberge, royal wood of, bells heard in, on the night of bishop Grosseteste's death, v. 408.
Wauerei (Gavrai), castle of, fortified by Henry I., ii. 150.
Wauz (Waldis), Thomas de, and his sons, summoned for trespass on the warren of St. Alban's, iv. 50; progress of the suit, iv. 51; the suit tried before the justices at Cambridge, iv. 52; the fine to be levied on his property, iv. 54; gift of, to St. Alban's, vi. 390.
Waverley, William of Arundel buried at, ii. 298; Eustace of Lynn escapes to, v. 351.

Wdeford, Eadred ordained bishop of Hexham at, i. 365.
Wear, the river, St. Godric settles near, ii. 268.
Wearmouth (Weremue), monastery of, St. Benedict Biscop at, i. 319; destroyed by the Danes, i. 393; Bede brought up in, *ib.*; the church held by William of Durham, v. 91; procured by Henry III. for Æthelmar de Valence, *ib.*
....., Easterwine, abbat of, i. 319.
Weatlingaceastre (St. Alban's), lands in, granted by Æthelred II. to St. Alban's, vi. 15, 21.
Wedmore (Wadmor), Guthrum leaves off his chrismal fillet at, i. 413.
Wedone, John de, resigns the advowson of Wengrave to St. Alban's before the justices, v. 119; writ of Henry III. in his favour, *ib.*
Weedon (Weodune, Weotune), Bucks, legacy of Æthelgifu at, vi. 13, 14.
Weights and measures, ordered to be uniform by Richard, in 1189, ii. 351.
Wells (Velles), limits of the diocese of, i. 438; the church dedicated, iii. 638; the church injured by an earthquake in 1248, v. 46.
....., bishops of:
Æthelm, i. 438; ordained by archbishop Plegmund at Canterbury, *ib.*; archbishop of Canterbury, i. 443.
Wulfhelm, *ib.*; archbishop of Canterbury, i. 446; subscribes Æthelgifu's will, vi. 14.
Ælfheah (Elfegus), i. 446.
Brithelm, elected to Canterbury, but compelled to go back to Wells by Eadgar, i. 462; his character, *ib.*
Kyneward dies, i. 473.
Sigar, *ib.*; dies, i. 477.
Ælfwine, *ib.*
Lyfing (called also Æthelstan), archbishop of Canterbury, i. 486; subscribes Æthelred's charters, vi. 20, 24, 27.
Æthelwine, i. 486.
Duduc, dies, i. 529.
Wells, bishops of—*cont.*
Gisa, *ib.*; consecrated at Rome, i. 530.
John of Tours, transfers the see to Bath by bribing William II., ii. 33.
....., dean of, John Saracenus, directions of Innocent IV. to, vi. 118, 135; sends on the letter on the collection for the crusade to bishop Grosseteste, vi. 134.
....., archdeacon of, Hugh, made bishop of Lincoln, ii. 526.
....., Peter of, serves on a jury, iv. 52.
Wells, in Norfolk, mill, &c. in, obtained for Binham by Richard de Parco, vi. 85; appropriation of, at Binham, vi. 91.
....., rector of, lawsuit with Richard de Parco, vi. 87.
Welsh, the; *v.* Wales.
Welwyn (Weling, Welling), Herts, vi. 13.
Wendover, Richard de, canon of St. Pauls, a physician, dies, v. 299; his provision for his soul, *ib.*; left to St. Alban's an ivory crucifix which had belonged to Pope Gregory IX., *ib.*; had been physician to Pope Gregory, who had given him the crucifix on his deathbed, *ib.*
....., Roger de, iii. 290, note [8]; his death, vi. 274.
Wengham; *v.* Wingham.
....., Henry de; *v.* London, bishops of.
Wengrave (Wingrave), settlement of the question as to its advowson between St. Alban's and John de Wedone, v. 119; writ of Henry III. in favour of J. de Wedone, *ib.*; the church given to John de Camezana, v. 233; vi. 318, 320; proposal for an exchange with, v. 233; vi. 318, 320, 321, 322.
Wenlock (Weneloc), gifts of Leofric and Godgifu to, i. 526; a boy martyred at, in 1179 (erroneously said to be at Woodstock), ii. 309.
....., priors of:
Joibert, also made prior of Davintry and Coventry, ii. 445.

Wenlock, priors of—*cont.*
Richard, goes to Rome against the bishop of Rochester, iv. 551; has the business of the message of the English people to Rome on his shoulders, *ib.*
Werburga, St., daughter of Wulfhere and Ermenhilda, enters the monastery of St. Ætheldrytha, i. 298; made abbess of several monasteries by Æthelred, *ib.*; dies at Trickingham, i. 299; buried at Heanbirig, *ib.*
Werwulf (Werebert), erroneously called bishop of Leicester, honoured by Alfred, i. 407.
Wessex, kings of, i. 423; the succession extends to William the Conqueror, *ib.*; the see of, divided into the two sees of Winchester and Sherborne, i. 320, 438; its strength after the death of Æthelbald of Mercia, i. 341; the kings of, hold Essex after Swithed's expulsion, i. 374, 375; the queen not called queen, but king's wife, i. 385; divided between Æthelwulf and Æthelbald, *ib.*; without bishops at the death of Æthelwald, bishop of Sherborne, i. 435, 438; five sees created in, for the two formerly there, in 905, *ib.*; ravaged by Cnut in 1015, i. 493; submits to Cnut and furnishes horses and arms, *ib.*; Cnut keeps it under himself, on the division of the kingdom into four, i. 500.
....., kings of; *v.* Æswine, Æthelbald, Æthelheard, Æthelwulf, Beorhtric, Cædwalla, Centwine, Cuthred, Cynewulf, Ecgberht, Ini, Sigeberht.
Westacre, the prior of, gives information to Matthew Paris as to the gifts of certain abbats, &c. to the Pope at Lyons, iv. 428.
Westley, right of the prior of Binham to, v. 177; his right confirmed by three Popes, *ib.*; held by Reiner de Solerio, *ib.*; given to Enrichetto de Malachana de Volta, a Genoese, *ib.*; letter of Innocent IV. confirming the presentation to him, *ib.*; land at, obtained by Richard de Parco for Binham, vi. 86; this done by his suit with the bishop of Ely, vi. 88.
Westminster, the church built by Mellitus, i. 461; the abbey built by St. Dunstan, *ib.*; the church built and dedicated by Edward the Confessor, i. 534; Edward buried in, i. 535; Eadgyth buried in, ii. 13; the new hall built by William Rufus, ii. 110; his speech on entering it for the first time, *ib.*; Matilda, queen of Henry I., buried in, ii. 144; Henry II. consecrated in, ii. 204; election of Thomas as archbishop of Canterbury in, ii. 218; settlement between Lincoln and St. Alban's in, ii. 219; translation of St. Edward the Confessor in, ii. 221; the young king Henry crowned in, by Roger, archbishop of York, ii. 247; council at, in 1175, under archbishop Richard, ii. 296; coronation of Richard in, ii. 349; council at, in 1190, under archbishop Baldwin, ii. 357; in 1190, under bishop Longchamp as legate, ii. 367, 370; Isabella of Angoulême consecrated queen in, ii. 462; John and Isabella crowned in, by archbishop Hubert, ii. 467; John keeps Christmas, 1212-13, in, ii. 537; Henry III. crowned in, in 1220, iii. 58; John of Fountains consecrated bishop of Ely in, *ib.*; the lady chapel founded and the first stone laid by Henry III. in 1220, iii. 59; parliament at, in 1221, iii. 60; Eustace of Falkenburg consecrated bishop of London in, iii. 66; appeal of the abbat and convent to the Pope against the attempt of the bishop of London to exercise jurisdiction and visitation over them, iii. 67; wrestling match at, in 1222, iii. 72; the abbey declared free from the bishop of London's jurisdiction, iii. 75; Staines church given to, *ib.*; Henry III. keeps Christmas, 1224-5, at, iii. 91; council at, to decide on the fate of Fawkes de Breauté, iii. 94; council at, in 1226, to hear the Pope's demands, iii. 102, 109; parliament at, in 1229, to hear the

Westminster—*cont.*
Pope's demands, iii. 186; parliament at, in 1231, iii. 200; parliament at, in 1232, iii. 211; the monks go to Rome to obtain milder visitors at the visitation of 1232, iii. 239; the barons summoned to, in 1233, iii. 245; a day appointed for the exiled lords to meet at, iii. 249; parliament at, in 1233, iii. 251; parliament at, on Feb. 2, 1234, iii. 268; again in April, iii. 272; Henry III. at, at Christmas, 1234–5, iii. 305; the emperor's ambassadors come to, to ask Isabella in marriage, iii. 318; queen Alienora crowned at, iii. 336–339; the hall flooded in 1236, iii. 339; parliament at, in 1237, iii. 380; Henry III. at, in 1238, iii. 470; Simon de Montfort married to Alienora, in St. Stephen's chapel, iii. 471; Andelm consecrated archbishop of Armagh in, iv. 49; Henry III. keeps Christmas, 1240–1, at, iv. 83; Peter of Savoy knighted at, iv. 85, 86; oath of the mayor of London in St. Stephen's chapel, as to his income, iv. 94, 95; Henry III. keeps Christmas, 1241–2, at, iv. 177; parliament at, in 1242, account of the proceedings of, iv. 185; the hall flooded in 1242, iv. 230; Richard of Cornwall and Sanchia married at, iv. 263; rebuilt by Henry III. in 1245, iv. 427; Fulk de Castro Novo buried at, iv. 604; the nobles summoned to the feast of St. Edward's translation at, iv. 640; the vase with our Lord's blood carried by Henry III. from St. Paul's to, and placed in the church, iv. 641, 642; the convent present with the king and bishops, iv. 642; sermon on the occasion by the bishop of Norwich, *ib.*; the feasts of St. Edward kept at, in 1248, 1249, v. 28, 48; the king establishes a new fair at, v. 29, 49, 331; distress of the merchants at, v. 29; the impression of our Lord's foot brought by the Dominicans placed in, by Henry III., v. 82; quarrel between the abbat and convent made up by the king, v. 95; the citizens of London summoned to, by the king, who asks pardon for his oppressions, v. 100, 101; restored by Henry III., v. 195; golden shrine for Edward the Confessor made by Henry III., v. 195; the feast of St. Edward kept at, in 1252 in the king's absence, v. 270; the Londoners summoned to, by the king for the affairs of the crusade, v. 282; the quarrel with the abbat made up, v. 303; grant by the king of the free administration of the separate property of the convent during a vacancy of the abbey, v. 304; the charter, *ib.*; the Londoners compelled to be at the fair of, in spite of the bad weather, v. 333; charter granted by Henry III. concerning extracts from the rolls, v. 446; royal confirmation of the charter of the abbey of St. Alban's, dated at, v. 672; amount tried to be got from, v. 687; charter of Henry I. dated at, vi. 36; writs and letters of Henry III. dated at, vi. 234, 330, 343, 344, 346, 348, 353, 377, 379, 394, 397.

....., abbats of:
Wlsi, i. 461.
Walter, prior of Winchester, ii. 298; dies, ii. 370.
Ralph of Arundel (erroneously called William), deposed by the legate Nicholas of Tusculum, ii. 568, 576.
William de Humez, prior of Frampton, ii. 576; appeals against the bishop of London's demand of the right of jurisdiction, iii. 67; his steward beaten at a wrestling match, iii. 72; the mayor recommends he should be summoned for the consequent riot, *ib.*; threats of Constantine Fitz-Athulf against, *ib.*; dies, iii. 74; the question of jurisdiction settled, iii. 75.
Richard of Barking, prior, iii. 74; blessed by Peter, bishop of Winchester, at Westminster, *ib.*; sprinkles the holy water at the corona-

Westminster, abbats of—*cont.*
Richard of Barking—*cont.*
tion in 1236, iii. 339; his quarrel with Grosseteste respecting the church of Ashwell (Herts), iv. 151; this made up by the king's interference, iv. 154; amount by which he increased the revenues of the abbey, *ib.*; signs the paper of commendation of Boniface, iv. 259; the charge of the country committed to, by Henry III. while in Wales, iv. 413; excused by the Pope from attendance at the council of Lyons, *ib.*; dies, iv. 586; leaves the house in debt, *ib.*; his arrangement as to the shares of the abbat and convent in the abbey property, v. 231.
Richard of Crokesley or Croxley, archdeacon of Westminster, iv. 589; has a chapel in honour of St. Edmund built, *ib.*; his dignity increased by the king's arrangement, *ib.*; sent into Germany for the marriage of Edward and a daughter of the duke of Brabant, iv. 623, 645; his failure and return, iv. 623, 624; writ of Henry III. on his behalf against the abbat of St. Alban's, vi. 152, 175; acts at Osney for the abbat of St. Edmundsbury, vi. 217; his letter on the council there for the crusade, *ib.*; quarrels with the convent, v. 83; peace made by the king, v. 83, 95; letter of the Pope to forbidding the king's bailiffs to be summoned before ecclesiastical courts in secular suits, v. 109, 110; feeds the Dominican chapter in Holborn, v. 127; demands of the king from the citizens of London for his advantage, v. 128; their appeal to Richard of Cornwall and Simon de Montfort, who sharply rebuke the king and him, *ib.*; the claim withdrawn, *ib.*; charter given to, by the king, respecting Aldenham, to the injuryof St. Alban's, *ib.*;
Westminster, abbats of—*cont.*
Richard of Crokesley—*cont.*
crosses at the king's desire to aid him in going to Pontigny, v. 228; endeavours to persuade the convent to agree to his will and to be called the Pope's chaplain, *ib.*; loses the king's favour in consequence, *ib.*; discord between him and the convent, v. 230; remains at the papal court and endeavours to alter his predecessor's settlement as to the division of the abbey property, v. 231; they complain to the king, *ib.*; the king's speech against him, *ib.*; returns from the papal court, v. 238; his long stay and expenses there, *ib.*; goes to Windsor and celebrates mass there, *ib.*; his personal appearance, *ib.*; brings letters to the king as to his rule and administration of the abbey, *ib.*; the king's anger with him, *ib.*; expelled from the king's council in spite of John Mansel's interference in his favour, v. 239; consents to Richard of Cornwall and John Mansel as arbiters between himself and the convent, *ib.*; appointed by the king to keep the feast of St. Edward in 1251 in his absence, v. 270; ordered by the king to exhort the Londoners to take the cross, v. 282; the quarrel with the convent made up, v. 303; agreement to stand by the award of Richard of Cornwall and John Mansel, *ib.*; desires to appeal against this, *ib.*; the king's anger, *ib.*; loses the king's favour, *ib.*; had been the intimate counsellor of the king and friend of John Mansel, v. 303, 304; accused of injuries to the convent, v. 304; anger of the king with him because he appealed to Rome, v. 305; proclamation in London that no one is to lend him money, *ib.*; from a friend, becomes hateful to

Westminster, abbats of—*cont.*
Richard of Crokesley—*cont.*
the king, *ib.*; crosses on the king's affairs, v. 560; makes up the quarrel with St. Alban's respecting Aldenham, v. 569; returns, v. 611, 618; loses some of his company on the journey, v. 618; one of the ambassadors to France to demand the English rights, v. 659; remains in France after the others return, v. 660; the king applies to, for money, v. 682; puts his seal and the convent's to a promise of money, v. 682, 683, 685, 687, 700; dies near Winchester, v. 700; his character and prudent rule, *ib.*; had failed in resisting the king's unlawful demands, *ib.*; his body brought to Westminster and buried, *ib.*; letter of Innocent IV. to, on the tax for the Holy Land in 1254, vi. 296; letter of Henry III. on this, vi. 298; had been sent to the Pope by Henry III., vi. 333.
Philip, prior, elected, v. 701; sends others to Rome for his confirmation, *ib.*; dies before their return, v. 701, 723.
Richard of Ware, elected, v. 701.
....., St. Catharine's chapel, Magna Charta sworn to in, in 1253, v. 361.
Westwick, Herts, a portion of, assigned for the victuals of St. Alban's, v. 669; left by will by Æthelgifu, vi. 13; land at, given by Æthelred to St. Alban's, vi. 16.
Westwood monastery, founded in honour of St. Thomas of Canterbury by Richard de Luci, ii. 301.
Wethersfield (Wetherefeld), Essex, manor of John de Neville at, iv. 564.
Whalley (Billingeho near), battle at, i. 365.
Whitby (Streneshale), Hilda builds a monastery at, i. 291, 302, 393; synod at, respecting the time of Easter, i. 293; Eadwine and Oswiu buried at, i. 295; destroyed by the Danes, i. 393.
Whitchester (Wicestre, Witcestria), Roger of, judge in a suit at St. Alban's, vi. 268; at Barnet, vi. 268; dies, v. 716; had endeavoured to please the king as justiciary, *ib.*
Whitchurch (Album Monasterium), John at, before and after his expedition to Wales in 1211, ii. 531.
Whitecastle in Monmouthshire, resigned by Hubert de Burgh to Henry III., iii. 619.
Whitherne (Candida casa), bishops of:
Pecthelm, i. 336.
Frithwold dies, i. 344.
Pethwine, *ib.*; dies, i. 349.
Æthelberht, *ib.*
Baldulf, consecrated by Eanbald, i. 356.
John, ordains Geoffrey, elect of York, priest, ii. 359.
Wibba, king of Mercia, i. 253; dies, i. 255.
Wibert, St., founder of Gembloux, dies, i. 463.
Wiega, duke, subscribes Offa's charter, vi. 4; subscribes Ecgfrith's charters, vi. 9, 10.
Wido of Crema (Paschal III.), set up as anti-pope by Frederick I., ii. 227.
Wied (Weiz, Wiche), George, count of, leads a body of crusaders and besieges Alcazar, iii. 32; his firmness in the battle before Damietta, iii. 49.
Wiferd, subscribes Æthelred's charter, vi. 12.
Wigbert, duke, subscribes Offa's charter, vi. 8; subscribes Ecgfrith's charters, vi. 9, 10.
Wight (Vecta, Wecta), isle of, occupied by the Jutes, i. 188; invaded by Cerdic and Cynric, i. 238, 380; seized by Wulfhere, i. 292; converted by Eopa, *ib.*; St. Wilfrid sends ministers to, i. 300; reduced by Cædwalla, i. 308; invaded by Wihtgar, i. 380; remains under the see of Winchester in 905, i. 438; ravaged by the Danes in 1001, i. 480; taken from Baldwin de Redvers by Stephen, ii. 165;

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John goes to, from Windsor, ii. 613; his solitary life there, ii. 614; John sails to Dover from, ii. 621; Baldwin de Redvers invested with the lordship of, iv. 1, note; mannikin found in, v. 82.
....., princes of; *v.* Arwald, Withgar.
Wiglaf, king of Mercia, i. 374; driven into exile by Egberht, *ib.*; allowed to hold his kingdom under tribute by Egberht, i. 375; St. Wistan buried in his tomb, i. 380; subscribes Offa's charter, vi. 3.
Wigmore (Wiggemor, Wiggingemere), built by Edward the Elder, i. 444; the castle fortified by Hugh Mortimer, ii. 210; taken and destroyed by Henry II., *ib.*
Wihtgar, nephew of Cerdic, lands in Britain, i. 232; his invasion of the Isle of Wight, i. 380.
Wihtgaresburh, *i.e.*, Carisbrooke, *q.v.*
Wilfaresdune (Wolfrethdon?), Oswiu and Oswine meet at, i. 285.
Wilfrid, St.; *v.* York, bishops of.
Wilfrid, his trial of St. Guthlac, i. 327.
Willebrord, St.; *v.* Utrecht, bishops of.
William, son of Rollo and Popa, i. 441; duke of Normandy, i. 450; murdered by Arnulf of Flanders, i. 454.
William I., removes the image of Lud, i. 201; his invasion of England, *ib.*; his sons, i. 202; subdues England, i. 423; account of his birth, i. 506; his mother's dream, *ib.*; named heir by his father, i. 507; homage sworn to, *ib.*; earl Gilbert appointed his tutor, *ib.*; his tutelage entrusted to Henry I. of France, *ib.*; succeeds his father, *ib.*; his prowess against his enemies, *ib.*; still under tutors when Emma went to Baldwin in Flanders, i. 510; received honourably in England by Edward the Confessor, i. 520; Harold sends a messenger to, from Ponthieu, i. 529; orders Guy of Ponthieu to release Harold and send him to
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him, *ib.*; receives Harold honourably, *ib.*; oath of Harold to, *ib.*; Harold espoused to his daughter, *ib.*; one statement that Harold was sent to bring him into England to be made king Edward's heir, *ib.*; some in favour of him as king on Edward's death, i. 537; England bequeathed to, by Edward, v. 606; this void because without the assent of the baronage, v. 607; his daughter, who was to marry Harold, dead, i. 538; his message to Harold, *ib.*; prepares to invade England, i. 539; sends messengers to Pope Alexander II. who sends him a banner, *ib.*; summons his nobles to Lillebonne, and collects his armament at St. Valery, *ib.*; has the body of St. Valery brought out to secure a fair wind, *ib.*; sails from St. Valery and lands at Hastings, *ib.*; omen of his falling on landing, *ib.*; keeps his army from plundering and builds a fort, *ib.*; conducts Harold's spies round his army, i. 540; his three proposals to Harold, *ib.*; battle of Hastings, i. 541; omen of his putting on his breastplate the wrong way, *ib.*; his stratagem in the battle, *ib.*; degrades the soldier who outraged Harold's body, i. 542; unwounded through the battle, *ib.*; buries his own dead and allows the English to do the same, *ib.*; gives Harold's body up to his mother, *ib.*; goes to London and is received with joy, ii. 1; crowned in London by archbishop Aldred, *ib.*; unwilling to be crowned by Stigand, *ib.*; receives homage and takes hostages, *ib.*; goes to Normandy with hostages and treasure, ii. 1, 4; imprisons the hostages, ii. 1; returns to England, ii. 1, 4; distributes the English lands among his soldiers, ii. 1, 4; founds Battle Abbey, ii. 2; besieges and takes Oxford [Exeter], ii. 3; destroys York, *ib.*; ravages the north of England on account of Malcolm's invasion and the fear of Cnut, ii. 3, 4; submission of

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Malcolm to, ii. 4; his sons, *ib.*; makes Robert of Comines earl of Northumbria, *ib.*; destroys the earl's murderers, ii. 5; imprisons Æthelric, bishop of Durham, ii. 5, 8; outlaws Æthelwine, ii. 5; invasion of Swend and Osbeorn, *ib.*; Eadgar and Waltheof join them, hoping to seize him, *ib.*; defeats them, *ib.*; receives Eadgar's submission, *ib.*; despoils the monasteries, ii. 6; puts the bishopricks and abbeys under military service, *ib.*; forces many churchmen to fly the country, *ib.*; receives Eadgar in Normandy and pensions him, ii. 7; revolt of Eadwine, Morkere, and others in the isle of Ely, *ib.*; invades the isle of Ely, *ib.*; builds a castle at Wisbech, *ib.*; all except Hereward submit, *ib.*; his treatment of them, *ib.*; imprisons bishop Æthelric, *ib.*; invades Scotland, ii. 8 and note [1]; receives the homage of Malcolm III., ii. 8 and note [1]; returns to England, ii. 8; [takes Carlisle from Randle de Meschines and makes him earl of Chester instead, ii. 8 note [1]; fortifies Carlisle, *ib.*; *see* the note on this passage;] agrees to the settlement of the question of precedency between Canterbury and York, ii. 10; goes into Normandy and reduces Le Mans, ii. 11; returns to England, *ib.*; presides over a council at Rouen on the behaviour of the monks of St. Ouen, *ib.*; had made Ralph of Wader earl of East Anglia, ii. 12; conspiracy of Ralph of Wader and others against him, ii. 12, 13; returns from Normandy, seizes and imprisons Roger Fitz Osbern and Waltheof, ii. 13; besieges Norwich castle, and forces Emma, Ralph of Wader's wife, to leave England, *ib.*; his severity against the Bretons (Walenses), *ib.*; Cnut and Hakon attempt to invade England but abandon the attempt, *ib.*; orders queen Eadgyth to be buried at Westminster, *ib.*; puts Waltheof to death at Winchester, ii. 14, 19; goes to Britanny and besieges Dol, ii. 14; forced to raise the siege by Philip I., *ib.*; makes peace with Philip I., *ib.*; gives up his daughter Cecily to take the veil at Fécamp, *ib.*; had given Normandy to his son Robert, *ib.*; rebellion of Robert, *ib.*; wounded at Gerberoi, *ib.*; his curse against Robert, *ib.*; sells the earldom of Northumberland to bishop Walcher, *ib.*; reduces Wales and receives the homage of the princes, ii. 17; imprisons Odo, *ib.*; this done by Lanfranc's advice, ii. 26; at the council of Lillebonne, ii. 18; his survey of England, *ib.*; knights his son Henry, ii. 19; receives homage from all England, *ib.*; his extortions, *ib.*; goes to Normandy, *ib.*; his cruelty, love for hunting, and power, ii. 20; countries under his rule, *ib.*; had made Remigius of Fécamp bishop of Dorchester, *ib.*; founds Battle Abbey and St. Stephen's, Caen, ii. 21; his children, *ib.*; his chastity and piety, ii. 22; makes three of his chaplains bishops, *ib.*; his quarrel with Philip I., ii. 23; Philip's insults, ii. 24; invades France, *ib.*; burns Mantes, *ib.*; his illness and wound, *ib.*; goes to Rouen, *ib.*; his division of his kingdoms, &c. to his sons, *ib.*; liberates his prisoners, *ib.*; assigns some money to restore the burnt churches at Mantes, *ib.*; his death, *ib.*; his burial at Caen, *ib.*; Henry the only one of his sons present, ii. 25; the ground for his tomb bought by Henry, *ib.*; his tomb adorned by William II., *ib.*; his share in the story of St. Wulstan and Lanfranc, ii. 41; decorates the tomb of Edward the Confessor, ii. 42; bids St. Wulstan claim his rights at the council of Winchester, *ib.*; at the council of Penenden Heath, *ib.*; his prophecy of the greatness of his son Henry, ii. 132, 133; charters of privileges to St. Alban's, vi. 33, 34.

William II., son of William I., ii. 4, 21; wounded at Gerberoi, ii. 14; England left to, by his father, ii. 24; goes to England before his father's funeral, ii. 24, 25; distributes his father's treasure at Winchester, ii. 25; decorates his father's tomb, *ib.*; all England submits to, *ib.*; Lanfranc favours and crowns him, *ib.*; rising of the nobles in favour of Robert, *ib.*; holds his court in London, *ib.*; rising of Odo against him, *ib.*; had made Odo earl of Kent, ii. 26; speeches of Odo and others against him, *ib.*; had made William, bishop of Durham, justiciary, *ib.*; his craft in reducing the rebellion, ii. 27; his speech to Roger of Montgomery, *ib.*; destroys Tunbridge and Pevensey castles, *ib.*; imprisons Odo and reduces Rochester castle, *ib.*; frees William, bishop of Durham, ii. 28; defeats those sent by Robert in aid of the rising, *ib.*; after Lanfranc's death retains many monasteries and churches in his hands and spoils the church, ii. 29; his war in Normandy with Robert, *ib.*; takes St. Valery and Albemarle castles, *ib.*; terms agreed upon between them, ii. 30; leads an army to Scotland and forces Malcolm to do homage, *ib.*; present at the intended dedication of Lincoln church, ii. 31; illness at Gloucester, ii. 32; promises amendment of the laws, *ib.*; makes Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, and R. Bloet, bishop of Lincoln, ii. 33; his change for the worse on recovery, *ib.*; his wish to have sold the bishoprick, *ib.*; forces R. Bloet to pay 500 marks, *ib.*; aids Duncan II. to become king of Scotland, *ib.*; allows the see of Wells to be removed to Bath, he having received a bribe, *ib.*; rebuilds Carlisle, *ib.*; meets Robert in Normandy, who accuses him of not keeping his oath, ii. 34; takes the castle of Bures-sur-Béthune, *ib.*; summons many to go into Normandy, but after taking the victual money from each soldier, sends them home again, ii. 34; threatened to

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be besieged in Eu by Philip and Robert, but bribes Philip and he returns, *ib.*; returns to England and oppresses the churches and monasteries, ii. 34; keeps St. Alban's in his hands on abbat Paul's death, ii. 34, note [6]; sends Henry into Northumbria, ii. 35; his expedition against, and capture of, Robert, earl of Northumbria, ii. 36; his treatment of the earl's followers on the capture of Bamborough castle, *ib.*; attacks Wales, *ib.*; demands 1,000 lbs. of silver from Anselm, ii. 36, 37; accuses Anselm of treason on his request to go to Rome for the pall, ii. 37; reconciled with Pope Urban II. by Walter, bishop of Albano, *ib.*; his threats to Anselm if he went to Rome, *ib.*; confiscates Anselm's property and revenues, ii. 38; Robert pledges Normandy to him for a sum of money, ii. 59; in Normandy in 1098, ii. 91; his oppressive taxation, *ib.*; Jerusalem taken during his reign, ii. 100; holds his court at Westminster, ii. 110; his speech on entering the new hall, *ib.*; hears of the siege of Le Mans, and crosses in a storm, ii. 111; defeats Helyas, count of Le Mans, obtains the city, and returns to England, *ib.*; gives the see of Durham to Ranulf Flambard, ii. 111, 118; holds his court at Gloucester, Winchester, and London, ii. 111; his death while hunting in the New Forest by Walter Tyrel, *ib.*; signs foretelling his death, *ib.*; his dream, *ib.*; dream of a monk related to Robert Fitz Hamon, *ib.*; his speech on hearing it, ii. 112; his own dream, *ib.*; another account of his death and speech to Tyrel, *ib.*; legend of his apparition to the earl of Cornwall, ii. 113; his death revealed to St. Hugh of Cluny, *ib.*; infamy of his character, ii. 114; his exactions, *ib.*; held in his hands the sees of Canterbury, Winchester, and Salisbury, and 12 abbacies, *ib.*; his burial at Winchester, *ib.*; destroyed many churches in the New

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Forest, iv. 155; his repentance and foundation of the see of Lincoln, *ib.*; his charters to St. Alban's, vi. 34, 35; account of, in the explanation of Merlin's prophecies, i. 202.

William, king of Scotland, demands Northumberland from Henry II., ii. 289; on his refusal, collects many Scots and Welsh, passes through the possessions of the see of Durham, and collects a great spoil, *ib.*; forced to retire by the English nobles, *ib.*; makes a truce, *ib.*; taken prisoner and imprisoned in Richmond castle, ii. 293, 294; attempts to seize Northumbria, ii. 293; Merlin's prophecy fulfilled, ii. 294; taken by Henry II. into Normandy, *ib.*; at Falaise makes peace with Henry, ii. 296; does homage to Henry, *ib.*; terms of the peace, ii. 297; gives up Berwick and Roxburgh castles, *ib.*; gives hostages and returns to England till the castles are surrendered, *ib.*; does homage to Richard at Canterbury, ii. 355; Berwick and Roxburgh castles surrendered to, and he gives Richard 10,000 marks, *ib.*; present at Richard's coronation at Winchester, ii. 404; message taken to, from John, by Eustace de Vesci, ii. 453; summoned by John to Lincoln to satisfy him about his rights, ii. 467; meets John there, ii. 472; does homage to John and swears fealty over archbishop Hubert's cross, *ib.*; meets the body of St. Hugh of Lincoln and helps to carry it to the tomb, *ib.*; John advances to Norham against him, and prepares for battle, ii. 525; endeavours to make peace, *ib.*; John's anger because he had received John's fugitives, *ib.*; peace made, *ib.*; terms of the peace, *ib.*; gives his two daughters as hostages, ii. 525; vi. 70; his terms for the marriage of the elder to John, vi. 71; sends messengers to John to tell him of the defection of the nobles, ii. 534.

William I., king of Sicily, destroys Bari, ii. 212; recovers his towns and castles and makes peace with Pope Adrian IV., *ib.*

William II., king of Sicily, marries Joanna, daughter of Henry II., ii. 661 *n.*; iii. 326; his death, iii. 555; his will in favour of Henry II., ii. 364; accusation of Richard for his conduct after his death, ii. 396; buried at Palermo, v. 217.

William, son of Henry I. and Matilda, ii. 117; homage sworn to, ii. 141; at the dedication of St. Alban's, vi. 37; drowned on his return from Normandy, i. 202; ii. 148.

William, son of Stephen; *v.* Mortain, William, earl of.

William, son of Henry II. and Alienora, born, ii. 191; homage sworn to, ii. 210; dies, and is buried at Reading, ii. 214, 660, note [5]; Merlin's prophecy fulfilled in his case, ii. 347.

William, son of Robert of Normandy; *v.* Flanders, counts of.

William, son of Geoffrey of Anjou, born at Argenton, ii. 165.

William, brother of Tancred, killed at the battle of Dorylæum, ii. 64.

William, son of Henry, duke of Saxony, and Matilda, born at Winchester, ii. 319.

William, lord of Montsoreau; *v.* Montsoreau.

William, chaplain of archbishop Thomas, imprisoned by Alan de Neville, ii. 244.

William, a friend of Ralph de Diceto, builds a chapel in honour of St. Thomas of Canterbury at Acre, ii. 360; becomes prior of the chapel, ii. 361.

William, son of the only citizen of Rochelle faithful to Henry III., promoted to St. Julian's at St. Alban's, iii. 84.

William, a king's messenger, falsely accuses various nobles, iii. 543; especially Ranulph le Breton, iii. 544; hanged, iii. 545; had confessed his lies before his death, *ib.*

William, count, his lands restored, iv. 336.
William de Talliante, abbat of St. Facundus, cardinal priest, tit. XII. Apostolorum, sent by Innocent IV. to Frederick II., iv. 446.
William Fieschi, cardinal deacon of St. Eustachio, recommends Frederick di Lavagna for a canonry at Lincoln, vi. 229.
William, chaplain of queen Alienora, clerk of St. Alban's, presented to Flamstead, but the presentation annulled, v. 298.
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....., the bishops of, have their see at Ramsbury, i. 438.
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Odo, i. 445, 525; had been a Dane and a soldier originally, i. 445; archbishop of Canterbury, i. 450.
Osulf, i. 450, 525.
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Ælfric, i. 525; set over the fleet by Æthelred, i. 475, *see* note.
Brihtwold, i. 525; dies, i. 517; his vision, i. 525.
Hermann, i. 517, 525; resigns because the king will not transfer the see from Ramsbury to Salisbury, i. 524; takes the habit at St. Bertin's, *ib.*; the last bishop of Ramsbury, i. 525; joins the see with Sherborne and establishes it at Salisbury, *ib.*
....., William of, justice itinerant at Chesterhunt, v. 443, 629.
Wimborne (Winburna) abbey, founded by Cuthburga, i. 329, 435; Æthelred buried at, i. 403; seized by Æthelwold, i. 435; Æthelwold marries one of the nuns of, *ib.*; Edward encamps near, and restores the nun to the abbey, i. 436.
Wimes, W. de, comes to London as one of Louis's precursors, ii. 648; excommunicated, ii. 649.
Wimund, abbat, subscribes Offa's charter, vi. 8.
Winbert (Wynbert), duke, subscribes Ecgfrith's charters, vi. 9, 11.
Winchcomb (Winchelcumba, Winchecumbe), the church dedicated by Cenwulf, i. 365; founded by Cenwulf, i. 372; Cenwulf buried at, *ib.*; St. Kenelm's body brought to, i. 373; the church dedicated in 1239, iii. 638.
Winchelsea, inundation of the sea at, in 1250, v. 176; in 1252, v. 272; quarrel of the men of, with those of Yarmouth respecting the ships for the queen and Edward, v. 446.
Winchester (Guintonia, Kaerguient, Wenta, Wintonia, Wyncestria), built by Rudhudibras, i. 27; Arviragus at, i. 100; besieged by Claudius, *ib.*; taken by the Saxons, i. 195; Uther Pendragon crowned at, i. 227; head of the kingdom of Wessex, i. 250; made an episcopal see by Cenwealh, i. 282; St. Birinus translated to, *ib.*; limits of the see of, i. 320; Cynewulf buried at, i. 352; Ecgberht buried at, i. 377; Æthelwulf said to have been bishop of, and buried at, i. 387; plundered by the Danes in 861, i. 388; Alfred buried at (Newminster), i. 435; the monastery built by Ealhswyth, i. 437; limits of the see after the alteration by Plegmund in 905, i. 438; Æthelweard buried at, i. 445; Edward the Elder buried at (Newminster), i. 446; Eadred buried at, i. 459; Eadwig buried at (Newminster), i. 462; synod of, summoned by St. Dunstan, i. 468; miracle at, i. 469; reduced by Swegen, i. 489; gifts of Cnut to the old monastery by Emma's advice, i. 505; Cnut buried at, i. 510; Harold I. goes to, *ib.*; Harthacnut buried at, i. 517; Edward the Confessor consecrated at, *ib.*; Emma buried at, i. 522; Eadgyth dies at, ii. 13; Waltheof, put to death at, ii. 14; demands of St. Wulstan at the council of, ii. 42; William II. buried at, ii. 114; the moneyers in 1124 punished at, ii. 151; council at, under

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Agilbert; *v.* Dorchester, bishops of.
Wina, i. 293; consecrates Ceadda, i. 294; expelled from Winchester and buys the see of London, *ib.*; not reckoned in the series of bishops of London, *ib.*
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Humfrey, *ib.*; dies, i. 342.
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Herefrid, falls in battle against the Danes, i. 376.
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Dunbert, dies, i. 414.
Denewulf, the swineherd who received Alfred at Athelney, *ib.*; called Bertulf, and said to be appointed guardian against the Danes by Alfred, i. 433.
Frithstan, i. 438; ordained at Canterbury by archbishop Plegmund, *ib.*; resigns and lives as a poor man in Winchester, i. 449; dies, *ib.*

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St. Ælfheah, abbat of Bath, i. 472, 488; sent to Olaf by Æthelred, i. 476; conducts Olaf to Andover, *ib.*; confirms him, *ib.*; abbat of Deerhurst, i. 488; bishop of Winchester, *ib.*; archbishop of Canterbury, i. 481, 488; *see* Canterbury, archbishops of.
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William Giffard, witnesses Henry I.'s charter of liberties, ii. 117, 554; R 2960.
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William Giffard—*cont.*
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Henry of Blois, abbat of Glastonbury, ii. 156, 176; present when Stephen seizes the treasures of Henry I., ii. 163; takes away the arm of St. James from Reading, ii. 164; ordains Richard de Beaumeis deacon in St. Paul's, ii. 170; holds a council at Winchester as legate and summons Stephen to it because he had imprisoned the bishops, ii. 171; receives Matilda as lady, ii. 173; his tower attacked by her, and he sends for the queen and William of Ypres, *ib.*; holds a council in London in 1142, ii. 175; the pall sent to, by Pope Lucius II., ii. 176; sends his treasure before him by the abbat of Cluny and leaves England, ii. 210; his castles levelled by Henry II., *ib.*; consecrates and enthrones Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, ii. 218; present at the arrangement between Lincoln and St. Alban's, ii. 219; visited by Henry II. on his death bed, ii. 283; blames him for the archbishop's death, and prophecies evil to come, *ib.*; dies, *ib.*; gives a ring to St. Alban's, vi. 386.
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sion, &c., ii. 292; dies and is buried at Winchester, ii. 331; *v.* Poitou, archdeacons of.
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provides for him at Christmas, 1221–2, iii. 67; blesses Richard of Barking as abbat of Westminster, iii. 74; one of the arbitrators between the bishop of London and the abbey of Westminster, iii. 75; sends W. de St. Albano to Rome on the matter of the king's coming of age, vi. 69; the Pope writes to him on the subject, vi. 70; dismissed as his governor by Henry III., iii. 122; begins his crusade in 1227, iii. 127; joins in the letter of the patriarch Gerold, iii. 128; in Palestine on the arrival of Frederick II., iii. 160; besieged in his house by Frederick, iii. 185; returns from the crusade and is received with a procession in his cathedral, iii. 204; provides for Henry III. at Winchester at Christmas 1231–2, iii. 211; ordered by Pope Gregory IX. to hold an investigation on the outrages on Romans in England, vi. 72; ordered to excommunicate all guilty of these, iii. 218; his threats against Hubert de Burgh, vi. 73; goes to the king to complain of the ravages of Llewellyn, iii. 219; his advice to the king how to fill his coffers, iii. 220; induces him to make Peter de Rievaulx treasurer, and to depose Hubert de Burgh, *ib.*; declares that John's charter to Hubert has no force after John's death, iii. 221; some of the wiser citizens of London go to his house at Southwark, and, waking him from sleep, ask his advice as to how to proceed in the matter of H. de Burgh, iii. 224; his counsel, iii. 225; by his advice the king dismisses his ministers and puts Poitevins into their places, iii. 240; causes the bishop of Carlisle to be removed from the treasury, *ib.*; joins with

Winchester, bishops of—*cont.*
Peter des Roches—*cont.*
himself Peter de Rievaulx, Stephen de Segrave, and Robert Passelew, *ib.*; orders all things in the country, *ib.*; persuades the king to avoid the other bishops, iii. 241; his answer to the earl Marshal as to the employment of foreigners, *ib.*; had given and lent money to John Blund to secure his confirmation to Canterbury at Rome, iii. 243; had written to the emperor for the same purpose, *ib.*; his perversion of the king's heart, iii. 244; invites over vast numbers of Poitevins, *ib.*; nothing done without his leave in the kingdom, *ib.*; Robert Bacun says there will be no peace in the country till he is removed, iii. 245; play on his name, *ib.*; the barons require his removal, *ib.*; his advice to the king to attack them, iii. 246; his boasts of himself, *ib.*; intention that Richard Marshal shall be seized and brought before him, *ib.*; advises the king to summon all owing military service to Gloucester, iii. 247; corrupts some of the nobles with bribes, iii. 247, 248; advises the king to defy the Marshal and to seize his castles, iii. 249; endeavours to procure the death of H. de Burgh, *ib.*; asks the king for the custody of Devizes castle that he might put him to death, *ib.*; one of the king's sureties for the restoration of R. Marshal's castles, iii. 251; his answer to the parliament at Westminster, iii. 252; the bishops threaten to excommunicate him, *ib.*; appeals to the Pope against them, *ib.*; had been consecrated by the Pope, *ib.*; loses his property at the route of Grosmont, iii. 253; accused by Richard Marshal of intending to subjugate the kingdom

Winchester, bishops of—*cont.*
Peter des Roches—*cont.*
to the emperor, iii. 259; accused by the condemned rebels at Bedford, *ib.*; his property pillaged by Richard Siward, iii. 264; with the king at Gloucester, iii. 265; his conspiracy against Richard Marshal, *ib.*; writes a letter to the Irish chiefs against him sealed with the king's seal, *ib.*; complaint of archbishop Edmund and the bishops to the king against him, iii. 269; accused as to the affair of Bedford castle and the loss of Rochelle, *ib.*; Alienora of Britanny and Alienora, the king's sister, kept in his power, iii. 270; his removal demanded, iii. 270, 272; the king dismisses him and sends him to his diocese, iii. 272; his manor Ivinghoe ravaged by R. Siward, iii. 289; his sumpter horses seized between Reading and Wallingford, *ib.*; the king asserts that he had compelled him to affix his seal to the letter ordering the death of the earl Marshal, iii. 293; summoned to give an account of his receipts and expenses, *ib.*; lies hid in Winchester cathedral, *ib.*; sent for by Pope Gregory IX. to act as general against the Roman citizens, iii. 304, 309; defeats them with great slaughter near Viterbo, iii. 304; his riches and warlike character, having served under king Richard, iii. 309; returns to England in weak health, iii. 378; his speech refusing to go to the congress of Vaucouleurs, iii. 393; reconciled by Otho to some nobles with whom he had quarrelled, iii. 404; his gifts to Otho, iii. 412; goes to the king with Otho and advises him to give way to the opposition headed by Richard of Cornwall, iii. 478; his speech on hearing of the Saracen embassy

Winchester, bishops of—*cont.*
Peter des Roches—*cont.*
to ask aid against the Tartars, iii. 489; dies, *ib.*; his pilgrimage with bishop W. Brewer of Exeter, *ib.*; buried at Winchester, *ib.*; loss to England by his death, iii. 490; all the emperor's success in Palestine due to him, *ib.*; had made peace between the Pope and emperor, *ib.*; had built Hales, Tichfeld, Selborne, the hospital at Portsmouth, *ib.*; had transferred the church of St. Thomas the Martyr at Acre to the Templars, *ib.*; had fortified Joppa, *ib.*; his legacies to these, *ib.*; excellent condition in which he left the see, *ib.*
William, elect of Valence, the king tries to procure the see for, iii. 491, 493, 494, 525, 539, 622; wish of the queen for his election, v. 180; sufferings of the monks through this, v. 182.
Ralph Neville, bishop of Chichester, elected by the monks, iii. 491, 495; the election quashed, iii. 491, 495, 525, 530; the monks ask for leave to elect, iii. 493; objections of the king, who at last concedes it, iii. 494.
William de Raleigh, elected, iii. 494; refused by the king, *ib.*; elected bishop of Lichfield by the Coventry monks, iii. 525, 531; elected to Norwich and prefers that see, iii. 532; the monks obtain the right of election from the Pope, iii. 630; anger of the king, *ib.*; the king procures the election of Boniface, iv. 15; the monks who elected William de Raleigh persecuted, iv. 108; anger of the king at his acceptance of the see, iv. 159; desired by the king to renounce the see, *ib.*; promise made by, on behalf of the king when the 30th was granted, iv. 188; confirmed by the Pope

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William de Raleigh—*cont.*
against the king's wish, iv. 259; the king's anger at his acting as bishop of the see, iv. 263; refuses to receive him and seizes his manors, iv. 264; shut out of Winchester, *ib.*; opposed by the intruding prior Andrew, *ib.*; the king forbids any one to receive him or to sell him provisions, iv. 265; letters sent by the king to Oxford against him, *ib.*; the see of Norwich shut against him, *ib.*; the prior of Hurley and Alexander the legist sent to Rome against him, iv. 265, 266; puts Winchester under an interdict, iv. 266; injuries done to, by the king, iv. 285; goes to London, but does not venture to go to his palace in Southwark, iv. 286; lies hid in the canons' house at Southwark, *ib.*; the king forbids any in the city of London to sell him victuals, *ib.*; the bishops of Lincoln, Worcester, and Hereford remonstrate with the king, *ib.*; the prior of Hurley and Henry of Susa sent to Rome against him by the king, *ib.*; they are to spend money to have him deprived, *ib.*; the three bishops finding the king at Westminster rebuke him sharply, and threaten to put his chapel under an interdict, iv. 294; the king asks for delay, which is granted, iv. 295; on finding their lukewarmness, the bishop goes to London and crosses to St. Valery, *ib.*; goes to Abbeville and is met by a messenger of Louis IX. who promises him aid, *ib.*; the mayor of Abbeville ordered to protect him against any sent from England, *ib.*; the king's fame darkened by his behaviour to him, iv. 296; speech of the French on his persecution, *ib.*; letter of Boniface, elect of Canterbury, to, iv. 297; Boni-

Winchester, bishops of—*cont.*
William de Raleigh—*cont.*
face writes to the king to recall him, *ib.*; also to the bishop of Hereford in his favour, iv. 298; is an exile in France, iv. 346; the king will not receive him in spite of the Pope's admonitions, *ib.*; said to have paid 8,000 marks to the Pope for his favour, *ib.*; letter of Innocent IV. to Henry III. on his behalf, iv. 347; Innocent IV. writes to the queen and also to the elect of Canterbury and bishops of Hereford and Worcester for him, iv. 349; his letter to the king, sent by Hugh de St. Heuderio, *ib.*; the king's requirements, iv. 350; his answer to these, iv. 351; the king induced to be milder towards him, iv. 352; is reconciled with, and recalls him, iv. 359; his thanks to the king of France, iv. 360; lands at Dover, *ib.*; great hopes in England of him, *ib.*; his reception by the king, *ib.*; one of those appointed on behalf of the clergy in 1244 to consider the king's demands, iv. 362; bids farewell to Louis IX. and comes to Winchester, iv. 390; in favour with the king, *ib.*; the prior submits to, *ib.*; relaxes the interdict at Winchester, *ib.*; absolves, but deposes the prior, *ib.*; punishes the mayor, *ib.*; letter of Innocent IV. to, granting a privilege to the Dominicans, iv. 513; letter of Innocent IV. to, demanding a subsidy from England, iv. 555; excuses himself from acting, iv. 557; meets the king at Winchester, and gives a banquet to him to show his reconciliation, iv. 590; the contribution to the Pope from the clergy, in 1247, paid through his hands, iv. 623; declares Hubert de Burgh's outlawry null at Gloucester, vi. 74; Henry III. dines with, at Christmas, 1247–8, v. 1; at the parliament in 1248, v. 5; comes to Westminster to keep the feast of St. Edward, v. 29; his speech to the king about the Winchester robbers, v. 58; excommunicates the guilty parties, *ib.*; his liberty at Taunton, v. 59; Henry III. dines with, at Christmas, 1249–50, v. 94; crosses, v. 96, note[6]; remains out of England, and tries to spare his expenses, v. 117; dies at Tours, v. 178; had been there 11 months to save his expenses, v. 179; debts of the see to the Pope in consequence of the king's persecution, *ib.*; the Pope's help obtained by heavy payments, *ib.*; had reduced his expenses in order to free the church from debt, *ib.*; account of his end, *ib.*; his harshness to the monks, v. 182.

Æthelmar de Lusignan (de Valence), uterine brother of Henry III., comes to England, iv. 627; his reception by Henry III., iv. 628; large income given to, by Henry III., iv. 650; Henry III. demands St. Helen's Abingdon for, v. 39; it is given to him by the abbat, *ib.*; Henry III. demands the see of Durham for, v. 55; his threats on the convent's refusal, *ib.*; anger of Henry III., because the bishop of Ely had not given Dereham to him, v. 85; Henry III. obtains Wearmouth for him, v. 91; makes Martin de Sancta Cruce his steward, *ib.*; Henry III. sends John Mansel and Peter Chacepore to induce the Winchester monks to elect him, v. 179; the king's sermon to the monks in his favour, v. 180; reflections of the monks on this demand, v. 181; they consent to his election, v. 183; his birth and insufficiency of learning, *ib.*; Robert de Sothindone

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writes to the Pope to obtain his consent, v. 184; reflections of Matthew Paris on his election, *ib.*; Henry III. fears the Pope will refuse his consent if not permitted to go to Bordeaux, v. 189; the see spared by Henry III. in consequence of his being postulated to it, but the woods cut down and sold, v. 198; confirmed by the Pope through the king's diligence, v. 224; his youth, ignorance, and unfitness, *ib.*; confirmed and allowed to retain his previous revenues, v. 227; enriched by the king, v. 229; returns to England in great array, v. 240; met by the king with many Poitevins, v. 241; their banquet at Winchester, *ib.*; had obtained the papal favour, *ib.*; keeps his previous revenues, *ib.*; extortions for him through England, *ib.*; ten marks extorted for him by the king from the chamber of the abbat of St. Alban's, *ib.*; his answer to bishop Grosseteste at the meeting of the bishops to consider the king's demands, v. 325; agrees with Grosseteste in the matter, v. 326; his farewell to the king, v. 332; the king's insolent language, *ib.*; his departure, v. 333; his quarrel with the archbishop respecting the hospital of St. Thomas, Southwark, v. 348, 349; his anger at the prior's being taken to Maidstone, v. 349; complains to his brothers, *ib.*; his attack on Maidstone, v. 350; has the archbishop's official seized and dragged to Farnham, v. 350; vi. 224; the authors of this outrage excommunicated by the archbishop, v. 351; vi. 225; requires the dean of Southwark and others to declare the sentence void, v. 351; appeal to the Pope, v. 352; arrangement agreed upon *ib.*; the general

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opinion against him, *ib.*; trusts to his brother the king for protection, *ib.*; the sentence renewed by the archbishop at Oxford, v. 353; still excommunicate when the king is at Winchester, v. 359; the king intercedes for him, *ib.*; given the kiss of peace and absolved, *ib.*; swears that the violence done to the archbishop's official was done without his knowledge or will, *ib.*; peace brought about by the bishops at the king's request, v. 359, 360; at the Parliament of 1253, v. 373, 375; one of the deputation to the king on the liberties of the church, v. 373; the king's sarcastic speech to him, v. 374; promises to go to the king in Gascony, vi. 283; oppresses his monks, v. 468; they take refuge in different monasteries, *ib.*; description of him by the monks, *ib.*; the king rebukes him, v. 469; his money defeats their appeal at Rome, *ib.*; had forced in Andrew as prior, v. 503, 568; disperses the monks and introduces inferior men, v. 503; suspected of being on the side of the Pope against the bishops, v. 526; provides for his brother the king at Christmas, 1255–6, v. 537; his answer to the king's intercession for the dispersed monks, *ib.*; his gifts to Rome exceed those of William the expelled prior, v. 576; the sort of men he made monks of, v. 590; summons the dispersed convent to meet, v. 591; increases the papal revenues by the quarrel, v. 592; advises Richard to accept the kingdom of Germany, v. 602; one of the ambassadors to St. Louis, in 1257, to prolong the truce, v. 611, 620; one of the ambassadors to demand the English rights, v. 659; his brothers fly to

Winchester, bishops of—*cont.*
Æthelmar de Lusignan—*cont.*
him for refuge from Oxford in 1258, v. 698; many English nobles poisoned in his house in Southwark, v. 702; requests to be allowed to remain in Paris, v. 702, 703; this refused by Louis, v. 703; shut up in Boulogne, *ib.*; his cruelty to a clerk of John Fitz Geoffrey, v. 708; complaints of, to the king who screens him, *ib.*; allowed to pass through France to Poitou by St. Louis, v. 710; his money seized and applied to an embassy to the Pope from the barons, v. 713; vi. 405; if he is not consecrated, the king consents to the election of Henry de Wengham, v. 731; writ to compel his tenants to pay scutage in 1253, vi. 251; complaints of, to the Pope from the English barons, vi. 401, 407, 409; their fear of his going to Rome and obtaining consecration from the Pope, vi. 405; summoned to answer the complaints against him by the barons, vi. 403; prefers leaving England, *ib.*; the Pope prayed to remove him from the ministration of the diocese, vi. 404; embassy to Rome against him, vi. 405; words of the Pope about him, vi. 415.

....., the priory of, oppression of, by Henry III., iii. 622; oppression and constancy of those of the monks who elected William de Raleigh to the see, iv. 108; shamefully used for this, iv. 159, 160; taken to Husueheie and imprisoned, iv. 160; persecution of the monks by bishop Æthelmar, v. 468, 503; inferior persons introduced into, v. 503; the king intercedes for them, v. 537; discord at, v. 641.

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Walter, made abbat of Westminster, ii. 298.

Winchester, priors of—*cont.*
Andrew, intruded by the king, iii. 622; his evil rule, *ib.*; endeavours to weaken the constancy of the monks, iii. 630; causes the expulsion of those who elected William de Raleigh, iv. 108; his injuries to them in consequence, iv. 159, 160; his opposition to bishop William de Raleigh, iv. 264; his death, iv. 265.
Walter, intruded by the king, the king requires the bishop to leave him there, iv. 351; the bishop's answer to this, iv. 352.
John de Cauz, humbles himself before the bishop, iv. 390; absolved, but deposed, *ib.*; made abbat of Peterborough, v. 84.
William of Taunton, goes to Rome, against the bishop, v. 469; loses his cause at Rome, but has certain manors assigned to him, v. 568; the papal revenues increased by his gifts, v. 576; loses his cause in spite of this, *ib.*; a manor given to him for his support, v. 591.
Andrew of London, intruded by the elect bishop Æthelmar, v. 469, 503; established in his seat by bribery at Rome, v. 568, 591; wretched condition of the priory, v. 590; increases the papal revenue by the quarrel, v. 592.
....., St. Amphibalus, Constans made a monk in, i. 183; Modred's son slain in, i. 242.
....., St. Cross, hospital of, Henry of Susa made warden by Henry III., iv. 353.
Winchester, P. de, enrols a payment made by Hugh of St. Alban's, vi. 351.
Winchester, earls of:
Saher de Quinci, first earl, surrenders Vaudreuil to Philip II., ii. 482; imprisoned by him at Compiègne, *ib.*; witnesses John's charter of resignation, ii. 546; John's hatred of,

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ii. 565; one of John's sureties for the payment of the confiscated property, ii. 574; one of the confederate barons in 1215, ii. 585; one of the 25 barons, ii. 604; witnesses John's charter of freedom of election to sees, abbeys, &c., ii. 610; v. 543; excommunicated by Innocent III., ii. 643; sent by the English barons to offer the crown to Louis, ii. 648; his intervention with Louis to save the abbey of St. Alban's from being burnt, iii. 9; the besieged in his castle of Montsoreau send to him for help, iii. 15; induces Louis to send an army, iii. 15, 16; one of the leaders of the army sent, iii. 16; reconnoitres the royal army on its approach to Lincoln, iii. 20; speech of the count of Perche and the marshal of France to, *ib.*; taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln, iii. 22; arrives at Damietta, iii. 41; dies, iii. 60; his shield of arms, vi. 477.
Roger de Quinci, second earl, excommunicated by Innocent III., ii. 643; obtains the inheritance of his wife, the daughter of Alan of Galloway, iii. 365; his letter to the Pope respecting the presentation of Italians to English benefices, iii. 610; asks leave of Henry III. to return home, iv. 228; obtains permission to go through France and goes to England, *ib.*; one of those who send the charter of the king of Scotland for confirmation to the Pope, iv. 383; joins in the letter to Innocent IV. on the English grievances, iv. 533; obtains part of Galloway by right of his wife Helen on the death of her sister without children, iv. 563, 653; his tyranny in Galloway, iv. 653; besieged in his castle in Galloway, *ib.*; his
Winchester, earls of—*cont.*
Roger de Quinci—*cont.*
escape, *ib.*; flies to the king of Scotland, *ib.*; established by him in his possessions, *ib.*; at the parliament in 1248, v. 5; his steward, Philip Luvel, removed to the king's service, v. 261; Luvel had been his steward in Galloway, v. 270; his usefulness to him, v. 271; death of his wife Matilda, v. 341; his third marriage with Alienora, daughter of the earl of Derby, *ib.*; his previous marriages, *ib.*; at the parliament to hear the king's message from Gascony, v. 423.
Helen (daughter of Alan of Galloway), his first wife, buried at Brackley, v. 341.
Matilda, daughter of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, his second wife, dies at Groby, and is buried at Brackley, v. 341.
Alienora, daughter of William de Ferrers, earl of Derby, his third wife, married, v. 341.
Winds, long continued, in 1254, v. 447.
....., scheme of the, vi. 465.
Windsor (Windleshores, Windleshoures, Windlesora, Windsiure), the question of precedency between Canterbury and York settled at, ii. 10; Robert, earl of Northumbria, imprisoned in, ii. 36; Henry I. keeps Christmas, 1127–8, at, ii. 153; John keeps Christmas, 1207–8, at, ii. 520; Christmas, 1209–10, ii. 528; Matilda de Braose, her son and his wife imprisoned in, by John, ii. 530; they are starved to death there, vi. 531; John keeps Christmas, 1211–12, there, ii. 533; Christmas, 1213–14, ii. 571; his restless condition at, in 1215, ii. 613; the castellan sent to watch London, ii. 637; still holds out for John after Louis had reduced all the S. of England, ii. 655; besieged by the barons under the count de Nevers, ii. 664, 665; Ingelard de Athie its defender, ii. 665;

Windsor—*cont.*
John collects an army for its relief and the barons raise the siege, *ib.*; soldiers taken from the garrison, to join Fawkes's band, iii. 12; the papal nuncios, Albert and Paul, go to Henry III. at, in 1248, v. 23; letters of Henry III. dated at, v. 53; vi. 323; the abbat of Westminster goes to Henry III. at, v. 238; effect of a storm in 1251 in the forest, v. 264; writ of Henry III. signed by queen Alienora dated at, vi. 287; writs signed at, vi. 289, 381, 392; payment to the king and queen from St. Alban's made at, vi. 293.
Wineman, landholder at Clifton, Beds, vi. 13.
Wingham (Wengham), barns of a Roman clerk at, pillaged, iii. 211; those guilty of this excommunicated, *ib.*
Winkeneie (in Berney), mill at, obtained for Binham by Richard de Parco, vi. 85.
Winkfield (Wincelfelda), Berks, land at, granted by Æthelred to St. Alban's, vi. 16.
Winslow (Wineslawe, Uuineshawe), given by Offa to St. Alban's, i. 361; vi. 5; St. Alban's allowed by Pope Clement III. to appropriate the revenues of the church to the monks' dress, vi. 46.
Winter, hard, in 554, i. 245.
Wintingeham, *i.e.* Whittingham, Northumberland, i. 415.
Winwed, *i.e.*, the Aire, *q.v.*
Wippedesflete (Ebbsfleet?), battle of, i. 217; origin of the name, *ib.*
Wirral (Wirhale), i. 432.
Wisbech (Wisebecum), the castle built by William I., ii. 7; loss of life at, from floods in 1236, iii. 379.
Wissant (Santwicum); *v.* Witsand.
Wistan, St., slain by Berthfert, i. 380; buried at Repton, *ib.*; miracles at his tomb, *ib.*
Witches, story of two, at Rome, i. 518; the witch of Berkeley, i. 381.
Witham, built by Edward the Elder, i. 440.
Wither, William; *see* Tuinge, Robert de.
Withgar (Wihtgar), prince of the isle of Wight, dies, i. 242.
Withgaresbi, Withgaresberih, *i.e.*, Carisbrooke, i. 238, 242.
Withichind, general of the Saxons, reconciled with Charles and baptized, i. 351.
Withred, king in Kent, i. 311; builds St. Martin's, Dover, *ib.*; meets Ini and makes peace by paying a weregild for Mul, i. 312; dies, i. 329; his children, *ib.*
Witlewude, evil conduct of the foresters in, v. 715.
Witsand (Santwicum, Wissant), the young king Henry at, intending to invade England, ii. 292; Alienora of Provence embarks at, iii. 336; the sailors of, ordered by Louis IX. to commit reprisals on the English, iv. 209; injuries done by, to the Cinque ports, iv. 238; S. de Montfort and Guy de Lusignan sail from, but are driven back, v. 263.
Witz, in Anglesey, salt wells of, destroyed by Henry III., iv. 486.
Wlgeva, mother of St. Wulstan, ii. 38.
Wlsi, a recluse, rebukes St. Wulstan for his unwillingness to become bishop of Worcester, ii. 40.
Woden, Wednesday named from, i. 189, 343, 403, 422; his sons and their kingdoms, i. 422.
Wodensfeld, the Danes defeated by Edward at, i. 440.
Wodnesbirih (Wenborough), battle of, i. 328.
Wolsa (? Zwetfalt), abbey of, given to the archbishop of Cologne by Innocent IV., v. 74; its riches, *ib.*; has to supply the new emperor after his coronation with 1,000 soldiers, *ib.*
Woodstock (Wdesteke, Wdestoke, Wodestok, Wudestoc), homage done at, to Henry II. and his son Henry by Malcolm IV. and Rhys-ap-Griffith, ii. 222; the young king Henry at, ii. 278; Geof-

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rey knighted at, by Henry II., ii. 301; a boy martyred at, in 1179 (an error for Wenlock), ii. 309; the Welsh do homage to John at, in 1209, ii. 525; Henry III. hears of the death of Richard Marshal while at, iii. 289; attempt to assassinate Henry III. in 1238 at, iii. 497; iv. 193, 200; alleged attempt of Hubert de Burgh to kill Henry III. at, iii. 619; Henry III. at, in 1247, iv. 628; marriages of English nobles at, *ib.*; the king and queen of Scots received at, v. 574; letters of Henry III. dated at, vi. 327, 328.

Worcester (Wigornia, Wiccii), the cathedral founded by St. Oswald, i. 475; the county ravaged by Harthacnut, because his tax gatherers were slain, i. 514; gifts of Leofric and Godgifu to the church of, i. 526; the castle defended, in 1088, by bishop Wulstan against Roger of Montgomery, ii. 26; John keeps Christmas, 1214-15, at, ii. 584; John buried at, ii. 668; Henry III. keeps Christmas, 1232-3, at, iii. 240.

....., bishops of:
Bosel, i. 324.
Ostfor, i. 302, 324.
Tadfrid, elected, but dies before consecration, i. 302.
St. Ecgwin, i. 324; founds Evesham monastery, *ib.*; goes to Rome, and obtains its liberty from Pope Constantine, *ib.*
Wilfrid, i. 324, 336.
Mildred, i. 324; dies, i. 365.
Weremund, i. 324, 365.
Tilhere, i. 324.
Heathored, Hereferth, *ib.*; subscribes Offa's charters, vi. 4, 7.
Denebert, i. 324, 345; subject to Lichfield, i. 345.
Eadberht or Herebert, i. 324; dies, i. 380.
Alwine, i. 324, 380; builds the oratory at Kempsey, i. 391.

Worcester, bishops of—*cont.*
Hereferth, i. 324, 407; consecrated by archbishop Æthelred, i. 407 translates St. Gregory's dialogues at Alfred's request, *ib.*; dies, i. 443.
Æthelhun, abbat of Berkeley, i. 324, 443; dies, i. 445.
Wilferth, i. 324, 445; dies, i. 448; subscribes Æthelred's charter, vi. 12.
Kinewold, Sinewold, i. 324, 448; dies, i. 460; subscribes Æthelgifu's will, vi. 14.
St. Dunstan, i. 324, 460; consecrated by archbishop Odo, i. 460; bishop of London, i. 461; archbishop of Canterbury, i. 324, 462; *v.* Canterbury, archbishops of.
St. Oswald, i. 324; consecrates Ramsey abbey, i. 462; recommended to Worcester and consecrated by St. Dunstan, *ib.*; his virtues, *ib.*; places monks for seculars at Worcester, i. 465; deprives the clerks who would not become monks, *ib.*; archbishop of York, i. 324, note [3], 466; at the coronation of Eadgar at Bath, i. 466; elects and consecrates Edward king on the death of Eadgar, i. 468; consecrates Æthelred II., i. 471; dies and is buried at Worcester, i. 475; had founded St. Mary's (the cathedral), Worcester, *ib.*; translated by archbishop Aldulf, i. 480.
Aldulf, abbat of Peterborough, i. 324; archbishop of York, *ib.*, note [3].
Wulstan, archbishop of York, i. 480; statement of his death, i. 502.
Leofsi, abbat of Thorney, i. 480, 502; dies, i. 508.
Brithreg, *ib.*; dies, i. 512; ordains St. Wulstan deacon and priest, ii. 39.
Lyfing, bishop of Crediton, i. 512; accused by archbishop Ælfric of the death of Alfred, son of Æthelred II., i. 513; degraded by Harthacnut,

Worcester, bishops of—*cont.*
Lyfing—*cont.*
ib.; the see given to Ælfric, archbishop of York, *ib.*; dies, i. 518.
Aldred, i. 518; sent by Edward the Confessor to bring Edward son of Edmund Ironside from Hungary, i. 526; makes St. Wulstan prior of Worcester, ii. 39; archbishop of York, i. 529; ii. 39; the see of Hereford had been committed to, i. 529.
St. Wulstan, prior of Worcester, elected bishop, i. 530; consecrated by archbishop Aldred of York, *ib.*; defends Worcester castle against Roger of Montgomery, ii. 26; account of his birth and education, ii. 38; receives the monk's habit from bishop Brithreg, who also ordains him, *ib.*; made prior of Worcester by bishop Aldred, ii. 39; succeeds Aldred as bishop, ii. 40; his unwillingness to become a bishop, and rebuke of him by Wlsi, ii. 39, 40; consecrated by archbishop Aldred, ii. 40; makes his profession to Canterbury, *ib.*; story of him and Lanfranc, *ib.*; demands the possessions of his see to be restored at the council of Winchester, ii. 42; does the same at the council of Penenden Heath, *ib.*; recovers the freedom of his see from York, ii. 43; request of Thomas, archbishop of York, that he would visit him, *ib.*; his death and vision of him at Cricklade, *ib.*; translation of, iii. 42; iv. 631; a rib of him obtained for St. Alban's by abbat William, iii. 42; his charter to the abbat of Ramsey of a market at St. Ives, v. 297.
Sampson, consecrated in St. Paul's by St. Anselm, ii. 71.
Theophus, consecrated by archbishop Ralph, ii. 142; dies, ii. 151.
Symon, ii. 152.
Worcester, bishops of—*cont.*
Roger, ii. 317.
Baldwin, abbat of Ford, *ib.*; elected archbishop of Canterbury, ii. 319.
William of Norhale, ii. 325; dies, ii. 370.
Robert, son of William Fitz Ralph, seneschal of Normandy, canon of Lincoln, ii. 379; consecrated by bishop William Longchamp, *ib.*
Henry, dies, ii. 411.
John, dean of Rouen, consecrated by archbishop Hubert, ii. 419.
Mauger, ii. 474; ordered by Pope Innocent III. to threaten John with an interdict, ii. 521; goes to John, and vainly tries to induce him to give way, *ib.*; pronounces the interdict, ii. 522; leaves England secretly, *ib.*; remains abroad living in luxury, ii. 523; ordered by the Pope to publish the sentence of excommunication on John, ii. 526; hesitates to do it through fear, *ib.*; dies at Pontigny, ii. 533.
Walter de Grai, chancellor, ii. 528; consecrated by archbishop Langton, ii. 582; on John's side at Runnymede, ii. 589; named in Magna Charta, ii. 590; sent abroad by John to raise forces for him, ii. 613; *v.* York, archbishops of.
Silvester of Evesham, buries John, ii. 668; at the coronation of Henry III., iii. 1; translates St. Wulstan, iii. 42.
William of Blois, consecrates Robert, bishop of Salisbury, iii. 189; dies, iii. 372, 378, 388.
Walter de Cantelupe, iii. 388; accepted and consecrated by the Pope, iii. 389; his speech at the council of St. Paul's on the proposed statute respecting pluralities, iii. 418; appointed one of the arbitrators in the quarrel between bishop Grosseteste and his chapter, iii. 528; death of his father, iii.

Worcester, bishops of—*cont.*
Walter de Cantelupe—*cont.*
529; consecrates Andelm archbishop of Armagh, iv. 49; goes to Reading to remonstrate with Henry III. on his treatment of the bishop of Winchester, iv. 286; follows him, finds him at Westminster and there rebukes him sharply, iv. 294; prepared to put his chapel under an interdict, *ib.*; the king asks for delay, which is granted, iv. 295; Innocent IV. writes to, on behalf of the bishop of Winchester, iv. 349; sends the names of certain of the king's clerks to the Pope, iv. 351; one of those appointed in 1244 by the clergy to consider the king's demands, iv. 362; an especial friend of the Pope, iv. 403; goes to the Roman court, *ib.*; letter of Innocent IV. to, granting a privilege to the Dominicans, iv. 513; letter of Innocent IV. to, demanding a subsidy, iv. 555; has authority to put the country under an interdict if the aid to the Pope is refused, iv. 561; takes the cross, iv. 629; at the parliament in 1248, v. 5; goes to Westminster to keep the feast of St. Edward, v. 29; assigns three manors to bishop Nicholas of Durham on his resignation, v. 53; crosses [probably an error], v. 96; takes the cross, v. 98; at the meeting of the bishops at Dunstable against archbishop Boniface, v. 225; ordered by the king to exhort the Londoners to take the cross, v. 282; agrees with Grosseteste in refusing the king's demand of a tenth, v. 326; at the parliament in 1253, v. 373, 375; joins in the excommunication of the violators of Magna Charta, v. 375; promises to go to the king in Gascony, vi. 283; his speech refusing to agree to Rustand's demands for the Pope,

Worcester, bishops of—*cont.*
Walter de Cantelupe—*cont.*
v. 525; sent ambassador to France, v. 649, 659; sent ambassador to the parliament at Cambray, v. 720; sent by the barons to Richard, king of Germany, on his proposed return to England, v. 732; his directions respecting the collection for the crusade in 1247, vi. 137, 138; letters of Innocent IV. to, on the payment to Canterbury, vi. 213, 214.
....., archdeacon of, William, elected to the see of Durham, iii. 113; refused by the king, *ib.*; embassy to Rome for him and against him, iii. 113, 114; appointed one of the arbitrators between bishop Grosseteste and his chapter, iii. 528.
....., priors of:
Egelwine, dies, ii. 39.
St. Wulstan, *ib.*; *v.* Worcester, bishops of.
Ralph, made abbat of Evesham by the legate Nicholas of Tusculum, ii. 544.
William, dies, vi. 276.

Worms (Warmacia, Wermesia), council of, under Henry IV., against Gregory VII., ii. 16; Frederick II. takes his son Henry with him to, iii. 323; the empress Isabella reaches, iii. 323, 324; her marriage with Frederick at, iii. 324; kings, dukes, &c. at, at the marriage, *ib.*

....., Landolf von Hoheneck, bishop of, one of the papal commissioners to Frederick II., iii. 551.

Wrotham, William de, guardian of the seaports, one of John's evil counsellors, ii. 533.

Wudecoc, discovers Eustace the monk in his concealment, iii. 27.

Wudewic, Richard de, does service for the abbat of St. Alban's, vi. 375.

Wulf, a Dane, charter of, giving Aston and Oxhey to St. Alban's, vi. 32; his other gifts, *ib.*

Wulfgar, charter of Æthelred, granting Walden to, vi. 11.
Wulfgar, abbat, subscribes Æthelred's charters, vi. 17, 20, 24, 27.
Wulfgeat, Wulgeat, subscribes Æthelred's charters, vi. 18, 20, 24.
Wulfheah, subscribes Æthelred's charters, vi. 18, 20, 24.
Wulfheard, duke, subscribes Offa's charter, vi. 8.
Wulfheard (Wihard, Wlfwardus), sent against Baldred by Ecgberht, i. 374; defeats the Danes, i. 377.
Wulfhelm, bishop, subscribes Æthelgifu's will, vi. 14.
Wulfhere, king of the S. Mercians, i. 291; rebels against Oswiu and recovers the whole of Mercia, *ib.*; defeats Cenwealh and seizes the Isle of Wight, i. 292; subjects Æthelwold of Sussex, acts as his sponsor, and sends Eopa to convert the Isle of Wight, *ib.*; sells the see of London to Wine, i. 294; dies, i. 298; his wife Ermenhilda, *ib.*; his brothers, i. 299; had been defeated by Ecgfrith, *ib.*
Wulfhere, attacks the Danes at Ipswich, i. 482.
Wulfran, bishop of Sens, i. 328.
Wulfred, subscribes Æthelred's charter, vi. 12.
Wulfric, subscribes Æthelred's charters, vi. 18, 20.
Wulfric Spot, founds Burton abbey, i. 480.
Wulfric, St., hermit of Haselbury, account of, ii. 205, *seqq.*; his life and miracles, *ib.*; his death and burial at Haselbury, ii. 209.
Wulfthryth (Wlfrida), concubine of Eadgar, i. 463.
Wulfwin, witnesses a charter, vi. 30.
Wulgar, subscribes Æthelgifu's will, vi. 14.
Wulnoth, minister of Æthelred, accused by Brithric and takes to piracy, i. 482.
Wulric, subscribes Æthelred's charters, vi. 12, 20.
Wulstan, St.; *v.* Worcester, bishops of.
Wurtemberg, Ulric, count of, bribed by Pope Innocent IV., iv. 576; his treason to Enzio, *ib.*
Würzburg, Hermann von Lobdenburg, bishop of, one of the papal commissioners to Frederick II., iii. 551.
Wye (Wi), miracle of Eustace de Flai at, ii. 464.
Wymondham, a cell of St. Alban's, iv. 243; William of Albini, 1st earl of Arundel, the patron, buried at, ii. 298; William of Albini, 3rd earl of Arundel, buried at, iii. 67; fines of the prior's men to St. Alban's, iii. 126; Hugh de Albini, 5th earl of Arundel, buried at, iv. 243.
....., priors of:
Reimund, obtains a papal letter from Urban III. for St. Alban's, vi. 43.
Thomas, accompanies Richard de Parco of Binham to Rome, vi. 87; dies, vi. 278.
....., Thomas of, precentor of Lichfield, made treasurer at the Exchequer, v. 720.
Wynberht, bishop, subscribes Offa's charter, vi. 4.
Wynflæd, wife of Ægelwine le Swart, vi. 28.
Wyrtgeorn (Wirrigernus), king of the Wends, i. 506.

X.

Xerxes, king of Persia, i. 54, 55.
Xerxes, king of Persia, defeated by Alexander Severus, i. 135, 136.

Y.

Yarmouth (Gernemua, Jernemue), the bodies of Hugh de Boves and many of his soldiers and attendants thrown up at, ii. 623; put to ransom by the barons in 1216, ii. 664; the herring trade at, injured by the Tartar invasion, iii. 488; quarrel of the people of, with those of Winchelsea respecting the ships prepared for the queen and Edward, v. 446; complaint of this before the queen and Richard of Cornwall, v. 447; Richard embarks from, on his way to Germany, v. 627; vi. 367.

Year:
- End of the 9th great year of the world, i. 375.
- 1073, agreement of, with the year of our Lord's baptism, ii. 11.
- 1076, agreement of, with the year of our Lord's incarnation, ii. 15.
- Quinquagenary, v. 197.

Yezid (the caliph), persuaded by a Jew to issue an edict against images, i. 330.

Yffi, son of Osred, son of Eadwine, goes to Kent with Paulinus, i. 278.

York (Eboracum, Kaerbraue), built by Ebraucus, i. 26; Cassibellaunus buried at, i. 75; made the see of an archbishop by Pope Eleutherius, i. 129; Severus at, i. 133; siege of, by Fulgentius, *ib.*; Severus killed at, *ib.*; taken by the Saxons, i. 195; besieged by Aurelius Ambrosius, i. 221; siege of, by Arthur, i. 234; entered by Arthur, i. 236; he restores the church in, *ib.*; head of the kingdom of Northumbria, i. 250; a church of stone in, built by Eadwine, i. 275; Eadwine's head buried in the church, i. 277; the Danes at, in 867, i. 389; the walls thrown down by Osbriht and Ælla, i. 390; Osbriht and Ælla slain by the Danes at, *ib.*; the Danes winter at, in 869, i. 391; Anlaf

York—*cont.*
- at, in 940, i. 453; Eadred gives two bells to the cathedral, i. 456; merchants of, illtreated in Thanet, i. 466; destroyed by William I., ii. 3; taken by the sons of Swend, Osbeorn, Waltheof, &c., ii. 5; their cruelty on its capture, *ib.*; prowess of Waltheof at, *ib.*; slaughter of the Jews at, in 1190, ii. 359; John keeps Christmas, 1210–11, at, ii. 531; with its province made subject to Louis, ii. 663; meeting of Henry III. and Alexander II. at, in 1220, iii. 58; marriage of Alexander II. and Joanna at, iii. 67; marriage of Hubert de Burgh and Margaret of Scotland at, *ib.*; Henry III. keeps Christmas, 1227–8, at, iii. 143; Christmas, 1229-30, with the king of Scots, iii. 193; interview of Henry III. with Alexander II. at, in 1236, iii. 372, 373; the nobles summoned to, by Henry III. and the legate in 1237, iii. 413; Alexander II. summoned to, *ib.*; treaty at, between England and Scotland, iv. 381; Walter of Kirkham consecrated bishop of Durham at, v. 83; Henry III. keeps Christmas, 1251–2, at, v. 266; riot between the Scots and English, v. 267; marriage of Alexander III. and Margaret at, *ib.*

....., St. Mary's abbey, departure of certain monks from, who found Fountains abbey, ii. 154; distress of the monks from the conduct of John Francis about a charter, v. 362; dispersion of the monks and ruin of the church, v. 363, 503; the monks not sorry for John Francis's death, v. 504; desolated by him, v. 535.

....., the see of, the question of precedency between it and Canterbury settled at Windsor, ii. 10; the charter of this, ii. 11; put under an interdict by archbishop Geoffrey, ii. 467; consequent anger of John, *ib.*

....., archbishops of:
- Sampson, the see given to, by Aurelius Ambrosius, i. 223, 230; flies into

York, archbishops of—*cont.*
Sampson—*cont.*
Britanny, takes the pall with him, and is made archbishop of Dol, ii. 459.
Pyramus, the see given to, by Arthur, i. 236.
Thaodiceus, flies into Wales, i. 251.
St. Paulinus, ordained by archbishop Justus, i. 272; sent with Æthelburga to Eadwine, i. 273; his prayers for Æthelburga, *ib.*; Eadwine's promises to, *ib.*; his knowledge of Eadwine's vision, i. 274; baptizes Eadwine, *ib.*; converts Lindsey, builds a church, and consecrates Honorius bishop, i. 275, 344; driven into exile and goes with queen Æthelburga to Kent, i. 278; treasures brought by, *ib.*; takes the charge of the church of Rochester, *ib.*; leaves the pall there at his death, *ib.*; dies, i. 283; his sanctity attested by Bede, *ib.*; had converted St. Hilda, i. 302.
St. Wilfrid (bishop), returning from Rome, stays with Dalfinus, archbishop of Lyons, and receives the tonsure, i. 292; Ælfrith gives him a monastery at Ripon, *ib.*; ordained priest by Agilbert, *ib.*; his mode of life in the monastery, i. 292, 293; his arguments at Whitby in favour of the Roman mode of observing Easter, i. 293; sent into France by Ælfrith, and is consecrated to York by Agilbert, i. 294, 302; Ceadda consecrated to York in his absence, i. 294; recalled by archbishop Theodore, i. 295; at the council of Hertford, i. 296; expelled by Ecgfrith i. 299; goes to Rome, i. 300; converts the Frisians and baptizes their king Aldgils, *ib.*; his cause heard at Rome by Pope Agatho, *ib.*; takes part in the council against the Monothelites, *ib.*; absolved and returns to Britain, *ib.*; converts Sussex and sends ministers to the Isle of Wight, *ib.*; restored to his see, *ib.*; miracle by, at Tindanefre, *ib.*; his testimony to the virginity of St. Æthelthritha, i. 301; request of Ecgfrith to, *ib.*; blesses St. Æthelthritha on going to Coldingham, *ib.*; accused to Æthelfrith, i. 311; goes to Rome, *ib.*; his illness at Meaux, *ib.*; his vision, *ib.*; returns to Britain, i. 312; restored to his see by Osred, *ib.*; dies at Oundle, *ib.*; buried at Ripon, *ib.*; Selsey, his place of exile, given to him, i. 323; founds a monastery at Selsey, *ib.*; baptizes the people, and frees the slaves there, *ib.*; his recall to Northumbria, *ib.*; his death, *ib.*; had built the monastery of Ripon, i. 458.
Bosa, i. 299, 302.
St. John of Beverley, dies, i. 329; Bede's praises of him, *ib.*; wild bulls tamed at his tomb, *ib.*
Wilfrid II., i. 329, 336; dies, i. 338.
Ecgberht, i. 338; brings back the pall to York, *ib.*; dies, i. 345.
Eanbald, *ib.*; brings to nothing Offa's attack on Canterbury, *ib.*; the pall sent for by Alfwold, i. 351; holds a synod at Finchale, i. 354; consecrates Baldulf at Whithern, i. 356; dies, i. 363.
Eanbald II., *ib.*; goes with Æthelheard to Cenwulf to obtain the restoration of its privileges to Canterbury, i. 364; receives the pall, and ordains Eadred to Hexham, i. 365; holds a synod at Finchale, *ib.*
Wlsi dies, i. 375.
Wimund, *ib.*; dies, i. 383.
Wulfhere, *ib.*; expelled by the Northumbrians and takes refuge with Burhed, i. 407; restored, i. 408; dies, i. 431.
Æthelbald, *ib.*

York, archbishops of—*cont.*
Wulstan, makes the treaty dividing the kingdom between Edmund and Anlaf, i. 453; imprisoned in Jedburgh by Eadred, for killing some citizens of Thetford for the slaughter of abbat Aldelm, i. 458; freed and placed at Dorchester, i. 459.
Oskytel, *ib.*; dies, i. 466.
Oswald, St.; *see* Worcester, bishops of.
Aldulf, bishop of Worcester, i. 324; abbat of Peterborough, succeeds St. Oswald, i. 475; translates St. Oswald, i. 480; subscribes Æthelred's charter, vi. 17; dies, i. 480.
Wulstan II., bishop of Worcester, *ib.*; dies, i. 505; subscribes Æthelred's charters, vi. 23, 26.
Ælfric, i. 505; sent by Harthacnut to dig up Harold's body, i. 513; accuses Godwine and bishop Lyfing of the death of Alfred, *ib.*; the see of Worcester given him by Harthacnut, *ib.*; crowns Edward the Confessor, i. 517; dies, i. 520.
Kinsy, *ib.*; dies, i. 529.
Aldred, bishop of Worcester, i. 529; ii. 39; goes to Rome with Tostig, i. 530; receives the pall from Pope Nicholas II., *ib.*; consecrates Wulstan bishop of Worcester, i. 530; ii. 40; crowns William I. in London, ii. 1; had violently retained the property of the see of Worcester, ii. 42.
Thomas, *ib.*; agrees to the settlement of the question of precedency with Canterbury, ii. 10; asserts Lincoln to belong to his see, ii. 20; appeals against the dedication of the church of Lincoln by Remigius, and prevents the dedication from being completed, ii. 31, 32; claims Lincoln and Lindsey as belonging to his diocese, ii. 33; consecrates Anselm archbishop of Canterbury, ii. 35; refuses to allow Canterbury to be called the metropolitan church of all England, *ib.*; settlement of the claim of the see against that of Worcester, ii. 42; requests bishop Wulstan to visit him, ii. 43; crowns Henry I., ii. 115; dies, ii. 118.
Gerard, ii. 118; ordered by Henry I. to consecrate the bishops whom Anselm had refused to consecrate ii. 123; dies, ii. 134.
Thomas II., ii. 134; Anselm insists on his subjection to himself and to Canterbury, *ib.*; consecrated in St. Paul's by Richard, bishop of London, ii. 136; makes his submission to Canterbury, *ib.*; dies, ii. 140.
Thurstan, ii. 140; his quarrel with archbishop Ralph because he refuses submission, *ib.*; refuses to make submission to him, but will receive his blessing, ii. 142; threats of the king in consequence, *ib.*; appeal of archbishop Ralph against his being consecrated by anyone else, *ib.*; allowed by the king to go to the council of Rheims on condition he is not consecrated by the Pope, ii. 145; consecrated by Pope Calixtus II., and is forbidden to enter any of the king's dominions, *ib.*; his quarrel with archbishop William of Canterbury, ii. 152; attempts to crown Henry I. at Windsor, but is driven out of the chapel with his cross, ii. 153; at the council in London respecting the focariæ of the priests, ii. 156; heads the barons of the north against David and fixes the standard at Northallerton, ii. 167; sends Ralph, bishop of the Orkneys, to the battle in his place, ii. 167, 168; dies, ii. 171.
William, treasurer, ii. 171; restored by Anastasius IV. after his degradation by Eugenius III., ii. 203; the pall given to, by Anastasius IV., *ib.*; Hugh de Puisac consecra-

York, archbishops of—*cont.*
William—*cont.*
ted bishop of Durham in his presence, *ib.*; poisoned on his return in the sacred chalice, *ib.*; oil flows from his tomb, iii. 77.
Henry Murdac, ii. 178; dies, ii. 190, 203.
Roger, archdeacon of Canterbury, ii. 203; present at the arrangement between Lincoln and St. Alban's, ii. 219; at the council of Tours, and sits on the Pope's left hand, ii. 222; Henry II. says he will send him to the Roman court against archbishop Thomas, ii. 240; appointed legate by the Pope, ii. 250; crowns the young king Henry at Westminster, ii. 247, 274; letter of the Pope to him forbidding the coronation, ii. 274; letter of the Pope after the coronation suspending him, ii. 276; the Pope intends to confirm the sentence against him, ii. 283; his submission by his messengers, *ib.*; restored on his oath at Albemarle that he had received the Pope's letter too late, and had nothing to do with the archbishop's murder, ii. 284; refuses to be at the council at Westminster in 1175, ii. 296; dies, ii. 316; the privilege he had obtained from Pope Alexander III., ii. 316; this causes the confiscation of his own goods, *ib.*; account of them, *ib.*
Hubert Fitz Walter, dean, elected by some of the canons, ii. 346.
Geoffrey Plantagenet, elect of Lincoln, the see given to, by Richard, ii. 346; seizes on it, and expels the guardians put in by the king and Hubert Fitz Walter, *ib.*; his election and confirmation, ii. 348; appeal of the dean's official against it, in the absence of the bishop of Durham and the dean, ii. 348; the see given to him by Richard at the

York, archbishops of—*cont.*
Geoffrey Plantagenet—*cont.*
council of Pipewell, ii. 351; archbishop Baldwin forbids him to receive ordination and consecration from any one but himself, *ib.*; ordained priest by John, bishop of Whithern, ii. 359; confirmed by Pope Clement III., *ib.*; consecrated by the order of Pope Celestine III. by Bartholomew, archbishop of Tours, ii. 372; lands at Dover, *ib.*; besieged by the sheriff of Kent in St. Martin's priory by the chancellor's orders, *ib.*; seized by the soldiers of the chancellor, ill-treated and dragged into Dover castle, *ib.*; liberated on the intercession of the bishop of London, ii. 373; comes to London and is honourably received by the bishop of London and the clergy, *ib.*; his ill-treatment the cause of the chancellor's fall, *ib.*; excommunicates those who had outraged him, ii. 380; swears fealty to Richard in St. Paul's, ii. 381; letter of Pope Celestine III. to, appointing archbishop Hubert legate, ii. 411; makes his peace with Richard in Normandy, who had quarrelled with him for the downfall of the chancellor, ii. 446; futile appeal of the bishop of Durham against the coronation of John taking place in his absence, ii. 455; spoiled of the property of his see by John, ii. 466; his manors seized by the sheriff of York, ii. 467; excommunicates the sheriff, *ib.*; reasons for John's anger with him, *ib.*; reconciled with John at Westminster, *ib.*; erroneously said to be at St. Hugh's funeral at Lincoln, ii. 472; opposes John's tax of a thirteenth in 1207, ii. 511, 520; leaves England secretly, ii. 511, 520; excommunicates all concerned in the spoiling of the see,

York, archbishops of—*cont.*
Geoffrey Plantagenet—*cont.*
ib.; dies, ii. 533; letters of Pope Clement III. to, in favour of St. Alban's, vi. 50, 57, 58.
Simon Langton, elected by the canons, ii. 628; the king sends messengers to Rome against him, *ib.*; letter of Innocent III. annulling the election, ii. 629; the election annulled, ii. 634.
Walter de Gray, bishop of Worcester, ii. 533; the king prays the canons of York to elect him, but they refuse, ii. 628; at Rome the canons elect him, ii. 634; the Pope agrees to the election, *ib.*; his pure life, *ib.*; the pall given him by the Pope, ii. 635; returns, owing 10,000*l.* to the Roman curia, *ib.*; at the translation of St. Thomas of Canterbury, iii. 59; brings the earl of Albemarle to Henry III., iii. 61; consecrates Walter Mauclerc bishop of Carlisle, iii. 77; the papal bull declaring the king to be of full age, sent to, iii. 79; at the council of Northamption in 1224, iii. 84; at Westminster when the king demands an aid at Christmas, 1224–5, iii. 91; sent by Henry III. as ambassador to the nobles of Normandy, Anjou, &c. in 1226, iii. 119; his return, iii. 123; with the king at Christmas, 1229–30, in York, iii. 193; ordered by the Pope to denounce as excommunicate those guilty of outrages against Roman clerks, iii. 218; story of his avarice and miraculous punishment, iii. 299; is to go to Vaucouleurs with Richard of Cornwall, iii. 393; precedes Otho into St. Paul's at the council in 1237, iii. 416; seats himself on the left hand of Otho, iii. 416, 419; his quarrel with the archbishop of Canterbury, and appeal as to this, iii. 416, 417; speech of the

York, archbishops of—*cont.*
Walter de Gray—*cont.*
legate as to their respective seats, iii. 417; summoned by Otho to London to discuss the riots in Oxford, iii. 484; an Italian intruded into Kirkleatham through his means, iii. 609; had hesitated to induct the person presented by the English patron, iii. 611; ordered by the Pope to present this person (J.) to Kirkleatham, iii. 613; Otho the legate directed to see to this, iii. 614; complaint before, by the Canterbury monks of the consecration of the bishop of Hereford in St. Paul's, iv. 75; his seat at the banquet at Westminster at Christmas, 1240–1, iv. 84; consecrates Nicholas of Farnham, bishop of Durham, iv. 134; profession of obedience of Nicholas to, *ib.*; meets some of the other bishops to discuss the state of the church, iv. 173; agrees to send messengers to the emperor, *ib.*; at the parliament at Westminster in 1242, iv. 185; sent by the king to the nobles to ask a subsidy, *ib.*; left guardian of the kingdom in 1242, when the king goes to Poitou, iv. 191; the king sends to, for aid, which he sends, iv. 198; the wardens of the Cinque ports send to, for aid, iv. 209; the king sends to, for corn and other provisions, iv. 230; sends them, *ib.*; ordered by the king to confiscate the lands of William de Ros, and other nobles, *ib.*; does not do this, iv. 231; ordered by the king to demand an aid from the Cistercians, iv. 234; his interview with them, iv. 234, 235; the king complains to, that he had received neither stores nor money, iv. 237; fears what he had sent had been lost, and prepares to send out fresh food and treasure, iv.

York, archbishops of—*cont.*
Walter de Gray—*cont.*
238; the wardens of the Cinque ports apply to, for aid against the Calais and other sailors, *ib.*; sends to the king urging him to return, iv. 239; buys Hubert de Burgh's palace at Whitehall [York place], iv. 244; ordered by the king to send a fleet for him on his return from Gascony, *ib.*; sends to the nobles to bid them meet the king at Portsmouth, *ib.*; waits for him, iv. 245; appointed by the Pope to relax the sentence of excommunication against bishop Grosseteste if the convent of Canterbury refuses, iv. 258; his proctor present at the council of London in 1244, iv. 372; the king asks that he may be excused from the council of Lyons, but the Pope requires his attendance, iv. 414; makes John Mansel provost of Beverley, iv. 601; at the parliament in 1248, v. 5; assigns three manors to bishop Nicholas of Durham on his resignation, v. 53; consecrates Walter of Kirkham bishop of Durham, v. 83; his people provide for the guests at the marriage of Alexander III. and Margaret, v. 267; his hospitality, v. 269, 270; not at the meeting of the bishops in London in 1252, v. 324; the bishops refuse to act without him, v. 328; excuses himself from the parliament of 1253 from old age and distance from London, v. 373, 375; not at the parliament in 1254, v. 423; appointed guardian of the kingdom when the queen leaves it, v. 447; does not accept the office in consequence of his old age and illness, *ib.*; dies at Fulham, v. 495, 496, 534, 535; buried at York under the direction of the bishop of Durham, v. 496; his zeal for the interests of England, v. 515, 526, 535; had protected the rights of bishop Nicholas of Durham, v. 650; letter of Innocent IV. to, giving powers to John, a Franciscan, in England, vi. 119; John brings his letters from Innocent IV. to him, vi. 144, witnesses the king's writ of 20 May 1252, vi. 210; the see vacant at the time of Rustand's council, v. 532.
Sewal, dean of York, v. 432, 516; the goods of the see destroyed by Henry III., v. 501, 516, 615; the election delayed by the king, v. 516; his grief at the seizure of the possessions of the church, v. 522 his postulation hindered by the king because he was not born in wedlock, *ib.*; consecrated, v. 570; prophecy of St. Edmund respecting, v. 571, 586; his indignation at the installing the papal nominee Jordan as dean, v. 586, 692; established in the see, v. 591; at St. Alban's in 1257, v. 609; his grant of indulgence to all venerating the tomb of St. Alban, v. 609; vi. 495; suspended by Jordan the intruding dean, v. 624; at the parliament in Lent, 1257, in London, v. 625; excommunicated by the Pope, v. 653; supported by the examples of St. Thomas, St. Edmund his master, and bishop Grosseteste, *ib.*; blessed by the people, *ib.*; the Pope's hand heavy upon him, v. 678; his patience, *ib.*; prophecy of his martyrdom by St. Edmund, v. 678, 679, 691; refuses to give his benefices to unfit persons, v. 679; dies, v. 691; had been a pupil of St. Edmund, v. 691; his prayer with death in prospect, v. 692; his remonstrances with the Pope, following the example of

York, archbishops of—*cont.*
Sewal—*cont.*
Grosseteste, *ib.*; miracle in his last illness, v. 693.
Godfrey de Kimeton, dean, elected, v. 701; goes to Rome and returns, v. 701, 718; consecrated at Rome, v. 718, 725; found worthy by the Pope, v. 718; his return, v. 725; carries his cross through London, *ib.*; received honourably by the king and then in his see, *ib.*; makes Roger of Holderness dean, *ib.*
....., deans of:
William de St. Barbe, made bishop of Durham, ii. 178.
Hubert FitzWalter, elected archbishop by some of the canons, ii. 346; appeal of his official against the election being made in his absence, ii. 348; *v.* Salisbury, bishops of; Canterbury, archbishops of.
Simon, consecrated bishop of Exeter, ii. 581.
Fulk Basset, succeeds his brother Gilbert in his inheritance, iv. 89; elected bishop of London, iv. 171; consecrated, iv. 393; *v.* London, bishops of.
Walter of Kirkham, appointed to settle the affair of the church of Guilden Morden, iv. 251; *v.* Durham, bishops of.
Sewal, elected archbishop, v. 432.
Godfrey de Kimeton, *ib.*; elected archbishop, v. 701.
Jordan, installed by two unknown persons as papal nominee, v. 586; indignation of the archbishop, v. 586, 692; suspends the archbishop, v. 624; given an income out of the revenues of the church, *ib.*
Roger of Holderness, made dean by archbishop Godfrey de Kimeton, v. 725.
....., archdeacon of, Laurence of Lincoln, murdered by a knight, iv. 496.
York—*cont.*
....., chancellor of, John Blund, dies, v. 41; *v.* Blund, John.
....., treasurers of:
William; *see under* archbishops.
Ralph de Warneville, made chancellor of England, ii. 287.
....., canon of, John Romanus; *v.* Romanus, John.
....., a prebend in, given to Rustand by Henry III., v. 521.
York, sheriff of, writs to, in the affair between St. Alban's and the bishop of Durham, vi. 331, 347, 376, 379, 381, 393, 394.
....., William of; *v.* Salisbury, bishops of.
Yorkshire, guardians of the castles in, appointed by John, ii. 641.
Yporiensis, *i.e.*, of Ivrea, *q.v.*
Ypres, William of, on Stephen's side at the battle of Lincoln, ii. 172; defeats the Welsh, but is forced to fly, *ib.*; in Kent after Stephen's capture, ii. 173; sent for to Winchester by the bishop, and captures Robert of Gloucester, *ib.*
Yserninus, ordained with St. Patrick, i. 224.
Ysopa (Hysopus), the hold, slain in the battle between Æthelwold and Edward, i. 437.

Z.

Zacharias, Pope, i. 338; gives a letter to the monks of Monte Cassino for the restoration of the body of St. Benedict from Fleury, i. 339.
Zähringen, Berthold III., duke of, Germaine daughter of, divorced from Henry of Saxony, wife of Humbert III. of Maurienne, ii. 286; her daughter Alice betrothed to John, *ib.*

Zara, archbishop of, iii. 470 note[2].
Zara (Gazara), in Slavonia, Richard lands at, on his return from his crusade, ii. 393.
Zealand (Selandia), given up by William of Holland to his brother Florence, vi. 253; he refuses to do homage for, *ib.*
Zeitz (Cicenensis, Naumburg), Engelhard, bishop of, with the crusading army at Acre in 1217, iii. 9.
Zengui (Sanguinius), captures Edessa, ii. 176.
Zeno, emperor, i. 218; attempts to kill his son Leo, *ib.*
Zephirus, Pope, i. 134.
Zingiton, *i.e.*, Gengis Khan.
Zouche (Zuch, Zucha), Roger de la (third baron of Ashby), one of the followers of the 25 barons in 1215, ii. 605.
....., Alan de la (fourth baron), the confines of Wales committed to his charge, v. 227; obtains this by payment, *ib.*; passes through St. Alban's on his way to bring treasure from Wales to the treasury, v. 288; reports the submission of the Welsh, *ib.*
....., Eudes de la, complaint of, to the abbat of St. Alban's, vi. 345.
Zozimus, Pope, i. 179.
Zuiderhuizen (Suzerhuse), *i.e.*, Surhusum in Friesland, vision of the cross at, iii. 15.

GLOSSARY.

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A.

ADMIRAVISUS, an Emir-vizir, ii. 105.

ADULTERINUS, unlawfully erected, applied to castles, ii. 205.

AFFORESTARE, to turn land into forest, vi. 95.

AGISTARE, to take in cattle to pasture within the bounds of a forest and drive them to their feeding-places, vi. 97.

AISIMENTUM ; *v.* AYSIAMENTUM.

ALAMANDINA, a garnet-coloured stone, so called from Alabanda, in Caria, vi. 383.

ALECIUM, a herring, v. 7.

ALFICUS, a leper, ii. 611.

ALGORISMUS, arithmetic, v. 285.

ALICES, convulsions, vi. 92.

ALLUTA, leather, vi. 400.

ALNETUM, a grove of alders, i. 411 ; iv. 322 ; vi. 85.

AMBRO, a lascivious man, i. 173.

AMENTUM ; Frisonia in amento prævolans, ii. 332. This is the reading of most of the copies of this letter (*e.g.*, in Benedict, Hoveden, the Itinerarium regis Ricardi) ; it is a possible reading (the thong for a missile weapon), though *armentum* seems more probable.

ANELACIUS, a dagger, iii. 279, 295 ; v. 248, 643.

ANGARIA, distress, ii. 344 ; v. 233.

ANGARIALIS, grievous, v. 420.

ANGARIARE, to compel, vi. 443.

ANTESIGNATUS, for antesignanus, one who precedes the standard for its defence, iv. 301.

ANTONOMASICE (wrongly printed autonomasice), the figure of substituting one form of speech for another, i. 208 ; ii. 337, note [10] ; iii. 522.

ANTRUM, a rivulet, v. 607.

APICES, papal letters, ii. 287 ; iv. 363.

APOSTOLI, letters dimissory, iv. 470.

APPARES, equals in rank, ii. 379, 380.

APPORIARE, APPORRIARE, to impoverish, ii. 6 ; v. 261.

ARCHIPRESBYTER, the priest who presides over a collegiate church, where there are several priests, vi. 260. *See* Horwood's Year Book of xi. Edward III., p. 55.

ARCISTA, *i.e.*, artista, a student in arts, v. 618.

ARCUBALISTA, a crossbow, iv. 135.

ARCUBALASTARIUS, ARCUBALISTARIUS, a crossbow man, iii. 3, 405 ; iv. 210, 482, 483.

ARISTA, arras, vi. 391, 392.

Arramiare, to seize; assisam arramiare, to claim an assize for one's rights, vi. 268.

Arreptitius, one possessed, a madman, i. 380.

Aspersorium, a vase for holy water, ii. 503.

Assartum, land formerly forest, now prepared for cultivation, vi. 94.

Assessor, one who assesses or imposes a tax, iii. 231.

Assidere, to assess or impose (a tax), iii. 231.

Atincta, Attincta, attaint, a writ against a jury that have given a false verdict, vi. 267, 268.

Attractus, store, ii. 539.

Aurificium, the work of a goldsmith, ii. 431.

Aurifrisium, an orphrey, a fringe with golden threads, iv. 546, 547.

Aurisia, blindness, iii. 52.

Avellana, a hazel nut, ii. 10.

Aventura, a trial of skill at arms, vi. 209.

Averia, cattle, v. 12 ; vi. 344.

Aysiamentum, Aisimentum, an easement, any liberty of passage, open way, watercourse, &c. ; service of convenience which one neighbour has of another, v. 670 ; vi. 424.

B.

Bachelarius, a young knight, v. 83.

Baco, a ham, iv. 230.

Bajula, a nurse, iii. 601.

Balcanifer, the standard bearer of the Templars, iii. 405 ; iv. 525.

Balcanum, the standard of the Templars, vi. 195.

Baldekinus, cloth of silk and gold, iv. 644; v. 489.

Baleis, a rod, v. 324.

Balista, a crossbow, iii. 3.

Balistarius, Balistinarius, a crossbow man, ii. 68; iv. 195, 272.

Bancale, a covering for a bench, vi. 13.

Bannezatus, banished, vi. 147.

Banniatus, banished, iv. 322.

Baratator, an impostor, iii. 607.

Barbota, a kind of armed vessel, iii. 44, 46.

Barillus, a barrel, vi. 66.

Batellus, a boat, iv. 482.

Bedeweri, *i.e.* beroveri, or berverii, robbers, v. 709.

Bellum, a line of battle, iii. 19.

Berkeria, a sheepcot, vi. 90.

Bersare, to hunt, vi. 96.

Bladum, corn, v. 669.

Boscus, a wood, vi. 96, 97.

Bostar, an ox-stall, iii. 264 ; v. 30.

Boveria, a shed for oxen, vi. 90.

Brais, Brasium, malt, v. 669; vi. 13.

Bravium, a prize, v. 367.

Brennium, bran, ii. 480.

Brucus, βροῦκος, a locust without wings, i. 48; iv. 112.

Bruera, ground covered with heather, ii. 614; vi. 85, 96.

Bubalus, a buffalo, v. 155, 275.

Bucca, a kind of galley, ii. 363, 371.

BUDELLUS, *i.e.* bedellus, a beadle, officer, ii. 600.
BULETELLUM, a sieve, ii. 481.
BUNDA, a boundary, vi. 97.
BURDARE, to joust, vi. 209.
BURDO, a staff, i. 277.
BURGESATICUM, BURSESATICUM, land held in burgage, *i.e.* at a certain rent to the king, iii. 555, 556.
BURNETUM, cloth made of dyed wool, iii. 502.
BUSCA, *i.e.*, Bosca, fire wood, ii. 481 ; vi. 99.
BUSSELUS, a bushel, v. 594.

C.

CAMERALIS, belonging to a chamber, v. 313.
CAPARO, a hood, iii. 137.
CAPELLA, the furniture of a private travelling chapel, iv. 220 ; v. 87.
CAPELLUS, a head dress, helmet, iii. 322 ; vi. 208, 243 ; of a horse, ii. 624.
CAPITALIS DOMINUS, the lord of the fee, vi. 344.
CARACALLA, a cloak, i. 150.
CARCARE, CARTARE, to load and carry off, vi. 89.
CARETA, a cart, vi. 363.
CARIARE, to carry, vi. 99.
CARRA, a wagon, iv. 145.
CARROCHIUM, a carrochio, or standard, iii. 407, 409 ; v. 14 ; vi. 147, called CARRUCA in iii. 376.
CARUCA, a plough, v. 464; CARUCAGIUM, a tax levied at so much a plough, iv. 186.
CARUCATA, a plough-land, the amount of land for which one plough was sufficient, ii. 461.
CASALE, CAZALE, a village, iii. 35, 45, 56, 304 ; iv. 142, 343 ; v. 147.
CASTELLANIA, the wardship of a castle, ii. 228.
CASTO, the besil of a ring, vi. 383, 384.
CATECHIZARE, to catechize in baptism, *i.e.*, to put the questions to the sponsors, iii. 539.
CATHACLISMUS, *i.e.* κατακλυσμός, a deluge, v. 390.
CATUS, a military engine for getting close to the wall of a city, iii. 114.
CAULA, a sheepfold, v. 30.
CAVILLA, the ancle, ii. 500.
CELIA, ale made from wheat, ii. 306, 442.
CENOFARUS, probably for CYNOFAGUS, dog-eater, iv. 273.
CEPPAGIUM, the trunk of a cut down tree, vi. 97, 98.
CERAGIUM, wax-scot, payment for the wax-lights of a church, vi. 359.
CERATIUM, probably for CERASIUM, a cherry, iv. 272.
CERCELLA, a teal, ii. 382.
CHALENDRA, CHELENDRA, a kind of vessel, iii. 148.
CHEMINAGIUM, a tax upon wagons or baggage horses going through a forest, vi. 96.
CHIRICSEAT, CHURCHSET, the first fruits of the produce of the

gardens, paid to the church on St. Martin's day, i. 508. It was afterwards a certain measure of corn and commuted in various places for money. *See* Hale, Domesday of St. Paul's, Camd. Soc. vol. 69, p. cxxiv.

Ciminum, cummin, vi. 430.

Cirotheca, a glove, vi. 240, 421.

Cisimus, ermine, v. 38 ; *adj.* cisiminus, v. 456.

Clavium, a clove, vi. 432.

Cnipulus, a dagger, ii. 297.

Cocodrillus, a crocodile, v. 275.

Coctanum, a quince, iii. 52 ; v. 660.

Codrinus, poor, v. 172.

Cogga, Cogo, a small sailing vessel, i. 537 ; ii. 5, 653 ; iii. 35, 36, 45.

Coifa, a head covering, v. 738.

Cointise, a festive robe, v. 268, 477.

Collarius, one who carries a load on his neck, vi. 444.

Compartionarius, a partner, vi. 375.

Compostum, manure, v. 669.

Condigena, a fellow inhabitant, vi. 121.

Congarrire, to talk idly, v. 428.

Contrada, a tract, country, iii. 174.

Conventionare, to covenant, iv. 319.

Coopertio, *apparently*, the bark of a tree, vi. 97.

Coopertorium, a bed covering, vi. 91.

Coriletum, a hazel copse, i. 75.

Cornare, Corniculare, to sound a horn, i. 452 ; ii. 601.

Cortina, a curtain, vi. 13.

Costrellus, a drinking cup, v. 708.

Cotiler, a cutler, vi. 423.

Coypher, a cofferer, vi. 425.

Crustum, a silver embossed vessel, v. 274.

Culvertagium, servitude, ii. 537, 539.

Cuneus, a mint, v. 19.

Curtis, a court, i. 400.

Custumarius, subject to tribute, vi. 96, 99.

Custus, cost, v. 669.

Cyula, a keel, vessel, i. 409, 433.

D.

Dapsilitas, luxury, v. 34, 50, 114, 137, 199, 481 ; vi. 19.

Deafforestare, to disforest, vi. 95.

Dealbatio, the whitening process in coining, v. 18.

Debriatus, drunk, ii. 332.

Decalcare, to whiten, v. 272.

Decendium, a period of ten days, v. 63.

Decretista, a student in decretals, v. 79.

Defensus, custody, vi. 75.

Deferrare, to shoe (of horses), v. 121.

Defetus, worn out, iii. 347.

Defigurare, to disguise, iii. 29.

Deforciare, Disforciare, to seize by force, hinder, ii. 225 ; iii. 341 ; iv. 319 ; *subs.* Deforciamentum, iii. 341.

Deglutire, to swallow up, i. 91, 98.

Deguttare, to baste, ii. 197.

Depersonatus, degraded, iv. 546.
Dextrarius, a war horse, ii. 400; iv. 135.
Dica, foolish talk, v. 6.
Diffidere, Diffidare, to declare void a person's fealty, to defy, ii. 548; iii. 249, 275.
Digtra, id est fortis, a Danish word, ii. 19.
Diribare, to rob, take away, vi. 9.
Discopulare, to discouple, iii. 531.
Discrasia, distemper, iii. 522.
Disparagare, to marry to an inferior, iii. 270.
Disrationare, to prove, iv. 201; v. 56.
Dominatio, a demesne, ii. 352.
Dracena, a rudder, iii. 29.
Draparius, a standard bearer, vi. 197.
Dromunda, Dromundus, a large transport ship, ii. 320, 373.

E.

Ebanus, *i.e.* ebenus, ebony, vi. 115.
Efforcialiter, Effortiate, in force, ii. 539; vi. 283.
Emenda, amends, vi. 63, 89, 359.
Epilensia, epilepsy, i. 271.
Equitium, a stud of horses, vi. 98.
Escambiator, Excambiator, Scambiator, a money changer, ii. 360; v. 194, 404.
Escambium, a place for changing money, an exchange, ii. 394, 440.
Escarletum, Eskarletum, scarlet cloth, iii. 395; v. 38.
Eschaetæ, *usually* escheats; in vi. 97, 98, it must mean "branches fallen off."
Eschipare, to equip, ii. 538.
Esclavus, a slave, v. 309.
Escula, acorns, v. 660.
Eskaeccum, Eskeccum, iv. 52. This is interpreted by Jacob "a jury or inquisition;" and after him by Ducange, both quoting this passage; but I think it is merely a wrong spelling for Eschaetum, escheat.
Essartum, forest land reclaimed for purposes of cultivation, ii. 599; vi. 98; *v.* Assartum.
Estoverium, provision of any kind necessary to support life, ii. 592.
Evovæ, the vowels of Seculorum Amen, vi. 126.
Examitum, samite, cloth of silk worked with gold, v. 456.
Excambiator; *v.* Escambiator.
Excaturizare [Exconnizare, MS.], to scald, v. 736.
Exenium, Exennium, Xenium, a present, i. 348, 368; ii. 278, 399, 405; iii. 160, 221; v. 234, 358.
Expeditare, to law, *i.e.* to cut out the ball or three claws of the foot (of dogs), iii. 95.
Eylnesce, the right of primogeniture, iv. 13.

F.

Facescia, *i.e.* facetia, v. 343, 353.
Falda, a fold for cattle, vi. 85.
Faldagium, the right of having a fold, vi. 85.
Faleræ, *i.e.* phaleræ, horse trappings, iii. 413.
Farsatura, a sausage, stuffing, vi. 239.
Ferarius, Ferrur, a smith, vi. 421, 423.
Ferratura, horse-shoeing, v. 121.
Feyns, hay, vi. 418.
Fiola, a viol, ii. 484.
Firmaculum, a buckle, v. 122, 479, 512.
Firmitas, a bulwark, ii. 171, 204.
Flagellum, an iron bar for closing a door, iii. 22.
Focaria, a housekeeper, often a concubine, ii. 156.
Forisfactum, forfeiture, ii. 225; transgression, ii. 296.
Forrari, to forage, iv. 212.
Fortunium, a tournament, iv. 135, 157.
Fouer, Fuher, a digger, vi. 419, 430.
Frontuosus, arrogant, iii. 574.
Fuga, the right of hunting, v. 27.
Fururia, furs, v. 38.

G.

Galo, a gallon, vi. 398.
Galofilus, *i.e.* garyofilus, a pink or gillyflower, vi. 432.
Garba, a sheaf, i. 404.
Gargarare, to speak grandiloquently, v. 307.
Garnestura, the food, arms, &c. in a city necessary for its defence, v. 105.
Gavelocus, a javelin, v. 550.
Geldabilis, subject to taxation, vi. 344.
Geldum, a tax, ii. 114.
Genealis, native, ii. 121; v. 427, 697.
Gemga, *i.e.* gemma, vi. 386.
Generale, the portion of food of a single monk, v. 259. "Generale "appellamus quod singulis in "singulis datur scutellis; pitantia "quod in una scutella, duobus," Udalric, Consuetud. Cluniac. ii. 35, [Migne, vol. 149, col. 728] quoted by Jacob.
Genimen, offshoot, v. 38.
Gerarchia, hierarchy, v. 389.
Gersuma, an amount, paid as earnest or fine in purchasing land, vi. 418, 431.
Gesta, yeast, ii. 480.
Gibbus, a hump, load, ii. 273; v. 16.
Gignasium, *i.e.* gymnasium, iii. 590.
Gipsum, white lime plaster, v. 481.
Girivagus, applied to monks, wandering from place to place, iv. 625; v. 529.
Gisarma, a halbert, vi. 208.
Gladiolus, cornflag, sedge, v. 570.
Goliardensis, a buffoon, iii. 168.
Granata, a garnet, vi. 386.
Gratum; malo grato, *i.e.* malgré, v. 429, 742.
Grava, a grove, vi. 85, 423.
Gressibilis, one who can walk, a living being, v. 240.

GRIFO, a Greek, ii. 367.
GRISEUS, grey, v. 275.
GRUELLUM, gruel, vi. 91.
GULERUN, the opening for the neck in a cloak, ii. 160.

H.

HAGAN, a house in a town, vi. 16.
HAIA, a thicket, vi. 434.
HARACIA, a horse of some kind, iii. 231.
HATEGAR, a lance, i. 514.
HERIETUM, a heriot, the tribute paid to the lord of the manor on the decease of a tenant, vi. 359.
HEUSES, greaves, hose, iv. 599.
HOKEDAI, the second Tuesday after Easter, v. 281, 493, 676.
HORRIPILATIO, shivering, vi. 92.
HOSTAGIUM, hostage, iii. 68.
HOSTICIUS, a porch, vi. 409.
HUSTINGUS, the court of a borough held in a house, ii. 418.
HUTESIUM, UTHESIUM, hue and cry, vi. 208. 209.

I.

IMMEABILIS, unmoveable, iv. 76.
IMPRISIUS, INPRISIUS, an adherent, ii. 582; iii. 30; v. 698.
INBLADATIO, the growing of corn crops, vi. 94; *verb*, INBLADARE, *ib.*
INBREVIARE, to enrol, ii. 538.
INCARTARE, to grant by charter, v. 313; vi. 69.
INCORTINARE, to ornament (a town) with tapestry, curtains, &c. hung out of the windows, v. 733.
INDISTANTER, immediately, iv. 207, 227, 295.
INFISCARE, to confiscate, iv. 426.
INFRAUDELENTUS, guileless, vi. 11.
INFRIGDARE, to make cold, v. 559, 561.
INFRONITUS, INFRUNITUS, foolish, iii. 592; iv. 578.
INGENIUM, an engine (in sieges), iii. 37; a contrivance for ensnaring game, a gin, vi. 95.
INGENUUS, apparently used for NON INGENUUS, a person of alien birth, v. 697.
INOLITUS, natural, i. 307.
INSTAURATIO, store, farmstock, v. 714.
INTERESSE, interest, iii. 330; iv. 471; v. 511, 524.
IRRUGIRE, to roar out, ii. 160.

J.

JUSTICIARE, to bring to trial, ii. 225.
JUSTIFICARE, to bring to trial, v. 569, 684.

K.

KAADMAU, a cameo, vi. 387.
KARETTA, a cart, vi. 379.

KARVANA, a caravan, v. 132.
KIDELLUS, a weir, ii. 595.

L.

LACTEA, the milky way, iv. 249.
LAGA, law, ii. 117, 554.
LANARIUS, a woollen draper, vi. 226, 421.
LANDA, land, vi. 94.
LAVACHRUM, a vessel for washing or drinking from, v. 489.
LECTURIRE, to read or give lectures, v. 599.
LEVER, a taxor, vi. 425.
LICEA, LICIA, a trench, lists, iii. 47, 54, 69 ; vi. 193.
LIGANTIA, homage, allegiance, ii. 186.
LIGNAMINA, materials for ship-making, iii. 286.
LIMBUS, a border or boundary, ii. 158 ; iv. 421 ; used of the circumference of a ring which confines the gem, vi. 384, 388.
LISURA, a border of woollen cloth, ii. 442.
LOOF, a rudder, iii. 29.
LOQUELA, an action at law, an imparlance (Jacob), vi. 378.
LORA, apparently an error for IN ORA, ii. 481. *See* Twysden's X. Scriptores, Glossary, *v.* Ora.
LOTOFAGUS, ? for LUTOFAGUS, an eater of filth (if such a barbarous compound is possible), iv. 273.
LUCIUS, a pike, ii. 382.
LUMBALE, LUMBARE, a girdle, iii. 294, 295.
LUPUS, an eruption in the face, v. 78.

M.

MAHOMERIA, MAHUMEREIA, a mosque, ii. 342, 360, 400 ; iii. 55 ; vi. 166.
MALEVEISINE, an engine for throwing stones, ii. 664.
MANCUSA, a "mancus," a coin worth six shillings, i. 386 ; vi. 12.
MANENSIS, a dwelling house, vi. 5, 8, 10, 11.
MANGONELLUS, MANGONELLUM, a catapult, ii. 68 ; iii. 20, 85 ; iv. 206 ; v. 26, 92 ; *v.* Yule's Marco Polo, ii. 125.
MANSA, a house, vi. 15, 19, 22, 25, 28.
MANSIO, a house, i. 256, 283 ; ii. 7, 9 ; vi. 1.
MANTEA, a mantle, ii. 349.
MANTICATUS, with a saddle bag or wallet, iii. 88 ; v. 32.
MANUCAPERE, to be bail for, v. 213.
MANUTENERE, to maintain, ii. 239.
MARABOTINUS, a maravedi, ii. 299.
MARESCALCIA, a stable, v. 344.
MARESCALLUS, a harbinger, v. 267.
MARINELLUS, a sailor, ii. 538, 548.
MARITAGIUM, the right of bestowing another person in marriage, ii. 553 ; vi. 98.
MARLERA, a marl pit, vi. 96.
MASTINUS, a mastiff, iv. 368.

Medo, mead, i. 448.
Mensurare, to measure a person during illness in order to make a corresponding offering on restoration to a saint's shrine, v. 654.
Meremium, Maeremium, timber, v. 670; vi. 99.
Miliatium, millet, iii. 602.
Minare, to guide, v. 372.
Mineria, a quarry, vi. 96.
Molitura, Moltura, (1) multure, payment for grinding corn, ii. 440; (2) grinding, v. 395.
Monetagium, mintage, the right of coining money, ii. 116, 553.
Monetarius, a coiner, ii. 116, 152.
Monetatio, minting, v. 18.
Monstrare, to muster, v. 368.
Mora, a moor, vi. 96.
Moratum, a kind of drink, i. 534.
Moretum, dark cloth, v. 673.
Mororosus, Morosus, lingering, i. 204; iv. 271.
Morphea, a polypus, v. 647, 679.
Morsellus, a morsel, iv. 388.
Morsus, a buckle, v. 122.
Municeps, a magistrate of a town, ii. 399.
Municipium, a fortress, i. 157; ii. 191; iii. 5, 251.
Muragium, a tax for building or repairing walls, vi. 362.
Muscidus, *i.e.*, Mucidus, mouldy, v. 25.

N.

Nacella, a boat, v. 155.
Navigium, a fleet, vi. 147.
Navis, an ounce, i. 514.
Nigellatus, in enamel, vi. 384, 385, 388.
Nithing, infamous, ii. 27.
Nocturnum, the night office, used as a measure of length, v. 638.

O.

Obedientia, an office in a monastery, iii. 507; iv. 403.
Obedientiarius, an officer in a monastery, ii. 154; iv. 403.
Obgrunnire, to murmur, v. 245.
Obiit, used as a substantive, v. 382.
Obnoxius, continually used for Obnixius, ii. 279, 648; iii. 16; v. 22, &c.
Obrizus, pure (of gold), ii. 513; iii. 319.
Occasio, hindrance, ii. 601.
Occasionare, to molest, vi. 208.
Ocularium, a visor, iii. 22.
Oloflamma, the Oriflamme, the French standard, iv. 210; v. 155, 169; vi. 195.
Olosericum, a robe or covering of silk, ii. 60, 79; iii. 160; v. 132, 257.
Opilare, to obstruct, ii. 96.
Opirus, stale, v. 25.
Ora, a sum of money amounting to 16 or 20 pence; here 20 pence, ii. 481, where lora seems an error for in ora.
Oregmon, belching, iv. 262; v. 32.
Oriolum, an entrance hall, v. 259; "atrium nobilissimum in introitu, "quod porticus vel oriolum ap- "pellatur." Gesta Abbatum, i. p. 314 (Riley).
Ortillus, a claw of the foot (of a dog), ii. 600.

Ossamenta, *i.e.* Ossa, v. 633; vi. 370.

Oviale, *i.e.* Ovile, v. 427.

P.

Paagator, the collector of a road-tax, vi. 443.

Paagium, a road-tax, v. 85, 587.

Pacatio, payment, v. 6, 585.

Palliare, to cover, i. 348; v. 61.

Palmatia, a palm grove, ii. 337.

Pannagium, pannage, the right of feeding swine in a forest, ii. 600.

Parapsis, Perapsis, a small round dish, ii. 126; v. 317.

Pares Litterarum, pairs of legal writs, iii. 84.

Partionarius, a partner, vi. 375.

Parvisium, an open thoroughfare, v. 172; *see* the Glossary to Twysden's X. Scriptores, sub v. Triforium.

Passus, a mountain pass, iv. 408.

Peconi, the projecting points of a ring by which the stone is kept in its place, vi. 385.

Pedagium, Petagium, a road tax, vi. 443.

Peletria, prepared skins, vi. 400.

Pelota, the ball of the foot (of a dog), ii. 600.

Peridotus, a gem of green colour, vi. 386.

Peripsima, *i.e.* περίψημα, the dregs, offscouring, v. 63, 450; *see* 1 Cor. iv. 13, Vulg.

Perla, a pearl, iii. 55; v. 489.

Perperus, *i.e.* ὑπέρπυρον, a Byzantine coin, vi. 114.

Philaternum, Philaterium, an amulet, ii. 378; iii. 55.

Pilatus, a bolt (from a bow), vi. 209.

Pinsis, a mocking gesture, iv. 216.

Pirata, a fighting sailor, ii. 613; iii. 28; iv. 199.

Pistrinum, a bake house, vi. 90.

Pitantia, a pittance, an additional portion of food allotted in a monastery, v. 259; v. Generale.

Placitator, a man given to law suits, ii. 111.

Planeta, a pianeta or chasuble, iv. 547.

Plastrum, plaster, v. 481.

Plebanus, a parish priest, vi. 186.

Plecta, a plait of reeds, iv. 76, note.

Plegagium, suretyship, v. 95, 214.

Plevina, bail, vi. 345.

Podium, the portion of the seat in a choir stall, on which the canons rested during the psalms, v. 123.

Possibilitas, power, v. 368.

Posterula, a side door, iii. 21.

Potestas, a podestà, a governor or magistrate, iii. 303, 409; iv. 355.

Præcipitaria, Præcipitatoria, a military engine to knock down walls, iv. 206; v. 26.

Præmasticare, to chew (*i.e.* discuss) beforehand, ii. 244.

Precaria, the prayer or request for the payment of a tax or aid, or for certain services, addressed by the lord to the tenant, either by chartered right or arbitrarily, vi. 431. Hence, Precarius, adj.;

precario nomine, by tenure by *precaria*, iii. 330; caruca precaria, v. 464, a plough which the tenant had to furnish at the request of the lord; exactio precaria, vi. 228, note,[6] a tax paid by *precaria*.[1]

PRESBITERIUM, a choir, v. 322.

PRISA, a fine, iii. 221.

PRISO, a prisoner, ii. 582; iii. 28; iv. 140.

PROCELEUMA, the cry of sailors, v. 36.

PROCURATIA, PROCURATIO, procuration, the sum paid to the bishop or archdeacon at visitations, ii. 663; iii. 616; iv. 416.

PRONOSTICON, a presage; the text of the gospels hit upon at the consecration of a bishop, and supposed to presage his future career, iv. 135.

PULPITUM, a pulpit, ii. 233; a desk, ii. 560; v. 735.

PUNICARE, to redden with paint, i. 111.

PURPRESTURA, an encroachment, vi. 94, 98.

PURPUNCTUS, a doublet, vi. 208.

Q.

QUARELLUS, a bolt from a cross bow, v. 424.

QUARTENARIUS, a person suffering from ague, iii. 522.

QUINTENA, the game of quintain, v. 367.

R.

RABIOLA, grapes, unless it be an error for RADIOLA, olives, iv. 272; *see* Du Cange, s. v.

RACANATUS, the noise made by a serpent, i. 212.

RATIHABITIO, confirmation, vi. 267.

RECIDIVARE, to fall back into, iii. 382.

REFLETUM, *i.e.* riffletum, an osier bed, vi. 94.

REGULUS, a basilisk, iii. 146.

RELEVATIO, RELEVIUM, relief, the fine paid on coming into an inheritance, ii. 116; iii. 205.

REPLEGIATUS, replevied, iv. 53; vi. 152.

RESCUSSIO, recovery, vi. 66.

RESTARE, to arrest, v. 85.

RETIACULUM, a small net, iv. 182, 506.

RIPARIA, a river, ii. 594; iii. 202.

RIVERA, a river, ii. 457.

RUMPHEA, fr. ῥομφαία, a dart, v. 747.

RUPTARIUS, a routier, mercenary cavalry soldier, ii. 290, 310, 421; v. 165.

RUTTA, a troop, ii. 421.

S.

SALGEMMA, saltpetre (?), vi. 446, note[8].

SALIX, active, ii. 332.

SALSARIUM, a saltcellar, ii. 316.

SAPONARIUS, a soapmaker, v. 367.

[1] I am indebted for this explanation to Mr. J. H. Hessels. The MS. reading of peculiariis in this last passage is clearly a scribe's error for precariis.

Sarabaitæ, wandering monks under no rule, v. 529.

Scambiator, a money changer, v. 404.

Scaria, a squadron, vi. 168.

Scoria, Scorria, dross, ii. 513; iii. 216.

Scotallum, a collection made for liquor for the forest officers, ii. 551, 600.

Scrofa, Scropha, an engine for undermining walls, ii. 96; iii. 114.

Selda, a shop, ii. 442.

Semus, a natural son (as incomplete) (?), iii. 637.

Serganteria, serjeantry, tenure of land by special service to the lord, v. 595.

Serpigo, a creeping, iv. 434; v. 633.

Serviens, a foot soldier, ii. 448, 626, 655; iii. 61, 199; iv. 195.

Seylo, a ridge of land between two furrows, vi. 422.

Signum, a bell, i. 456; iii. 72, 224; v. 407.

Silentiarius, a papal secretary, ii. 282.

Sindicus, an advocate, iv. 95, 431; v. 532.

Sinodochice, together, i. 28.

Soket, a ploughshare, v. 319.

Solarium, a solar or upper room, ii. 216; iii. 322.

Soldarius, a soldier, ii. 333.

Solidata, the stipend of one solidus paid to a soldier, ii. 539.

Sopa, *i.e.*, shopa, a shop, vi. 423, 425.

Soscallus, a kind of dog, i. 452.

Spervarius, a sparrow-hawk, ii. 601.

Sponda, a wooden partition, v. 122.

Squinatus, a sequin, iv. 454.

Stapha, a stirrup, ii. 275.

Starrum, an acquittance, tally, v. 399.

Stibium, antimony, i. 111.

Stolium, Stollium, a fleet, iv. 128; vi. 195.

Stragula, a covering of different colours, vi. 91.

Strata, a highway, v. 264, 267.

Stratilectilia, bedding, iii. 254.

Strepa, a stirrup, iv. 136, 361.

Suanimotum, the court of forest officers, ii. 600.

Subarrare, to take earnest of, iv. 239; v. 382, 458.

Suma, Summa, a load of corn, ii. 490; iii. 412; v. 483, 660.

Summarius, a sumpter horse, ii. 359; iv. 145, 419.

Supparum, a linen garment, i. 439.

Synaxis nocturna, the night office, ii. 216.

T.

Tabbacia; for this Wats suggests cablicia, branches of trees thrown down, vi. 97.

Tabellio, a notary, iii. 438.

Taburcinum, a tambour, ii. 64.

Talentum, apparently used for a pound, v. 232, 320.

Targia (1) a targe or shield, iii. 45; iv. 237; (2) a kind of galley, iii. 46.

Tassale, probably for Casale, iii. 555.
Tassus, a stack, v. 33.
Taxare, to appraise, estimate, ii. 332; iv. 525.
Terminatus, a boundary, vi. 5.
Terratus, banked with earth, ii. 385.
Testa, a shell (of nuts) v. 660.
Textus, the book containing the Gospels, v. 735.
Thabur, a tambour, ii. 382.
Theloneum, a tax or toll, i. 349; v. 560, 587.
Tiro, a knight, v. 560.
Tirocinium, knighthood, iv. 419; v. 560.
Traco, a subterranean passage, iv. 603.
Traha, a sledge, v. 107.
Transitus, noon, iv. 212.
Trebuchettum, Trebuculus, Tribunculus, Trubuculus, an engine for throwing stones, ii. 68, 96, 98; iii. 36; iv. 575.
Tridens, a harrow, v. 107.
Tristega, a building of three stories, iii. 358; iv. 627.
Tristra, a hunting station, vi. 96.
Trogulus, a monk's cowl, v. 406.
Turbaria, a place whence turf is cut, iii. 75; vi. 96.
Turcopuli, light armed troops, vi. 206.
Turniare, to engage in a tourney, vi. 209.

U.

Ulmetum, the elms at Smithfield, ii. 419.
Umbiculus, *i.e.*, Umbilicus, the navel, ii. 74.

V.

Vapentachium; *v.* Wapentac.
Venea, a vineyard, iii. 167.
Vestura, produce, vi. 94.
Vicesium, *i.e.* Hutesium, hue and cry, vi. 257.
Virgator, a verger, v. 59.
Viridarius, a verderer, forest officer, vi. 98.
Visnetum, the venue, neighbourhood, ii. 224.
Visor, an inspector, ii. 163.
Vispilio, a robber, v. 209.
Volsura, vaulting, vi. 90.

W.

Wainnagium, the stock necessary for the cultivation of land, iii. 231.
Wapentac, Wapetachium, Wapentakium, Vapentachium, a wapentake, division of a county or hundred, ii. 352; vi. 340, 376, 381.
Warantizare, to warrant, v. 646, 670.

WARDEROBA, a vestry or room where robes are kept, iv. 417.

WINTEREDEN, *i.e.*, þite-hrædenne, a kind of fine or composition, i. 384.

X.

XENIUM; *v.* EXENIUM.

XENODOCHIUM, a hospital, ii. 29.

Y.

YCONOMUS, a guardian, iv. 238, 429, 435.

Z.

ZABULUS, *i.e.*, Diabolus, v. 61.

ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

The Errata previously noticed are here repeated, for the convenience of reference.

[For the collation of the Papal Letters with the copies preserved in the Vatican Archivium, see the Appendix II. to Vol. VI., p. 478.]

Vol. I.

Page xxxii, line 27, *for* "25th" *read* "21st." See what is said respecting him in the preface to vol. ii. p. x, and in the preface to the present volume. I feel more and more convinced that what is stated here as probable is correct, and that in Abbat John de Cella we have the author of the "St. Alban's Compilation," as well as of the lives of Offa.

„ lx, line 22. Dele "This is mentioned . . . . St. Alban's." The mention in p. 287 of the place of St. Oswine's martyrdom is from Bede, iii. 14, and that of his burial from the Vita Oswini (Raine, Surt. Soc., vol. 8), cap. iv. p. 11. The rest of chapter iii. of this Vita, which is not contained in Mr. Raine's MS., will be found in the Appendix to Gibson's Monastery of Tynemouth, ii. p. iv. note, from MS. C. C. C. Oxon., 134.

„ page 5. *De primis Gentilium regnis.* Cf. Hug. de S. Victore, Excerpta priora, v. 1, 3, coll. 225, 227. The other authorities have, however, been also consulted.

„ 11, line 12. The sentence "Intra illos," &c. is not in Orosius.

„ 11, margin, below "S. August.," &c., *insert* "Isidor. Chron. 16," and below that, "Partly from Ado, col. 35."

„ 11, note [2]. C. reads *deserto.*

„ 11, note [6]. Ado has *bovem.*

„ 16, line 20, *for* "dedecente" *read* "decedente."

„ 16, line 30. "patrem pro bestia" is not in G. of Monmouth.

„ 18, line 31. "reverenter" is not in G. of Monmouth.

„ 19, line 1. This is enlarged from Geoffrey.

„ 27, lines 31, 32, *for* "contruxisset" *read* "construxisset."

„ 30, 2nd paragraph. "Apud Assyrios," &c. This is from Hugo de S. Vict., v. 3, col. 227, but Justin has been used as well.

„ 34, line 23. "et," which is an introduction of the compiler into the passage from the Historia Miscella, has been erased by Paris.

„ 34, note [4], line 3, *for* "with" *read* "to the."

„ 41, line 3. "Et tunc secundo," &c. This is from Hugo, iv. 10, coll. 244, 245.

„ 55. *De regibus Persarum.* Hugo, v. 5, col. 229, has been used.

Page 61, note [5]. In the picture Alexander holds the globe; his feet rest on a lion and cockatrice.

„ 66. *De Antiocho illustri rege Asyæ.* Insert in the margin opposite to the words "Cui pater Jason," &c., Hugo, iv. 11, col. 223.

„ In the margin of the next paragraph, *for* "2 Macc., iv. 12," *read* "Id."

„ 67, margin, *for* "2 Macc. iv." *read* "Hugo, v. 11, col. 223." The 2nd Book of Maccabees has, however, been used; line 10, "amotus est a sacerdotio" is in 2 Macc. iv. 29, and not in Hugo; line 18, "regressus est Antiochiam" is in 2 Macc. v. 21, and not in Hugo. The concluding words, "ut transgrederentur mandata Dei," are neither in Hugo nor in the book of Maccabees.

„ 68. *De Juda Machabæo.* This is from Hugo, iv. 12, col. 224, excepting the last sentence.

„ *De Demetrio.* This is enlarged from Hugo, iv. 12.

„ 70, *for* the first 12 lines of the marginal reference *read* "Hugo, iv. 12, coll. 224, 225."

„ 74, note [3]. A king—*i.e.* Julius Cæsar.

„ 75, line 26. There should be a full stop at the end of the line.

„ 77, margin. Below Hegesippus insert "Hugo, iv. 13, col. 226."

„ 80, line 35. Insert in the margin, Habak. iii. 2 (Septuagint.). The passage as there given is ἐν μέσῳ δύο ζώων γνωσθήσῃ.

„ 89, line 36. This heading is from Diceto, i. 56 (Stubbs).

„ 90, line 17. "libitum matrimonium." The MS. has libit̄. It is probably a misunderstanding of "Libycum," which Peter Comestor has.

„ 92, line 28 *for* "vasi" *read* "vasa."

„ 96, margin, line 3, *for* "Act. Apost." *read* "Hugo, vi. 3, col. 242," and insert the same below "Act. Apost.," line 7.

„ 98, margin, line 11, *for* "Cf. Dexter, &c.," *read* "Hugo, vi. 4, col. 242."

„ 103, line 30, *for* "peregrinationis" *read* "peregrinationis."

„ 106. Anno 53, margin, *for* "Aurelius Victor, 4," *read* "Hugo, vi. 5, col. 243," and below, opposite "nec multo post," insert "Ado col. 78."

„ 107, note [4], add, W. adds "matremque."

„ 108, line 7, "pertica fullonis" is introduced from Hugo, vi. 6, col. 244.

„ 108, line 21. This account of Seneca's death is not in Ado, though he mentions the death.

„ 108, line 26, margin. Hugo, vi. 6, has also been used.

„ 114. Anno 79. This is not in W.

„ 117, margin, line 2, *for* Diceto *read* Rob. de Monte (i. p. 2, ed. Delisle).

„ 118, note [3]. Chetham has "sepelitur."

„ 121, line 3, *for* "sapentia" *read* "sapientia."

„ 124, note [3]. d in "diaconus" has dropped out.

„ 128. A.D. 177. This is not in W.

Page 129, line 23, *for* "ab" *read* "ad."

„ 130. A.D. 189. Diceto mentions Egesippus, but not that he was bishop of Jerusalem.

„ 134. A.D. 210. This is from Hugo, vii. 9, col. 250.

„ 137, note [1], col. 2, line 2, *for* "earlier one" *read* "one copied from an earlier original."

„ 140. A.D. 253, line 2 "Hic ita primum . . . . ." From Hugo, vii. 18, col. 251.

„ 143. A.D. 274, line 3, "Eodem anno Paulus . . . ." From Hugo, viii. 20, col. 252.

„ 143, note, [1] has dropped out in working.

„ 161, margin, line 10, *for* "Derpanum" *read* "Drepanum."

„ 178, penult., *for* "cædnut" *read* "cædunt."

„ 185, line 5. Dele the comma after "illum."

„ 208, penult., *for* "autonomasice" *read* "antonomasice."

„ 238, line 28, *for* "cylorum" *read* "cyclorum."

„ 246. A.D. 563. "Floruerunt . . . peroravit." From Hugo, ix. 4, col. 267.

„ 256, line 29. D has dropped out in "Dedit."

„ 277, margin. "Cadwallon" and "Cædwalla" are of course the same person; the object in giving the names differently being to show that the one part of the paragraph is due to Geoffrey of Monmouth and the other to Bede.

„ 287, margin, against "Passus est autem . . . ." insert "Beda, iii. 14," and opposite the 4th line below, "Passio S. Oswini, iv. p. 11."

„ 311, line 34, *for* "sommo," *read* "sompno."

„ 314, note [1] *for* "*cutodiæ*" *read* "*custodiæ*."

„ 315, line 3. "immersi." Sic MS. Bede has *immensi*.

„ 319, line 32, *for* "utilitate" *read* "utilitatem."

„ 320, note [3]. The second portrait is more probably queen Kineswitha.

„ 324, line 22, *for* "tyrannide" *read* "tyrannidem."

„ 331, margin, line 6, and page 352, margin, line 12, *for* "Offæ, ii.," *read* "Offæ II."

„ 336, margin, line 13, *for* "Simeon, p. 657 C." *read* "Simeon, p. 657 D."

„ 357, note [5], col. 2, *add* "The eyes of the executioner are falling into his hands."

„ 366, line 11, *for* "transulit" *read* "transtulit."

„ 397, penult., *for* "pissimus" *read* piissimus."

„ 399, line 6, *for* "reliquentes" *read* "relinquentes."

„ 405, line 2, "Rex illiteratus sit asinus coronatus." This introduction is probably from Malmesbury, Gesta regum, v. 390, p. 616, where the story is told of Henry I. The same proverb is also said to have been used by Fulk of Anjou; see the *Gesta consulum Andegavensium* in D'Achery's Spicilegium, cap. v. § 6, vol. x., p. 437.

„ 406, margin, line 3, *for* 566 *read* 556.

Page 416, line 35. The Greek words are written in the MS., "periphisicon merymmoy."

„ 432, note [5], line 1, *for* "form" *read* "from."

„ 444, margin, *for* "p. 134" *read* "p. 144."

„ 444, line 6. "Wiggingemere." This place is Wigmore in Herts.

„ 452, line 1, margin. *Read* "MS. apud Leland. Collectan. iii. 72 (*i.e.* iv. 71, ed. 1770)."

„ 454, penult. "unum ex castris." This was Monasteriolum, *Montreuil-sur-mer*.

„ 456, 457. This account of the vision of St. Dunstan is from Adelard's Life of St. Dunstan, first published by Professor Stubbs in this series (1874), pages 56, 57.

„ 463, margin, line 1. *Read* "MS. apud Leland. iii. 73 (*i.e.* iv. 72, ed. 1770)."

„ 465, line 6. This addition of Paris's is not in C.

„ 468, margin. "not in the Libell." should be against line 5.

„ 471, line 11. There should be " at the beginning of this line.

„ 475, margin. There should be commas instead of periods after the names of Ælfric and Thored.

„ 477, lines 3, 4. The words in brackets, which are not in A., are from O.W. The source is probably Robert de Monte. A late hand has interlined "obiit" after "eodem anno."

„ 480, line 15. This addition is not in D.

„ 480, note [2], *for* Eadwith *read* Eadnoth.

„ 507, margin, *for* "Haco" *read* "Hakon."

„ 507, line 17, *for* "superstitios" *read* "superstitiones;" MS. superstitos̄.

„ 523, line 7, *for* Domiui *read* Domini.

„ 530, line 6, *for* "anstites," *read* "antistes."

„ 532, note [1], *for u read* $\overset{i}{u}$ (the i dropped out in working).

Vol. II.

Page xi. In speaking of abbat John de Cella, who had been prior of Wallingford, it should have been mentioned that there is a chronicle under the name of John of Wallingford, among those printed in Gale's XV. Scriptores, pp. 525–550. But even were its authorship undoubted, which is very far from being the case (*see* Hardy's Descriptive Catalogue of Materials relating to the History of Great Britain, i. p. 626), it clearly is altogether different from the St. Alban's compilation, and cannot affect the argument one way or the other. It only goes down to 1035. John of Wallingford is a different person from the abbat, who, though at one time prior of Wallingford, was never called by the name of Wallingford.

Page xiv, line 13, *for* "Gratiani Decretalia" *read* "Gratiani Decretum."

„ xv, line 14. For a full account of this vision of Thurkill, see a paper by Mr. H. L. D. Ward in the 31st volume of the Transactions of the British Archæological Association, 1875. He decides with great probability (page 440) that Ralph of Coggeshale was the author.

„ xxvi, line 17, *for* "Dec. 10" *read* "Dec. 16."

„ xliv, line 9, *for* "May" *read* "Man."

„ 5, note [1]. The addition in D. is from Ralph of Coggeshale, p. 1 (Stevenson).

„ 24, line 2, *for* "paturientium" *read* "parturientium."

„ 29, line 25. This is from the Southwark Annals (MS. Cotton, Faustina, A. 8), f. 131 *b*.

„ 33, note [4]. The addition may be from Coggeshale, p. 3.

„ 35, line 28. "Obiit . . . . Beremundehesie" is from the Southwark Annals, f. 131 *b*.

„ 39, line 18. s has dropped out in "satisfacere."

„ 47, line 12, *for* "etætatis" *read* "et ætatis."

„ 49, line 38, *for* "cæperunt" *read* "cœperunt."

„ 56, line 33, *for* "transieus" *read* "transiens."

„ 57, note [1], line 2, *for* "Provost" *read* "Prevost."

„ 58, line 20, *for* "Boamuudum" *read* "Boamundum."

„ 60, line 3. From the Southwark Annals, f. 132, except the date.

„ 65, line 31. "aliam urbem." This was Plastencia.

„ 65, note [4]. The place given to Simeon was Alfia.

„ 75, line 28, *for* "tuorum" *read* "suorum."

„ 76, line 35, *for* "tidi" *read* "tibi."

„ 91, line 19, "ab Hybernensibus." He was killed by Magnus king of Norway.

„ 93, line 4. Dele , after "eum."

„ 98, line 34, *for* "aliis agittis" *read* "alii sagittis."

„ 99, margin, line 9, *for* 246 *read* 426.

„ 106, line 22, *for* "pregrinarum" *read* "peregrinarum."

„ 111, margin, line 5, *for* "A. S. Chron. a. 1098." *read* "Hen. Hunt. f. 216 *b*."

„ 111, note [3], col. 2, line 1, *for* "Wilellmi" *read* "Willelmi."

„ 112, margin, line 1, *for* 1099 *read* 1100.

„ 112, line 9, *for* "ingemimans" *read* "ingeminans."

„ 112, line 12. Dele [2].

„ 113, line 18, *for* "insula" *read* "insulam."

„ 116, line 12, *for* "snis" *read* "suis."

„ 117, margin, *for* "Margaret" *read* "Matilda."

„ 121, margin, *for* "Matida" *read* "Matilda."

„ 124, line 1, *for* "rediddit" *read* "reddidit."

„ 124, line 30. "mortalitas animalium" is from the Southwark Annals, f. 132.

„ 125, line 9, *for* "Nicheæm," *read* "Nicheam."

„ 125, line 16, *for* "agiminibus" *read* "agminibus."

Page 126, line 38. The account of the solar phenomenon is from the Southwark Annals, f. 132, where *quasi* is given for *quatuor*. C. has *quasi*.

„ 128, margin, *for* "Loadicea" *read* "Laodicea."

„ 132, note [6], *for* "Tynemouth" *read* "Belvoir."

„ 133, line 8. From the Southwark Annals, f. 132, where *de Suthewerke* is correctly given for *Saresbirie*.

„ 133, line 24. Cf. Gervas. apud Leland. (Collectanea), i. p. 263.

„ 134, line 5, *for* "suntcoram" *read* "sunt coram."

„ 137, line ult. The account of the lunar eclipse is from the Southwark Annals, f. 132.

„ 138, line 2. This is from the *Vita Oswini*, cap. xi., p. 24 (ed. Raine, Surt. Soc. 1838).

„ 138, line 10. From the Southwark Annals, f. 132, except the names.

„ 138, line 12. Cf. *Vit. S. Godrici*, Harl. MS. 322 (ed. Stevenson, Surt. Soc.), p. 331 [3]. This is thrown back by the compiler to this place. See p. 264, note [1].

„ 138, line 28. "Mortalitas . . . . maxima." From the Southwark Annals, f. 132.

„ 140, line 21. "Hoc . . . . maxima." From the Southwark Annals.

„ 141, line 32. Drying of the Thames; Archbishop Ralph; the comet. From the Southwark Annals.

„ 142, line 1, *for* "*archiepiscopus*" *read* "*archiepiscopi*."

„ 143, line 25. "Luna . . . . Decembris." From the Southwark Annals.

„ 144, line 8. "Obiit . . . . Bermundesheie." Ibid., where *Petreius* is correctly given for *Petrus*.

„ 148, note [7], line 5. "Scilicet." MS. f., "secundum?"

„ 148, note [7], line 6. "recokillatos." The word looks more like "retekillatos."

„ 149, line 4. "Bis venit lumen ad Sepulchrum Domini," is in the Southwark Annals, f. 132 *b*, but no date is given.

„ 149, line 16. "Luna . . . . est." From the Southwark Annals.

„ 150, line 16. "Wauerei." This is Gavrai.

„ 151, line 25. "Calixtus . . . . monetariis." From the Southwark Annals.

„ 156, line 9. "Obiit . . . . Innocentius." Ibid.

„ 157, line 31. "dedicatur . . . . Cluniacensis." Ibid.

„ 158, line 21. h has dropped out in "hodie."

„ 158, line 22. "Londonia . . . . est." From the Southwark Annals.

„ 159, line 3. "Sol . . . . tertiæ." Ibid.

„ 163, line 26. "xiii kal. Junii. Ecclesia S. Pauli combusta." Southwark Annals.

„ 171, note [2], *for* "Sibyl" *read* "Mabel."

„ 173, line 12. "Alberico" is an introduction of the compiler. R. de Monte has "a legato Romano Wintoniensi episcopo."

Page 174, line 1. "Et captus . . . . crucis." From the Southwark Annals.

„ 174, line 5. "Idibus . . . . occiditur." Ibid.

„ 175, line 10, *for* MXLII. *read* MCXLII.

„ 184, margin, line 36, *for* "Raymond II." *read* "Raymond I."

„ 186. Dele note [4]. This is Robert, count of Dreux, who married the widow of Rotrou II., count of Perche, and took the title; the actual count of Perche was Rotrou III. (See the Art de vérifier les dates, under the Comtes de Dreux).

„ 189, line 18, *for* "attempatum" *read* "attemptatum."

„ 190, note [1]. The portrait is that of David I., king of Scots.

„ 216, line 7. "comitis Flandrensis," an error introduced by Wendover for "comitis Blesensis." See the Index, under Flanders, counts of, p. 197.

„ 216, line 16. "Maria abbatissa, filia . . . . Bononiæ." From the Southwark Annals, f. 133.

„ 218, line 1. The fire at Canterbury. Ibid.

„ 227, line 21. "Defuncto . . . . subiit." Ibid.

„ 232, line ult., *for* "cænobium" *read* "cœnobium."

„ 233, line 27. "Eodemque anno . . . . ." From the Southwark Annals, f. 133 *b*.

„ 237, line 13, *for* "veeiat" *read* "veniat."

„ 237, line 25, *for* "expectantibus" *read* "expectantibus."

„ 237, line 34, *for* "ecsicleas" *read* "ecclesias."

„ 241, line 20, *for* "ad quievimus" *read* adquievimus."

„ 242, line 9, *for* "sempiterum" *read* "sempiternum."

„ 278, line 10, *for* "ed" *read* "sed."

„ 278, margin, line 17, *for* 10 *read* 16.

„ 287, margin, line 1, *for* "Diecto" *read* "Diceto."

„ 296, line 8, *for* "pro vocaverat" *read* "provocaverat."

„ 296, line 17. "concilium . . . . Cornubiæ." This is from the Southwark Annals, excepting the date.

„ 298, line 27. "Hugo . . . . transfretavit" Ibid.

„ 298, line 29. "et . . . transfretavit." Ibid. Diceto has been also used.

„ 298, line 30. "comes . . . . Wimundham." Ibid.

„ 300, line 20. "Frethericus . . . . papæ." Ibid.

„ 301, line 28. "Nix . . . . ." Also from the Southwark Annals. But *diuturna* is introduced, and the date, "vi. id. Jan.," which is there given for the floods, "Aquilone flante," as in Diceto, is here transferred to the eclipse. The date of the eclipse is there given "idus Septembris," which is correct.

„ 305, line 26, *for* "proper" *read* "propter."

„ 309, line 34. The Southwark Annals have "obiit Ricardus de Luci," f. 134 *b*.

„ 309, line 35. "Puer . . . . Wudestoc," from the Southwark Annals, where *Wenelok* is given for *Wudestoc*.

„ 311, margin, line 1. Dele "Diceto, col. 603."

Page 312, line 13, *for* "cænobii" *read* "cœnobii."
„ 314, line 8, *for* "intinere" *read* "itinere."
„ 315, line 39. "Nova . . . . est." Southwark Annals, f. 134 *b*.
„ 319. [1] has dropped out in the note.
„ 320, note [4], *for* "Bernard" *read* "Peter Suares."
„ 324, line 13. This introduction is not in C.D.
„ 324, note [2]. "Terræ . . . . Maii." From the Southwark Annals, f. 134 *b*.
„ 327, line 1. "Mater . . . . Novembris." Ibid.
„ 336, note [3]. This is in a 14th century hand, probably of the time of abbat Michael, 1344–1349.
„ 341, note [6]. T has dropped out in "*Turonis*."
„ 351, line 26. This repetition is copied from the Southwark Annals, f. 135.
„ 351, line 30. "Nonas . . . . horribilia." Ibid., f. 134 b.
„ 352, margin, *for* "p. 3" *read* "f. 3."
„ 353, margin, line 14, *for* "Benedict, iii." *read* "Benedict, ii."
„ 354, margin, line 16, *for* "Agnani" *read* "Anagni."
„ 357, line 33. "Baldewinus . . . . Jerosolimitanum." From the Southwark Annals, f. 135.
„ 360, line 14, "dapifer Flandriæ," *i.e.*, Hellinus de Waurin. See the *Continuatio Aquicinctina* of Sigebert's Chronicle, col. 329 (Migne, clx).
„ 370, line 19. "Willelmus . . . Wygorn. episcopus." From the Southwark Annals, f. 135.
„ 370, line 22. Obiit . . . . Glaneville." Ibid.
„ 375, lines 36, 37, *for* "probibatis" *read* "probitatis."
„ 378, line 8. This is by Ralph of Coggeshale. *See* Stevenson's edition, Appendix to Preface, p. xxvii.
„ 380, line 12. "Cælestinus . . . Baptistæ." From the Southwark Annals, f. 135.
„ 413. This apologue of Vitalis of Venice will be also found in the Gesta Romanorum, cap. 119.
„ 423. The author of this vision was Adam, sub-prior of Eynsham. *See* the preface to vol. ii., p. xiii, note [1].
„ 438, line 2, *for* "quem" *read* "quam."
„ 456, line 15. Insert "*Ut*" before "*rex*."
„ 459, note [1], line 3, *insert* "hoc" *before* "signum."
„ 462, line 15. Hawisa. This error, which has been repeated by so many of the chroniclers, seems originally due to Hoveden. *See* Madden's note to the Historia Anglorum, ii., p. 86, note [2].
„ 473, line 31, *for* "viuula" *read* "vinula."
„ 481, line 4. "lora." Sic MS., probably for ī ora, *i.e.* in ora. (*See* the Glossary.) But MS. Cotton, Julius D. 7 (John of Wallingford), where this assisa panis is also given, f. 127, has lora.
„ 485, margin, line 2. "of" has dropped out.
„ 489, lines 1–4. Dele this reference.

Page 493, note [2], 515, note [4]. This prior of Canterbury was probably Geoffrey, who did not die till 1213; *see* Gervase of Canterbury, ii. 108 (ed. Stubbs).

„ 512, line penult, *for* "fortudine" *read* "fortitudine."

„ 530, line 28, *for* "May" *read* "Man."

„ 533, line 25. "Eodem anno . . . . extremum." From MS. Reg. 13 E. 6.

„ 533, note [5]. Dele "or de Ripariis."

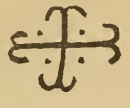
„ 538, margin, line 12, *for* "earl of Albemarle" *read* "de Redvers."

„ 544, line 16. The death of Geoffrey Fitz Peter is from the Southwark Annals, f. 138 b.

„ 546, note [2], line 4, *for* "in" *read* "secundum."

„ 546, line 27. s has dropped out in "sunt."

„ 568, line 30. A 16th century hand writes here, "Hic rursus incipit Radulphus Niger."—Ralph Niger is a blunder for Roger of Wendover.

„ 580, note [4]. The shield and surcoat of Hugh de Boves bear ; those on Philip's side bear on their shields a cross 

„ 581, line 11. It is very likely Matthew Paris was in Paris at this time and witnessed the triumphal entry of Philip.

„ 582, line 27. "Eodem tempore . . . ." From MS. Reg. 13 E. 6.

„ 585, line 30, *for* P[etrus] *read* P[hilippus]. See p. 644, line 24.

„ 594. [3] has dropped out in the note.

„ 600, line 23. Dele "et."

„ 603, line 7, *for* "quiuque" *read* "quinque."

„ 610, line 8, *for* R[oberti] *read* R[icardi].

„ 622, line 33. Dele "tota."

„ 624, lines 2, 3, *for* "cappellis," "cappellum" *read* "capellis," "capellum."

„ 624, penult., *for* "præd ones" *read* "prædones."

„ 630, note [3]. The bishops are drawn in two groups, half lengths, in waves.

„ 634, margin, line ult., *for* "Norwich" *read* "Worcester."

„ 653, line 15, *for* "*intit*" *read* "*init*."

„ 653, note [1]. In the picture Eustace the monk is rowing.

„ 661, note, line 19, *for* "perperit" *read* "peperit."

„ 662, margin, *for* 38 *read* 48.

„ 663, margin, line ult., *for* Wao *read* Walo.

„ 668, margin, line 7, "dies" has dropped out. Just below this in the MS. a late hand has "Hue usque Radulphus Niger [*i.e.* Roger Wendover] ut ante anno 1199."

Vol. III.

Page 5, line 4. A late hand has in the margin "Hæc Radulphus Niger," *i.e.*, R. Wendover.

„ 9, note [16]. Wilken identifies Recordana with Ras-el-ain, vol. vi., p. 144.

„ 15, line 13, o has dropped out in "transverso."

„ 15, note [3], *for* "Dockom" *read* "Dockum."

„ 15, note [2], *for* "Zuyenkerke near Bruges" *read* "Surhusum or Zuiderhuizen in Friesland."

„ 20, note, [4] has dropped out.

„ 36, lines 25, 26, *for* "demesit" *read* "demersit."

„ 59, note [5], col. 2, line 4, *for* "Durham" *read* "Derham."

„ 93, margin, line 14, d has dropped out in "reduces."

„ 101, line 31, *for* "Cirea" *read* "Circa."

„ 104, line 19, *for* "invalescente" *read* "invalescente."

„ 120, line 28. "Non dimittitur peccatum, nisi restituatur ablatum." From S. August. Epist. 153, § 20.

„ 122, line 34, *for* "*a*" *read* "*in*."

„ 135, note [7], line 3, i has dropped out in "in."

„ 149, line 2, t has dropped out in "temporis."

„ 156, line 9. This heading is badly written at the foot of the page. "Calcarium" is the MS. reading, but we should probably read "calculum."

„ 167, line 2 *for* "cœperun" *read* "cœperunt."

„ 169, line 15, "de" has dropped out at the end of the line.

„ 177, f. 73. This leaf is a later addition, written on thicker vellum.

„ 189, line 14, "ima" has dropped out in "decimas."

„ 195, note [7], *read* "John de Braine, husband of Alix, countess of Macon."

„ 218, note [7] *for* "Lytham in Lancashire" *read* "Kirkleatham." See below, p. 610.

„ 222, note [1]. "ip" has dropped out in "ipso."

„ 238, margin, line 9, *for* "diocese" *read* "province."

„ 242, note [4]. This parhelion is drawn on a larger scale in MS. Cotton. Nero, D. 1, f. 185. See vol. vi., p. 519.

„ 260, line 21. "Felix, &c." On this proverb see Erasmus's Adagia, ii. 4, col. 427, 39 (ed. II. Steph., 1558).

„ 261, line 24, *for* "suut" *read* "sunt."

„ 268, line 17, *for* [9] *read* [5].

„ 272, line 8, s has dropped out in "solenniter."

„ 277, line 30, "Galeatum . . . pœnitet" is from Juvenal, i. 169.

„ 302, note [4], *for* "*postestates*" *read* "*potestates*."

„ 308, line 6. "Confessores." Sic MS. qu. "consessores."

„ 308, line 8. "Cognoscunt." Sic MS. qu., "cognoscit."

„ 320, line 1, *for* "mulebribus" *read* "muliebribus."

„ 342, line 20. Insert commas after "vastis" and "boscis."

„ 362, margin, line 12, *for* "Mumurs" *read* "Murmurs."

„ 371, line 25, *for* "*Idem.*" *read* "*Item.*"

Page 395, note [2], *for* "when" *read* "where."
„ 398, line 21, *for* "servant" *read* "conservant."
„ 400, line 26, *for* "errorum" *read* "error."
„ 401, line 32, *for* "*Spirito*" *read* "*Spiritu.*"
„ 404, line 6, "judicium" *read* "indicium."
„ 404, line 12. "Quos," qu. "Quod."
„ 427, penult., the comma should be after "Gregorio" instead of after "beato."
„ 449, note [1]. This is more probably the Pope. He is on a chair with dogs' heads and feet.
„ 483, lines 1, 2. "Nabuzardan, id est, principem coquorum." This is the Septuagint version, Ναβουζαρδὰν ὁ ἀρχιμάγειρος. Jerem. xxxix, 9.
„ 507, margin, line 10. f has dropped out in "of."
„ 520, line 4, *insert* "[1]" *after* "Robertus."
„ 522, line 11, *for* "autonomasice" *read* "antonomasice."
„ 526, margin, line 16, a has dropped out in "applies."
„ 580, lines 9, 10, *for* "concultatam" *read* "conculcatam."
„ 583, note [3], *for* this note *read* "Nicholas Maltraversi, *v.* vol. iv., p. 304, note [3]."
„ 586, line ult. Dele [ut].
„ 589, note [8], lines 2, 3, *read* "representations of Frederick's seal and "golden bulla."
„ 593, line 15. "Cujus erat . . . . " Ovid. Epist. ex Ponto, 1, 2, 76.
„ 606, line 11, *for* "magnum" *read* "magum."
„ 637, line 2, "comminutis." The MS. has "conmimitis." We should read "communitis."

Vol. IV.

Page ix, line 24, *add* "Waleran, bishop of Beyrout (p. 345)."
„ 30, line 6. "unus Senator Romæ." This was Giovanni del Giudice, elected sole senator in the place of Giovanni, conte di Poli (the Pope's senator), and Oddo di Colonna (the emperor's). *See* Olivieri, *Il Senato Romano*, p. 214.
„ 38, note [1]. The passage will be found in the marginal notes to the Codex, i. tit. 7 Lex 3, *Nemo.*
„ 64, line 18, *for* "*Terræ*" *read* "*Terra.*"
„ 65, line 20. "velitantem." The MS. has "velicantem," an error for "velificantem."
„ 71, line 25, *for* "vocem" *read* "voce."
„ 81, note, [2] has dropped out.
„ 91, note, [2] has dropped out.
„ 99, note, [1] has dropped out.
„ 112, line 3, *for* "nobabile" *read* "notabile."
„ 114, line 12. This was Coloman, king of Gallicia, brother of Bela IV. of Hungary, who was slain by the Tartars; *see* vol. vi. p. 79, note [2].

Page 118, note [1], line 2. p has dropped out before 331.
„ 185, line 14, *for* "W[alterum]" *read* "W[illelmum]."
„ 196, lines 28, 29, *for* "humitate" *read* "humilitate."
„ 213, line 17, *for* "Hubertus" *read* "Herbertus."
„ 231, note [2]. "rup" has dropped out in "rupti."
„ 242, line 13. The line, "Cum labor in dampno est, crescit mortalis egestas," is from Cato, Distich. i. 39 (p. 134, ed. Arntzen).
„ 243, line 11, *for* "*Albiueto*" *read* "*Albineto*."
„ 257, line penult., *for* "Revolentibus" *read* "Revolventibus."
„ 310, margin, line 23, *for* "*esi*" *read* "*est*."
„ 320, line 31, *for* "cidem" *read* "eisdem."
„ 356, line 8, *for* "convicibus" *read* "concivibus."
„ 378, line 18. ; has dropped out at the end of the line.
„ 400, note [4]. These will be found in the Additamenta, vol. vi. 94. *See* below p. 427.
„ 415, note [3], line 4, "is" has dropped out.
„ 444, line 12, *for* "diviniis" *read* "divinis."
„ 472, line 1, *for* "n iterdicti" *read* "interdicti."
„ 496, line 30, *for* "infligenda" *read* "infligendam."
„ 519, line 13, *for* "delectus" *read* "dilectus."
„ 525, line penult., *for* "muliplici" *read* "multiplici."
„ 538, line 4. "Damasci." Sic MS., but *read* "Damasceni."
„ 557, line penult. *See* bishop Grosseteste's answer to this letter in the *Epistolæ Roberti Grosseteste*, p. 340.
„ 613, line 27, *for* "Papæ" *read* "Papa."
„ 618, lines 14, 15, *for* "exequereretur" *read* "exequeretur."
„ 625, line 17. "Quod tibi non vis fieri, ne feceris alteri." This is given as a maxim of Alexander Severus, "quod a Christianis "audierat," in the Apothegmata of Paulus Manutius, Ven. 1577, p. 471. *See also* Arntzen's Cato, p. 82.
„ 630, line 30, "plurimum." The MS. has "plurium."
„ 634, line 28. There should be a comma, not a period, at the end of the line.

Vol. V.

Page xii, note [1]. This citation will be found in Gratian, Decret. Distinct. i. lxxxiii. 3 (Migne's Patrologia, vol. 187, col. 401).
„ xvii, note [1]. These entries are taken from Rishanger, a. 1263, p. 12 (ed. Riley). Parker has omitted them in their proper place in his edition of Rishanger, printed as the Continuation of Matthew Paris.
„ xviii, note [2], col. 2, line 1, *for* Barlan *read* Balan.
„ 5, note [8], *for* "Wendover" *read* "de Wendene."

Page 22, note [1]. Instead of this note, *Read*, "*see* William of Malmes-
" bury, i. p. 279, whence the compiler of the St. Alban's compi-
" lation took the story, vol. i. p. 478."

„ 31, line 7. This quotation is not from St. Gregory, but from Valerius Maximus, i. 1. Ex. Exter. 3.

„ 36, note [1], *for* IV. *read* VI.

„ 41, margin, line 3, *for* [Richard] *read* [Henry].

„ 48, note [2], 293, note [2]. Martha de Bigorre was wife of Gaston VII., and mother of the younger Gaston. The elder Gaston's mother was Gersende de Provence. It is not quite clear which of these is the countess mentioned in the text.

„ 51, margin, line 7, *for* "endeavous" *read* "endeavours."

„ 57, line 4. "Ars ut arte decipiatur." Compare Cato, Distich., i. 26 (p. 104, ed. Arntzen).

„ 63, line 10. Insert 1 Cor. iv. 13 in the margin.

„ 81, note [2], *for* 93 *read* 98*b*.

„ 90, line 13, *for* "Thosolanus" *read* "Tholosanus."

Pages 97, 214. The line "Judicis auxilium sub iniqua lege rogato" is from Cato, Distich., iii. 17 (p. 226. ed. Arntzen).

Page 109, line 17. Seneca de Beneficiis, i. 1. *See* below, p. 203, note [2].

„ 158, line 32. "Hugo comes Flandriæ." This is probably an error for William de Dampierre, count of Flanders, who was taken prisoner in Egypt. He did not die till 1260.

„ 159, line 15, *for* "reliquebantur" *read* "relinquebantur."

„ 177, line 21. "Yporiensis," *i.e.*, of Ivrea, in Piedmont, between Turin and Aosta. There is a letter in the Registrum Innocentii IV. in the Vatican Archivium, (i. f. 82), dated Lateran, 6 non. Mart. a. 1, allowing him to hold benefices in Canterbury and Ely dioceses.

„ 197, line 20, *for* "quinquagesimæ" *read* "quinquagenæ."

„ 198, line 9. Insert "*Dominus*" before "*rex*."

„ 201, lines 19, 20, *for* "domipus" *read* "dominus."

„ 217, line 27, *for* [4] *read* [15].

„ 220, line 11. This story has been already given in vol. ii., p. 391.

„ 243, line 20. This is also given in the Gesta Abbatum, i. p. 366 (Riley).

„ 253, note [1]. Monstreolum. It is possible that the band went back across the channel after landing at Shoreham; if so, this place is Montreuil-sur-mer.

„ 291, line 3, *for* "interumpentibus" *read* "interrumpentibus."

„ 304, line 15. This charter is also given in the Additamenta, Cotton. Nero, D. 1, f. 107, where the date, 6th September, is given.

„ 312, line 18, *for* "inpuiri" *read* "inquiri."

„ 323, note [3]. This place is more probably Luton; it is often impossible to distinguish between Leighton and Luton, both places in Hertfordshire, and having connexion with St. Alban's.

„ 340, note [2]. Dele "vol. iii."

Page 387, line 19. "Ira est libido ulciscendi." St. August., De Civit. Dei. xiv. 15 ; see above, vol ii., p. 613.

„ 394, line 1. This is also given in the Additamenta, f. 69 b.

„ 399, line ult., "agnus domesticis . . . ." This is quoted above, vol. iii. 216.

„ 399, note [1], lines 3, 5, *for* "caput" *read* "campus."

„ 401, line 32. "illud Gregorii." This should be "illud Innocentii," *i.e.* Innocent II. *See* Gratian, Distinct. i. lxxxiii. 3.

„ 419, line 28, *for* "Deus" *read* "Dominus."

„ 420, line 1, *for* "qualia" *read* "quia alia."

„ 420, margin, line 2, *for* Beg. *read* Reg.

„ 422, margin, line 15. t in "but" has dropped out.

„ 422, line penult., *for* "mirabili" *read* "mirabilis."

„ 443, note [2]. This will be found in the Gesta Abbatum, i. pp. 338–346.

„ 446, line 11. Sic MS.; but MS. Nero D. 1, f. 111*b*, where is another copy of this paragraph, *inserts* "abbatis" *before* "et conventus."

„ 510, line 27. This is also given in the Gesta Abbatum, i. p. 379.

„ 513, line 30, insert a comma after "olosericis."

„ 524, line 17. *Insert* in brackets "[quæ]" *after* "per." This letter is given in the Additamenta, f. 72 b., whence the missing word is obtained. In line 1, this copy gives "indulgentiæ" for "indulgentiis," and in line 9 "in termino" for "a termino." The letter is also in the Gesta Abbatum, i. p. 382.

„ 528, note, *for* "Durham" *read* "Dunham."

„ 532, note [4], line 7. o in "of" has dropped out.

„ 552, margin, line 5, *for* "400" *read* "500."

„ 553, note [2] *for* "*asserans*" *read* "*asserens*."

„ 563, line 1. This is also given above, vol. i. p. 360.

„ 570, line 5, *for* "ex" *read* "est."

„ 580, margin, line 1. A. has dropped out.

„ 581, line ult., "fratres." These were Odo, count of Theate, and Louis, count of Cotrone. In several letters in the Vatican Regesta of Pope Alexander IV. they are all styled "Marchiones de Hohemburch" (*sic*). Berthold was count of Monte Cavo.

„ 584, margin, line 3, *for* "June 22" *read* "June 20."

„ 591, line 10. Gesta Abbatum, i. p. 383.

„ 592, margin, line 13, *for* "rleaseed" *read* "released."

„ 626, line 21, *for* "exiterant" *read* "extiterant."

„ 628, line 26. This has been already given, p. 443, and will also be found in the Gesta Abbatum, i. p. 342.

„ 633, line 17. Gesta Abbatum, i. p. 387.

„ 638, line 14. Dele the comma after "est."

„ 642, note [1]. Against the suggestion in the note must be set the distinct statement by Paris that there were two sisters of St. Edmund at Catesby ; see vol. iv. p. 103.

„ 649, margin, line 10, *for* "empire" *read* "kingdom of Germany."

„ 650, note [3], *for* IV. *read* VI.

Page 667, line 9. Gesta Abbatum, i. p. 369.
„ 668, line 4. Gesta Abbatum, i. p. 370.
„ 673, line 15. Sic MS.
„ 673, line 27, *for* "sil[gi]ne" *read* "sili[gi]ne."
„ 682, line 12. Gesta Abbatum, i. p. 373.
„ 682, line 27. Id., i. p. 374.
„ 684, line 25. Sic MS., but qu. "verius" *for* "verus."
„ 684, line penult. Sic MS., but qu. insert, "et sanctum Albanum" after "Londonias."
„ 695, line 26, v. Gesta Abbatum, i. p. 385.
„ 702, line 21, *for* "Willemus" *read* "Willelmus."
„ 718, line 17. Gesta Abbatum, i. p. 388.
„ 718, line penult., *for* "non" *read* "nec."
„ 729, line 1, v. Gesta Abbatum, i. p. 388.
„ 736, note, [1] has dropped out.
„ 740, note [2], line 2, "of" has dropped out at the beginning of the line.

Vol. VI.

Page 7, line 17. Dele; after "cunctis."
„ 47, line 15, the comma should be after "spectare" instead of before it.
„ 58, lines 8, 9, *for* "Apostocam" *read* "Apostolicam."
„ 59, margin, line 16, "or the" has dropped out.
„ 63, line 4, *for* "Has" *read* "Hic."
„ 82, note [6], *for* "Marburg" *read* "Merseburg (on the Saale, 15 miles W. of Leipsic)."
„ 86, margin, *for* "Larling" *read* "Letheringsett (near Holt)."
„ 86, margin, *for* "Dallinghoe?" *read* "Field Dalling (near Holt)."
„ 92, margin, *for* "Thomas Savoy of" *read* "Thomas of Savoy."
„ 115, note [1]. "Osañ." If this could be a Hungarian bishop, it might be an error for Csañ; *i.e.* Csanadiensi, of Csanàd.
„ 119, line 3 from foot, *read* "auctoritate præsentium," and dele note [3].
„ 143, line 6, *for* "proper" *read* "propter."
„ 153, line 24, *for* "galearum" *read* "galeiarum."
„ 173, line 12, *insert* a comma *after* "partes."
„ 182, line 6, *for* "debonis" *read* "de bonis."
„ 206, line 35, *for* "Fercoman-" *read* "Turcoman-."
„ 216, line 12, "approbatæ," sic MS., but "appropriatæ" is probably the word intended; see page 215, lines 28, 29.
„ 228, line 25, "peculiariis;" Sic MS. very distinctly; but the true reading is "precariis," as the other copy reads; *see* p. 228, note [6], and the Glossary under Precaria.
„ 229, lines 24, 25. "Canonicum." Sic MS. for "Canonicatum."
„ 243, line 32, *for* "claustrabilibus" *read* "claustralibus."

Page 253, line 10. "Willelmus" must be an error of Paris or his scribe for "Florentius." See Kluit, *De nexu feudali inter Flandriam et Zeelandiam*, cap. iv., § 12, p. 291 of vol 1, part 2, of his *Historia Critica Comitatus Hollandiæ et Zeelandiæ, Medioburgi*, 1779 (*Excursus* vii.).

„ 257, line 26, a comma has dropped out after "fideles."

„ 280, note [2], *for* "concensu" *read* "consensu."

„ 289, [2 3] have dropped out in the notes.

„ 291, line 8, *for* "quarundem" *read* "quarundam."

„ 316, line 9, *for* "discretionæ" *read* "discretioni."

„ 342, margin, line 4, *for* "Henry I." *read* "Henry III."

„ 350, line 14, *for* "præmiserunt" *read* "promiserunt."

„ 355, line 28, *for* "perseq-," *read* "proseq-."

„ 364, margin, line 6. t in "the" has dropped out.

„ 388, line 17, *for* "tibi" *read* "sibi."

„ 390, line 4, *for* "qui" *read* "quæ."

„ 398, line 19, *for* "vicecomiti" *read* "vicecomites."

„ 417, margin. f has dropped out before 140.

„ 440, line 17, *for* "ejusdem" *read* "Eadmundi" and dele note [1].

„ 441, line 22. "decesserat"; the MS. has "decesserut"; perhaps "decesserunt" should be read.

„ 441, line 23, *for* "ditione" *read* "ditionem."

„ 442, line 15 *for* "ademptus" *read* "adeptus."

„ 443, line 12, *for* "extraheretur" *read* "extraheret."

„ 443, line 13, *for* "flevit" *read* "fleret."

Vol. VII.

Page 26, col. 2, line 8, *for* "1238" *read* "1138."

„ 84, col. 1, line 6, *for* "*v.* Devon, Baldwin de Redvers, fourth earl of" *read* "*v.* Rivers, Margaret de."

„ 176, col. 1, line 39, *for* "vi. 80" *read* "vi. 88."

„ 182, col. 1, line 5, *for* "667" *read* "669."

„ 231, col. 2, line 10. Dele "his decretals . . . . 401."

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REPORT OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS TO THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, upon the Documents in the Archives and Public Libraries of Venice. 1866. *Price* 2*s*. 6*d*.

In the Press.

Syllabus, in English, of Rymer's Fœdera. *By* Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. Vol. III.—Appendix and Index.

Calendar of State Papers relating to Ireland, of the Reign of Elizabeth, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* Hans Claude Hamilton, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. IV.—1588–1590.

Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts, relating to English Affairs, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. *Edited by* Rawdon Brown, Esq. Vol. VI., Part III.—1557–1558.

Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, London. *Edited by* Henry Savage Sweetman, Esq., B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, Barrister-at-Law (Ireland). Vol. V.—1302–1307.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of Charles I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* William Douglas Hamilton, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. XVIII.—1641–1643.

Calendar of Letters, Despatches, and State Papers, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by* Don Pascual de Gayangos. Vol. V., Part I.—1534–1536.

Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* W. Noel Sainsbury, Esq. Vol. VI. —East Indies, 1625–1629.

Calendar of Home Office Papers of the Reign of George III., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* Richard Arthur Roberts, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Vol. IV.—1773, &c.

In Progress.

Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* W. Noel Sainsbury, Esq. Vol. VII.—America and West Indies, 1669, &c.

Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series, of the Reign of Elizabeth, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. Vol. XII.—1577.

Calendar of Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, the British Museum, &c. *Edited by* James Gairdner, Esq. Vol. VIII.—1535, &c.

Calendar of Treasury Papers, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* Joseph Redington, Esq. Vol. VI.—1720, &c.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, during the Commonwealth, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* Mary Anne Everett Green. Vol. XI.—1657, &c.

THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

[Royal 8vo. half-bound. *Price* 10*s.* each Volume or Part.]

On 25 July 1822, the House of Commons presented an address to the Crown, stating that the editions of the works of our ancient historians were inconvenient and defective; that many of their writings still remained in manuscript, and, in some cases, in a single copy only. They added, "that an uniform and convenient edition of the whole, published under His Majesty's royal sanction, would be an undertaking honourable to His Majesty's reign, and conducive to the advancement of historical and constitutional knowledge; that the House therefore humbly besought His Majesty, that He would be graciously pleased to give such directions as His Majesty, in His wisdom, might think fit, for the publication of a complete edition of the ancient historians of this realm, and assured His Majesty that whatever expense might be necessary for this purpose would be made good."

The Master of the Rolls, being very desirous that effect should be given to the resolution of the House of Commons, submitted to Her Majesty's Treasury in 1857 a plan for the publication of the ancient chronicles and memorials of the United Kingdom, and it was adopted accordingly. In selecting these works, it was considered right, in the first instance, to give preference to those of which the manuscripts were unique, or the materials of which would help to fill up blanks in English history for which no satisfactory and authentic information hitherto existed in any accessible form. One great object the Master of the Rolls had in view was to form a *corpus historicum* within reasonable limits, and which should be as complete as possible. In a subject of so vast a range, it was important that the historical student should be able to select such volumes as conformed with his own peculiar tastes and studies, and not be put to the expense of purchasing the whole collection; an inconvenience inseparable from any other plan than that which has been in this instance adopted.

Of the Chronicles and Memorials, the following volumes have been published. They embrace the period from the earliest time of British history down to the end of the reign of Henry VII.

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1. The Chronicle of England, by John Capgrave. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.

   Capgrave was prior of Lynn, in Norfolk, and provincial of the order of the Friars Hermits of England shortly before the year 1464. His Chronicle extends from the creation of the world to the year 1417. As a record of the language spoken in Norfolk (being written in English), it is of considerable value.

2. Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1858.

   This Chronicle traces the history of the great Benedictine monastery of Abingdon in Berkshire, from its foundation by King Ina of Wessex, to the reign of Richard I., shortly after which period the present narrative was drawn up by an inmate of the establishment. The author had access to the title-deeds of the house; and incorporates into his history various charters of the Saxon kings, of great importance as illustrating not only the history of the locality but that of the kingdom. The work is printed for the first time.

3. Lives of Edward the Confessor. I.—La Estoire de Seint Aedward le Rei. II.—Vita Beati Edvardi Regis et Confessoris. III.—Vita Æduuardi Regis qui apud Westmonasterium requiescit. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1858.

   The first is a poem in Norman French, containing 4,686 lines, addressed to Alianor, Queen of Henry III., probably written in 1245, on the restoration of the church of Westminster. Nothing is known of the author. The second is an anonymous poem, containing 536 lines, written between 1440 and 1450, by command of Henry VI., to whom it is dedicated. It does not throw any new light on the reign of Edward the Confessor, but is valuable as a specimen of the Latin poetry of the time. The third, also by an anonymous author, was apparently written for Queen Edith, between 1066 and 1074, during the pressure of the suffering brought on the Saxons by the Norman conquest. It notices many facts not found in other writers, and some which differ considerably from the usual accounts.

4. Monumenta Franciscana. Vol. I.—Thomas de Eccleston de Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Angliam. Adæ de Marisco Epistolæ. Registrum Fratrum Minorum Londoniæ. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vol. II.—De Adventu Minorum; re-edited, with additions. Chronicle of the Grey Friars. The ancient English version of the Rule of St. Francis. Abbreviatio Statutorum, 1451, &c. *Edited by* Richard Howlett, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1858, 1882.

   The first volume contains original materials for the history of the settlement of the order of Saint Francis in England, the letters of Adam de Marisco, and other papers connected with the foundation and diffusion of this great body. It was the aim of the editor to collect whatever historical information could be found in this country, towards illustrating a period of the national history for which only scanty materials exist. None of these have been before printed. The second volume contains materials found, since the first volume was published, among the MSS. of Sir Charles Isham, and in various libraries.

5. Fasciculi Zizaniorum Magistri Johannis Wyclif cum Tritico. Ascribed to Thomas Netter, of Walden, Provincial of the Carmelite Order in England, and Confessor to King Henry the Fifth. *Edited by* the Rev. W. W. Shirley, M.A., Tutor and late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. 1858.

   This work derives its principal value from being the only contemporaneous account of the rise of the Lollards. When written the disputes of the school, men had been extended to the field of theology, and they appear both in the writings of Wycliff and in those of his adversaries. Wycliff's little bundles of tares are not less metaphysical than theological, and the conflict between Nominalists and Realists rages side by side with the conflict between the different interpreters of Scripture. The work gives a good idea of the controversies at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th centuries.

6. The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland; or, A Metrical Version of the History of Hector Boece; by William Stewart. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. B. Turnbull, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 1858.

   This is a metrical translation of a Latin Prose Chronicle, written in the first half of the 16th century. The narrative begins with the earliest legends and ends with the death of James I. of Scotland, and the "evil ending of the traitors that slew him." Strict accuracy of statement is not to be looked for; but the stories of the colonization of Spain, Ireland, and Scotland are interesting if not true; and the chronicle reflects the manners, sentiments, and character of the age in which it was composed. The peculiarities of the Scottish dialect are well illustrated in this version, and the student of language will find ample materials for comparison with the English dialects of the same period, and with modern lowland Scotch.

7. Johannis Capgrave Liber de Illustribus Henricis. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.

This work is dedicated to Henry VI. of England, who appears to have been, in the author's estimation, the greatest of all the Henries. It is divided into three parts, each having a separate dedication. The first part relates only to the history of the Empire, from the election of Henry I., the Fowler, to the end of the reign of the Emperor Henry VI. The second part is devoted to English history, from the accession of Henry I. in 1100, to 1446, which was the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Henry VI. The third part contains the lives of illustrious men who have borne the name of Henry in various parts of the world. Capgrave was born in 1393, in the reign of Richard II., and lived during the Wars of the Roses, for which period his work is of some value.

8. Historia Monasterii S. Augustini Cantuariensis, by Thomas of Elmham, formerly Monk and Treasurer of that Foundation. *Edited by* Charles Hardwick, M.A., Fellow of St. Catharine's Hall, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. 1858.

This history extends from the arrival of St. Augustine in Kent until 1191. Prefixed is a chronology as far as 1418, which shows in outline what was to have been the character of the work when completed. The only copy known is in the possession of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The author was connected with Norfolk, and most probably with Elmham, whence he derived his name.

9. Eulogium (Historiarum sive Temporis): Chronicon ab Orbe condito usque ad Annum Domini 1366; a Monacho quodam Malmesbiriensi exaratum. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* F. S. Haydon, Esq., B.A. 1858–1863.

This is a Latin Chronicle extending from the Creation to the latter part of the reign of Edward III., and written by a monk of the Abbey of Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, about the year 1367. A continuation, carrying the history of England down to the year 1413, was added in the former half of the fifteenth century by an author whose name is not known. The original Chronicle is divided into five books, and contains a history of the world generally, but more especially of England to the year 1366. The continuation extends the history down to the coronation of Henry V. The Eulogium itself is chiefly valuable as containing a history, by a contemporary, of the period between 1356 and 1366. The notices of events appear to have been written very soon after their occurrence. Among other interesting matter, the Chronicle contains a diary of the Poitiers campaign, evidently furnished by some person who accompanied the army of the Black Prince. The continuation of the Chronicle is also the work of a contemporary, and gives a very interesting account of the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. It is believed to be the earliest authority for the statement that the latter monarch died in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster.

10. Memorials of Henry the Seventh: Bernardi Andreæ Tholosatis Vita Regis Henrici Septimi; necnon alia quædam ad eundem Regem spectantia. *Edited by* James Gairdner, Esq. 1858.

The contents of this volume are—(1) a life of Henry VII., by his poet laureate and historiographer, Bernard André, of Toulouse, with some compositions in verse, of which he is supposed to have been the author; (2) the journals of Roger Machado during certain embassies on which he was sent by Henry VII. to Spain and Brittany, the first of which had reference to the marriage of the King's son, Arthur, with Catharine of Arragon; (3) two curious reports by envoys sent to Spain in the year 1505 touching the succession to the Crown of Castile, and a project of marriage between Henry VII. and the Queen of Naples; and (4) an account of Philip of Castile's reception in England in 1506. Other documents of interest in connexion with the period are given in an appendix.

11. Memorials of Henry the Fifth. I.—Vita Henrici Quinti, Roberto Redmanno auctore. II.—Versus Rhythmici in laudem Regis Henrici Quinti. III.—Elmhami Liber Metricus de Henrico V. *Edited by* Charles A. Cole, Esq. 1858.

This volume contains three treatises which more or less illustrate the history of the reign of Henry V., viz.: A Life by Robert Redman; a Metrical Chronicle by Thomas Elmham, prior of Lenton, a contemporary author; Versus Rhythmici,

written apparently by a monk of Westminster Abbey, who was also a contemporary of Henry V. These works are printed for the first time.

12. Munimenta Gildhallæ Londoniensis; Liber Albus, Liber Custumarum, et Liber Horn, in archivis Gildhallæ asservati. Vol. I., Liber Albus. Vol. II. (in Two Parts), Liber Custumarum. Vol. III., Translation of the Anglo-Norman Passages in Liber Albus, Glossaries, Appendices, and Index. *Edited by* Henry Thomas Riley, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1859–1862.

The manuscript of the *Liber Albus*, compiled by John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the City of London in the year 1419, a large folio volume, is preserved in the Record Room of the City of London. It gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of that City in the 12th, 13th, 14th, and early part of the 15th centuries. The *Liber Custumarum* was compiled probably by various hands in the early part of the 14th century during the reign of Edward II. The manuscript, a folio volume, is also preserved in the Record Room of the City of London, though some portion in its original state, borrowed from the City in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and never returned, forms part of the Cottonian MS. Claudius D. II. in the British Museum. It also gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of the City of London in the 12th, 13th, and early part of the 14th centuries.

13. Chronica Johannis de Oxenedes. *Edited by* Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. 1859.

Although this Chronicle tells of the arrival of Hengist and Horsa in England in 449, yet it substantially begins with the reign of King Alfred, and comes down to 1292, where it ends abruptly. The history is particularly valuable for notices of events in the eastern portions of the kingdom, not to be elsewhere obtained. Some curious facts are mentioned relative to the floods in that part of England, which are confirmed in the Friesland Chronicle of Anthony Heinrich, pastor of the Island of Mohr.

14. A Collection of Political Poems and Songs relating to English History, from the Accession of Edward III. to the Reign of Henry VIII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A. 1859–1861.

These Poems are perhaps the most interesting of all the historical writings of the period, though they cannot be relied on for accuracy of statement. They are various in character; some are upon religious subjects, some may be called satires, and some give no more than a court scandal; but as a whole they present a very fair picture of society, and of the relations of the different classes to one another. The period comprised is in itself interesting, and brings us, through the decline of the feudal system, to the beginning of our modern history. The songs in old English are of considerable value to the philologist.

15. The "Opus Tertium," "Opus Minus," &c., of Roger Bacon. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1859.

This is the celebrated treatise—never before printed—so frequently referred to by the great philosopher in his works. It contains the fullest details we possess of the life and labours of Roger Bacon: also a fragment by the same author, supposed to be unique, the "*Compendium Studii Theologiæ.*"

16. Bartholomæi de Cotton, Monachi Norwicensis, Historia Anglicana; 449–1298: necnon ejusdem Liber de Archiepiscopis et Episcopis Angliæ. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1859.

The author, a monk of Norwich, has here given us a Chronicle of England from the arrival of the Saxons in 449 to the year 1298, in or about which year it appears that he died. The latter portion of this history (the whole of the reign of Edward I. more especially) is of great value, as the writer was contemporary with the events which he records. An Appendix contains several illustrative documents connected with the previous narrative.

17. Brut y Tywysogion; or, The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales. *Edited by* the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel, M.A. 1860.

This work, also known as "The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales," has been attributed to Caradoc of Llancarvan, who flourished about the middle of

the twelfth century. It is written in the ancient Welsh language, begins with the abdication and death of Caedwala at Rome, in the year 681, and continues the history down to the subjugation of Wales by Edward I., about the year 1282.

18. A Collection of Royal and Historical Letters during the Reign of Henry IV. 1399–1404. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1860.

This volume, like all the others in the series containing a miscellaneous selection of letters, is valuable on account of the light it throws upon biographical history, and the familiar view it presents of characters, manners, and events. The period requires much elucidation; to which it will materially contribute.

19. The Repressor of over much Blaming of the Clergy. By Reginald Pecock, sometime Bishop of Chichester. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Churchill Babington, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1860.

The "Repressor" may be considered the earliest piece of good theological disquisition of which our English prose literature can boast. The author was born about the end of the fourteenth century, consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in the year 1444, and translated to the see of Chichester in 1450. While Bishop of St. Asaph, he zealously defended his brother prelates from the attacks of those who censured the bishops for their neglect of duty. He maintained that it was no part of a bishop's functions to appear in the pulpit, and that his time might be more profitably spent, and his dignity better maintained, in the performance of works of a higher character. Among those who thought differently were the Lollards, and against their general doctrines the "Repressor" is directed. Pecock took up a position midway between that of the Roman Church and that of the modern Anglican Church; but his work is interesting chiefly because it gives a full account of the views of the Lollards and of the arguments by which they were supported, and because it assists us to ascertain the state of feeling which ultimately led to the Reformation. Apart from religious matters, the light thrown upon contemporaneous history is very small, but the "Repressor" has great value for the philologist, as it tells us what were the characteristics of the language in use among the cultivated Englishmen of the fifteenth century. Pecock, though an opponent of the Lollards, showed a certain spirit of toleration, for which he received, towards the end of his life, the usual mediæval reward—persecution.

20. Annales Cambriæ. *Edited by* the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel, M.A. 1860.

These annals, which are in Latin, commence in 447, and come down to 1288. The earlier portion appears to be taken from an Irish Chronicle, used by Tigernach, and by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster. During its first century it contains scarcely anything relating to Britain, the earliest direct concurrence with English history is relative to the mission of Augustine. Its notices throughout, though brief, are valuable. The annals were probably written at St. Davids, by Blegewryd, Archdeacon of Llandaff, the most learned man in his day in all Cymru.

21. The Works of Giraldus Cambrensis. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vols. V., VI., and VII. *Edited by* the Rev. James F. Dimock, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1861–1877.

These volumes contain the historical works of Gerald du Barry, who lived in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John, and attempted to re-establish the independence of Wales by restoring the see of St. Davids to its ancient primacy. His works are of a very miscellaneous nature, both in prose and verse, and are remarkable chiefly for the racy and original anecdotes which they contain relating to contemporaries. He is the only Welsh writer of any importance who has contributed so much to the mediæval literature of this country, or assumed, in consequence of his nationality, so free and independent a tone. His frequent travels in Italy, in France, in Ireland, and in Wales, gave him opportunities for observation which did not generally fall to the lot of mediæval writers in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and of these observations Giraldus has made due use. Only extracts from these treatises have been printed before, and almost all of them are taken from unique manuscripts.

The Topographia Hibernica (in Vol. V.) is the result of Giraldus' two visits to Ireland. The first in 1183, the second in 1185–6, when he accompanied Prince John into that country. Curious as this treatise is, Mr. Dimock is of opinion that it ought not to be accepted as sober truthful history, for Giraldus himself states that truth was not his main object, and that he compiled the work for the purpose of sounding the praises of Henry the Second. Elsewhere, however, he declares that he had stated nothing in the Topographia of the truth of which he was not well assured, either by his own eyesight or by the testimony, with all diligence elicited, of the most trustworthy and authentic men in the country ; that though he did not put just the same full faith in their reports as in what he had himself seen, yet, as they only related what they had themselves seen, he could not but believe such credible witnesses. A very interesting portion of this treatise is devoted to the animals of Ireland. It shows that he was a very accurate and acute observer, and his descriptions are given in a way that a scientific naturalist of the present day could hardly improve upon. The Expugnatio Hibernica was written about 1188 and may be regarded rather as a great epic than a sober relation of acts occurring in his own days. No one can peruse it without coming to the conclusion that it is rather a poetical fiction than a prosaic truthful history. Vol. VI. contains the Itinerarium Kambriæ et Descriptio Kambriæ: and Vol. VII., the lives of S. Remigius and S. Hugh.

22. Letters and Papers illustrative of the Wars of the English in France during the Reign of Henry the Sixth, King of England. Vol. I., and Vol. II. (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1861–1864.

These letters and papers are derived chiefly from originals or contemporary copies extant in the Bibliothèque Impériale, and the Depôt des Archives, in Paris. They illustrate the policy adopted by John Duke of Bedford and his successors during their government of Normandy, and other provinces of France acquired by Henry V. Here may be traced, step by step, the gradual declension of the English power, until we are prepared for its final overthrow.

23. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, according to the several Original Authorities. Vol. I., Original Texts. Vol. II., Translation. *Edited and translated by* Benjamin Thorpe, Esq., Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, and of the Society of Netherlandish Literature at Leyden. 1861.

This Chronicle, extending from the earliest history of Britain to 1154, is justly the boast of England; no other nation can produce any history, written in its own vernacular, at all approaching it, in antiquity, truthfulness, or extent, the historical books of the Bible alone excepted. There are at present six independent manuscripts of the Saxon Chronicle, ending in different years, and written in different parts of the country. In this edition, the text of each manuscript is printed in columns on the same page, so that the student may see at a glance the various changes which occur in orthography, whether arising from locality or age.

24. Letters and Papers illustrative of the Reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* James Gairdner, Esq. 1861–1863.

The Papers are derived from MSS. in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and other repositories. The period to which they refer is unusually destitute of chronicles and other sources of historical information, so that the light obtained from them is of special importance. The principal contents of the volumes are some diplomatic Papers of Richard III.; correspondence between Henry VII. and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; documents relating to Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk; and a portion of the correspondence of James IV. of Scotland.

25. Letters of Bishop Grosseteste, illustrative of the Social Condition of his Time. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1861.

The Letters of Robert Grosseteste (131 in number) are here collected from various sources, and a large portion of them is printed for the first time. They range in

date from about 1210 to 1253, and relate to various matters connected not only with the political history of England during the reign of Henry III., but with its ecclesiastical condition. They refer especially to the diocese of Lincoln, of which Grosseteste was bishop.

26. Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts relating to the History of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. I. (in Two Parts); Anterior to the Norman Invasion. Vol. II.; 1066-1200. Vol. III.; 1200-1327. *By* Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. 1862-1871.

The object of this work is to publish notices of all known sources of British history, both printed and unprinted, in one continued sequence. The materials, when historical (as distinguished from biographical), are arranged under the year in which the latest event is recorded in the chronicle or history, and not under the period in which its author, real or supposed, flourished. Biographies are enumerated under the year in which the person commemorated died, and not under the year in which the life was written. This arrangement has two advantages; the materials for any given period may be seen at a glance; and if the reader knows the time when an author wrote, and the number of years that had elapsed between the date of the events and the time the writer flourished, he will generally be enabled to form a fair estimate of the comparative value of the narrative itself. A brief analysis of each work has been added when deserving it, in which the original portions are distinguished from those which are mere compilations. When possible, the sources are indicated from which compilations have been derived. A biographical sketch of the author of each piece has been added, and a brief notice of such British authors as have written on historical subjects.

27. Royal and other Historical Letters illustrative of the Reign of Henry III. Vol. I., 1216-1235. Vol. II., 1236-1272. *Selected and edited by* the Rev. W. W. Shirley, D.D., Regius Professor in Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. 1862-1866.

The letters contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from the ancient correspondence formerly in the Tower of London, and now in the Public Record Office. They illustrate the political history of England during the growth of its liberties, and throw considerable light upon the personal history of Simon de Montfort. The affairs of France form the subject of many of them, especially in regard to the province of Gascony. The entire collection consists of nearly 700 documents, the greater portion of which is printed for the first time.

28. Chronica Monasterii S. Albani.—1. Thomæ Walsingham Historia Anglicana; Vol. I., 1272-1381: Vol. II., 1381-1422. 2. Willelmi Rishanger Chronica et Annales, 1259-1307. 3. Johannis de Trokelowe et Henrici de Blaneforde Chronica et Annales, 1259-1296; 1307-1324; 1392-1406. 4. Gesta Abbatum Monasterii S. Albani, a Thoma Walsingham, regnante Ricardo Secundo, ejusdem Ecclesiæ Præcentore, compilata; Vol. I., 793-1290: Vol. II., 1290-1349: Vol. III., 1349-1411. 5. Johannis Amundesham, Monachi Monasterii S. Albani, ut videtur, Annales; Vols. I. and II. 6. Registra quorundam Abbatum Monasterii S. Albani, qui sæculo xv^mo^ floruere; Vol. I., Registrum Abbatiæ Johannis Whethamstede, Abbatis Monasterii Sancti Albani, iterum susceptæ; Roberto Blakeney, Capellano, quondam adscriptum: Vol. II., Registra Johannis Whethamstede, Willelmi Albon, et Willelmi Walingforde, Abbatum Monasterii Sancti Albani, cum Appendice, continente quasdam Epistolas, a Johanne Whethamstede Conscriptas. 7. Ypodigma Neustriæ a Thoma, Walsingham, quondam Monacho Monasterii S. Albani, conscriptum. *Edited by* Henry Thomas Riley, Esq., M.A., Cambridge and Oxford; and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863-1876.

In the 1st two volumes is a History of England, from the death of Henry III. to the death of Henry V., by Thomas Walsingham, Precentor of St. Albans, from MS. VII. in the Arundel Collection in the College of Arms, London, a manuscript of the fifteenth century, collated with MS. 13 E. IX. in the King's Library in the British Museum, and MS. VII. in the Parker Collection of Manuscripts at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

In the 3rd volume is a Chronicle of English History, attributed to William Rishanger, who lived in the reign of Edward I., from the Cotton. MS. Faustina B. IX. in the British Museum, collated with MS. 14 C. VII. (fols. 219–231) in the King's Library, British Museum, and the Cotton MS. Claudius E. III., fols. 306–331: an account of transactions attending the award of the kingdom of Scotland to John Balliol, 1291–1292, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI., also attributed to William Rishanger, but on no sufficient ground: a short Chronicle of English History, 1292 to 1300, by an unknown hand, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI. : a short Chronicle Willelmi Rishanger Gesta Edwardi Primi, Regis Angliæ, from MS. 14 C. I. in the Royal Library, and MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI., with Annales Regum Angliæ, probably by the same hand: and fragments of three Chronicles of English History, 1285 to 1307.

In the 4th volume is a Chronicle of English History, 1259 to 1296, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI. : Annals of Edward II., 1307 to 1323, by John de Trokelowe, a monk of St. Albans, and a continuation of Trokelowe's Annals, 1323, 1324, by Henry de Blaneforde, both from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: a full Chronicle of English History, 1392 to 1406, from MS. VII. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; and an account of the Benefactors of St. Albans, written in the early part of the 15th century from MS. VI. in the same Library.

The 5th, 6th, and 7th volumes contain a history of the Abbots of St. Albans, 793 to 1411, mainly compiled by Thomas Walsingham, from MS. Cotton. Claudius E. IV., in the British Museum : with a Continuation, from the closing pages of Parker MS. VII., in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

The 8th and 9th volumes, in continuation of the Annals, contain a Chronicle, probably by John Amundesham, a monk of St. Albans.

The 10th and 11th volumes relate especially to the acts and proceedings of Abbots Whethamstede, Albon, and Wallingford, and may be considered as a memorial of the chief historical and domestic events during those periods.

The 12th volume contains a compendious History of England to the reign of Henry V., and of Normandy in early times, also by Thomas Walsingham, and dedicated to Henry V. The compiler has often substituted other authorities in place of those consulted in the preparation of his larger work.

29. Chronicon Abbatiæ Eveshamensis, Auctoribus Dominico Priore Eveshamiæ et Thoma de Marleberge Abbate, a Fundatione ad Annum 1213, una cum Continuatione ad Annum 1418. *Edited by* the Rev. W. D. Macray, Bodleian Library, Oxford. 1863.

The Chronicle of Evesham illustrates the history of that important monastery from its foundation by Egwin, about 690, to the year 1418. Its chief feature is an autobiography, which makes us acquainted with the inner daily life of a great abbey, such as but rarely has been recorded. Interspersed are many notices of general, personal, and local history which will be read with much interest. This work exists in a single MS., and is for the first time printed.

30. Ricardi de Cirencestria Speculum Historiale de Gestis Regum Angliæ. Vol. I., 447–871. Vol. II., 872–1066. *Edited by* John E. B. Mayor, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1863–1869.

The compiler, Richard of Cirencester, was a monk of Westminster, 1355–1400. In 1391 he obtained a licence to make a pilgrimage to Rome. His history, in four books, extends from 447 to 1066. He announces his intention of continuing it, but there is no evidence that he completed any more. This chronicle gives many charters in favour of Westminster Abbey, and a very full account of the lives and miracles of the saints, especially of Edward the Confessor, whose reign occupies the fourth book. A treatise on the Coronation, by William of Sudbury, a monk of Westminster, fills book iii. c. 3. It was on this author that C. J. Bertram fathered his forgery, *De Situ Brittaniæ*, in 1747.

31. Year Books of the Reign of Edward the First. Years 20–21, 21–22, 30–31, 32–33, and 33–35. *Edited and translated by* Alfred John Horwood, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Year Books, 11–12 Edward III. *Edited and translated by* Alfred John Horwood, Esq., of the Middle

Temple, Barrister-at-Law; *continued by* Luke Owen Pike, Esq., M.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 1863–1883.

The volumes known as the "Year Books" contain reports in Norman-French of cases argued and decided in the Courts of Common Law. They may be considered to a great extent as the "lex non scripta" of England, and been held in the highest veneration by the ancient sages of the law, and received by them as the repositories of the first recorded judgments and dicta of the great legal luminaries of past ages. They are also worthy of attention on account of the historical information and the notices of public and private persons which they contain, as well as the light which they throw on ancient manners and customs.

32. Narratives of the Expulsion of the English from Normandy 1449–1450.—Robertus Blondelli de Reductione Normanniæ: Le Recouvrement de Normendie, par Berry, Hérault du Roy: Conferences between the Ambassadors of France and England. *Edited, from MSS. in the Imperial Library at Paris, by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham. 1863.

This volume contains the narrative of an eye-witness who details with considerable power and minuteness the circumstances which attended the final expulsion of the English from Normandy in 1450. Commencing with the infringement of the truce by the capture of Fougères, and ending with the battle of Formigny and the embarkation of the Duke of Somerset. The period embraced is less than two years.

33. Historia et Cartularium Monasterii S. Petri Gloucestriæ. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., Membre correspondant de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. 1863–1867.

This work consists of two parts, the History and the Cartulary of the Monastery of St. Peter, Gloucester. The history furnishes an account of the monastery from its foundation, in the year 681, to the early part of the reign of Richard II. together with a calendar of donations and benefactions. It treats principally of the affairs of the monastery, but occasionally matters of general history are introduced. Its authorship has generally been assigned to Walter Froucester, the twentieth abbot, but without any foundation.

34. Alexandri Neckam de Naturis Rerum libri duo; with Neckam's Poem, De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientiæ. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A. 1863.

Neckam was a man who devoted himself to science, such as it was in the twelfth century. In the "De Naturis Rerum" are to be found what may be called the rudiments of many sciences mixed up with much error and ignorance. Neckam was not thought infallible, even by his contemporaries, for Roger Bacon remarks of him, "this Alexander in many things wrote what was true and useful; "but he neither can nor ought by just title to be reckoned among authorities." Neckam, however, had sufficient independence of thought to differ from some of the schoolmen who in his time considered themselves the only judges of literature. He had his own views in morals, and in giving us a glimpse of them, as well as of his other opinions, he throws much light upon the manners, customs, and general tone of thought prevalent in the twelfth century. The poem entitled "De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientiæ" appears to be a metrical paraphrase or abridgment of the "De Naturis Rerum." It is written in the elegiac metre, and though there are many lines which violate classical rules, it is, as a whole, above the ordinary standard of mediæval Latin.

35. Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England; being a Collection of Documents illustrating the History of Science in this Country before the Norman Conquest. Vols. I., II., and III. *Collected and edited by* the Rev. T. Oswald Cockayne, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1864–1866.

This work illustrates not only the history of science, but the history of superstition. In addition to the information bearing directly upon the medical skill and medical faith of the times, there are many passages which incidentally throw light upon the general mode of life and ordinary diet. The volumes are interesting

not only in their scientific, but also in their social aspect. The manuscripts from which they have been printed are valuable to the Anglo-Saxon scholar for the illustrations they afford of Anglo-Saxon orthography.

36. Annales Monastici. Vol. I.:—Annales de Margan, 1066–1232; Annales de Theokesberia, 1066–1263; Annales de Burton, 1004–1263. Vol. II.:—Annales Monasterii de Wintonia, 519–1277; Annales Monasterii de Waverleia, 1–1291. Vol. III.:—Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia, 1–1297. Annales Monasterii de Bermundeseia, 1042–1432. Vol. IV.:—Annales Monasterii de Oseneia, 1016–1347; Chronicon vulgo dictum Chronicon Thomæ Wykes, 1066–1289; Annales Prioratus de Wigornia, 1–1377. Vol. V.:—Index and Glossary. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, and Registrary of the University, Cambridge. 1864–1869.

The present collection of Monastic Annals embraces all the more important chronicles compiled in religious houses in England during the thirteenth century. These distinct works are ten in number. The extreme period which they embrace ranges from the year 1 to 1432, although they refer more especially to the reigns of John, Henry III., and Edward I. Some of these narratives have already appeared in print, but others are printed for the first time.

37. Magna Vita S. Hugonis Episcopi Lincolniensis. From MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the Imperial Library, Paris. *Edited by* the Rev. James F. Dimock, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1864.

This work contains a number of very curious and interesting incidents, and being the work of a contemporary, is very valuable, not only as a truthful biography of a celebrated ecclesiastic, but as the work of a man, who, from personal knowledge, gives notices of passing events, as well as of individuals who were then taking active part in public affairs. The author, in all probability, was Adam Abbot of Evesham. He was domestic chaplain and private confessor of Bishop Hugh, and in these capacities was admitted to the closest intimacy. Bishop Hugh was Prior of Witham for 11 years before he became Bishop of Lincoln. His consecration took place on the 21st September 1186; he died on the 16th of November 1200; and was canonized in 1220.

38. Chronicles and Memorials of the Reign of Richard the First. Vol. I.:—Itinerarium Peregrinorum et Gesta Regis Ricardi. Vol. II.:—Epistolæ Cantuarienses; the Letters of the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury; 1187 to 1199. *Edited by* William Stubbs, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, Essex, and Lambeth Librarian. 1864–1865.

The authorship of the Chronicle in Vol. I., hitherto ascribed to Geoffrey Vinesauf, is now more correctly ascribed to Richard, Canon of the Holy Trinity of London. The narrative extends from 1187 to 1199; but its chief interest consists in the minute and authentic narrative which it furnishes of the exploits of Richard I., from his departure from England in December 1189 to his death in 1199. The author states in his prologue that he was an eye-witness of much that he records; and various incidental circumstances which occur in the course of the narrative confirm this assertion.

The letters in Vol. II., written between 1187 and 1199, are of value as furnishing authentic materials for the history of the ecclesiastical condition of England during the reign of Richard I. They had their origin in a dispute which arose from the attempts of Baldwin and Hubert, archbishops of Canterbury, to found a college of secular canons, a project which gave great umbrage to the monks of Canterbury, who saw in it a design to supplant them in their function of metropolitan chapter. These letters are printed, for the first time, from a MS. belonging to the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth.

39. Recueil des Croniques et anchiennes Istories de la Grant Bretaigne a present nomme Engleterre, par Jehan de Waurin. Vol. I. Albina to 688. Vol. II., 1399–1422. Vol. III., 1422–1431. *Edited by* William Hardy, Esq., F.S.A. 1864–1879

40. A Collection of the Chronicles and ancient Histories of Great Britain, now called England, by John de Wavrin. Albina to 688. (Translation

of the preceding Vol. I.) *Edited and translated by* WILLIAM HARDY, Esq., F.S.A. 1864.

This curious chronicle extends from the fabulous period of history down to the return of Edward IV. to England in the year 1471 after the second deposition of Henry VI. The manuscript from which the text of the work is taken is preserved in the Imperial Library at Paris, and is believed to be the only complete and nearly contemporary copy in existence. The work, as originally bound, was comprised in six volumes, since rebound in morocco in 12 volumes, folio maximo, vellum, and is illustrated with exquisite miniatures, vignettes, and initial letters. It was written towards the end of the fifteenth century, having been expressly executed for Louis de Bruges, Seigneur de la Gruthuyse and Earl of Winchester, from whose cabinet it passed into the library of Louis XII. at Blois.

41. POLYCHRONICON RANULPHI HIGDEN, with Trevisa's Translation. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D., Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Vols. III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH RAWSON LUMBY, D.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity, Vicar of St. Edward's, Fellow of St. Catharine's College, and late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. 1865–1883.

This is one of the many mediæval chronicles which assume the character of a history of the world. It begins with the creation, and is brought down to the author's own time, the reign of Edward III. Prefixed to the historical portion, is a chapter devoted to geography, in which is given a description of every known land. To say that the Polychronicon was written in the fourteenth century is to say that it is not free from inaccuracies. It has, however, a value apart from its intrinsic merits. It enables us to form a very fair estimate of the knowledge of history and geography which well-informed readers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries possessed, for it was then the standard work on general history.

The two English translations, which are printed with the original Latin, afford interesting illustrations of the gradual change of our language, for one was made in the fourteenth century, the other in the fifteenth. The differences between Trevisa's version and that of the unknown writer are often considerable.

42. LE LIVERE DE REIS DE BRITTANIE E LE LIVERE DE REIS DE ENGLETERE. *Edited by* JOHN GLOVER, M.A., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, formerly Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1865.

These two treatises, though they cannot rank as independent narratives, are nevertheless valuable as careful abstracts of previous historians, especially "Le Livere de Reis de Engletere." Some various readings are given which are interesting to the philologist as instances of semi-Saxonized French. It is supposed that Peter of Ickham was the author, but no conclusion on that point has been arrived at.

43. CHRONICA MONASTERII DE MELSA AB ANNO 1150 USQUE AD ANNUM 1406. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* EDWARD AUGUSTUS BOND, Esq., Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum. 1866–1868.

The Abbey of Meaux was a Cistercian house, and the work of its abbot is both curious and valuable. It is a faithful and often minute record of the establishment of a religious community, of its progress in forming an ample revenue, of its struggles to maintain its acquisitions, and of its relations to the governing institutions of the country. In addition to the private affairs of the monastery, some light is thrown upon the public events of the time, which are however kept distinct, and appear at the end of the history of each abbot's administration. The text has been printed from what is said to be the autograph of the original compiler, Thomas de Burton, the nineteenth abbot.

44. MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS HISTORIA ANGLORUM, SIVE, UT VULGO DICITUR, HISTORIA MINOR. Vols. I., II., and III. 1067–1253. *Edited by* Sir FREDERIC MADDEN, K.H., Keeper of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1866–1869.

The exact date at which this work was written is, according to the chronicler, 1250. The history is of considerable value as an illustration of the period during which the author lived, and contains a good summary of the events which followed

the Conquest. This minor chronicle is, however, based on another work (also written by Matthew Paris) giving fuller details, which has been called the "Historia Major." The chronicle here published, nevertheless, gives some information not to be found in the greater history.

45. Liber Monasterii de Hyda: a Chronicle and Chartulary of Hyde Abbey, Winchester, 455–1023. *Edited, from a Manuscript in the Library of the Earl of Macclesfield, by* Edward Edwards, Esq. 1866.

The "Book of Hyde" is a compilation from much earlier sources which are usually indicated with considerable care and precision. In many cases, however, the Hyde chronicler appears to correct, to qualify, or to amplify—either from tradition or from sources of information not now discoverable—the statements, which, in substance, he adopts. He also mentions, and frequently quotes from writers whose works are either entirely lost or at present known only by fragments.

There is to be found, in the "Book of Hyde," much information relating to the reign of King Alfred which is not known to exist elsewhere. The volume contains some curious specimens of Anglo-Saxon and Mediæval English.

46. Chronicon Scotorum: a Chronicle of Irish Affairs, from the Earliest Times to 1135; with a Supplement, containing the Events from 1141 to 1150. *Edited, with a Translation, by* William Maunsell Hennessy, Esq., M.R.I.A. 1866.

There is, in this volume, a legendary account of the peopling of Ireland and of the adventures which befell the various heroes who are said to have been connected with Irish history. The details are, however, very meagre both for this period and for the time when history becomes more authentic. The plan adopted in the chronicle gives the appearance of an accuracy to which the earlier portions of the work cannot have any claim. The succession of events is marked, year by year, from A.M. 1599 to A.D. 1150. The principal events narrated in the later portion of the work are, the invasions of foreigners, and the wars of the Irish among themselves. The text has been printed from a MS. preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, written partly in Latin, partly in Irish.

47. The Chronicle of Pierre de Langtoft, in French Verse, from the earliest Period to the Death of Edward I. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A. 1866–1868.

It is probable that Pierre de Langtoft was a canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire, and that he lived in the reign of Edward I., and during a portion of the reign of Edward II. This chronicle is divided into three parts; in the first is an abridgment of Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia Britonum," in the second, a history of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, down to the death of Henry III., and in the third a history of the reign of Edward I. The principal object of the work was apparently to show the justice of Edward's Scottish wars. The language is singularly corrupt, and a curious specimen of the French of Yorkshire.

48. The War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill, or, The Invasions of Ireland by the Danes and other Norsemen. *Edited, with a Translation, by* James Henthorn Todd, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University, Dublin. 1867.

The work in its present form, in the editor's opinion, is a comparatively modern version of an undoubtedly ancient original. That it was compiled from contemporary materials has been proved by curious incidental evidence. It is stated in the account given of the battle of Clontarf that the full tide in Dublin Bay on the day of the battle (23 April 1014) coincided with sunrise; and that the returning tide in the evening aided considerably in the defeat of the Danes. The fact has been verified by astronomical calculations, and the inference is that the author of the chronicle, if not himself an eye-witness, must have derived his information from those who were eye-witnesses. The contents of the work are sufficiently described in its title. The story is told after the manner of the Scandinavian Sagas, with poems and fragments of poems introduced into the prose narrative.

49. Gesta Regis Henrici Secundi Benedicti Abbatis. The Chronicle of the Reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., 1169–1192, known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford, and Lambeth Librarian. 1867.

This chronicle of the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., known commonly under the name of Benedict of Peterborough, is one of the best existing specimens of a class of historical compositions of the first importance to the student.

50. Munimenta Academica, or, Documents illustrative of Academical Life and Studies at Oxford (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. Henry Anstey, M.A., Vicar of St. Wendron, Cornwall, and lately Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. 1868.

This work will supply materials for a History of Academical Life and Studies in the University of Oxford during the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

51. Chronica Magistri Rogeri de Houedene. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by* William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1868–1871.

This work has long been justly celebrated, but not thoroughly understood until Mr. Stubbs' edition. The earlier portion, extending from 732 to 1148, appears to be a copy of a compilation made in Northumbria about 1161, to which Hoveden added little. From 1148 to 1169—a very valuable portion of this work—the matter is derived from another source, to which Hoveden appears to have supplied little, and not always judiciously. From 1170 to 1192 is the portion which corresponds with the Chronicle known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough (*see* No. 49); but it is not a copy, being sometimes an abridgment, at others a paraphrase; occasionally the two works entirely agree; showing that both writers had access to the same materials, but dealt with them differently. From 1192 to 1201 may be said to be wholly Hoveden's work: it is extremely valuable, and an authority of the first importance.

52. Willelmi Malmesbiriensis Monachi de Gestis Pontificum Anglorum Libri Quinque. *Edited, from William of Malmesbury's Autograph MS., by* N. E. S. A. Hamilton, Esq., of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1870.

William of Malmesbury's "Gesta Pontificum" is the principal foundation of English Ecclesiastical Biography, down to the year 1122. The manuscript which has been followed in this Edition is supposed by Mr. Hamilton to be the author's autograph, containing his latest additions and amendments.

53. Historic and Municipal Documents of Ireland, from the Archives of the City of Dublin, &c. 1172–1320. *Edited by* John T. Gilbert, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary of the Public Record Office of Ireland. 1870.

A collection of original documents, elucidating mainly the history and condition of the municipal, middle, and trading classes under or in relation with the rule of England in Ireland,—a subject hitherto in almost total obscurity. Extending over the first hundred and fifty years of the Anglo-Norman settlement, the series includes charters, municipal laws and regulations, rolls of names of citizens and members of merchant-guilds, lists of commodities with their rates, correspondence, illustrations of relations between ecclesiastics and laity; together with many documents exhibiting the state of Ireland during the presence there of the Scots under Robert and Edward Bruce.

54. The Annals of Loch Cé. A Chronicle of Irish Affairs, from 1014 to 1590. Vols. I. and II. *Edited, with a Translation, by* William Maunsell Hennessy, Esq., M.R.I.A. 1871.

The original of this chronicle has passed under various names. The title of "Annals of Loch Cé" was given to it by Professor O'Curry, on the ground that it was transcribed for Brian Mac Dermot, an Irish chieftain, who resided on the island in Loch Cé, in the county of Roscommon. It adds much to the materials for the civil and ecclesiastical history of Ireland; and contains many curious references to English and foreign affairs, not noticed in any other chronicle.

55. Monumenta Juridica. The Black Book of the Admiralty, with Appendices Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by* Sir Travers Twiss Q.C., D.C.L. 1871–1876.

This book contains the ancient ordinances and laws relating to the navy, and was probably compiled for the use of the Lord High Admiral of England. Selden calls it the "jewel of the Admiralty Records." Prynne ascribes to the Black-Book the same authority in the Admiralty as the Black and Red Books have in the Court of Exchequer, and most English writers on maritime law recognize its importance.

56. Memorials of the Reign of Henry VI.:—Official Correspondence of Thomas Bekynton, Secretary to Henry VI., and Bishop of Bath and Wells. *Edited, from a MS. in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth, with an Appendix of Illustrative Documents, by* the Rev. George Williams, B.D., Vicar of Ringwood, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Vols. I. and II. 1872.

These curious volumes are of a miscellaneous character, and were probably compiled under the immediate direction of Bekynton before he had attained to the Episcopate. They contain many of the Bishop's own letters, and several written by him in the King's name; also letters to himself while Royal Secretary, and others addressed to the King. This work elucidates some points in the history of the nation during the first half of the fifteenth century.

57. Matthæi Parisiensis, Monachi Sancti Albani, Chronica Majora. Vol. I. The Creation to A.D. 1066. Vol. II. A.D. 1067 to A.D. 1216. Vol. III. A.D. 1216 to A.D. 1239. Vol. IV. A.D. 1240 to A.D. 1247. Vol. V. A.D. 1248 to A.D. 1259. Vol. VI. Additamenta. Vol. VII. Index. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Registrary of the University, and Vicar of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge. 1872–1884.

This work contains the "Chronica Majora" of Matthew Paris, one of the most valuable and frequently consulted of the ancient English Chronicles. It is published from its commencement, for the first time. The editions by Archbishop Parker, and William Wats, severally begin at the Norman Conquest.

58. Memoriale Fratris Walteri de Coventria.—The Historical Collections of Walter of Coventry. Vols. I. and II. *Edited, from the MS. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, by* William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1872–1873.

This work, now printed in full for the first time, has long been a *desideratum* by Historical Scholars. The first portion, however, is not of much importance, being only a compilation from earlier writers. The part relating to the first quarter of the thirteenth century is the most valuable and interesting.

59. The Anglo-Latin Satirical Poets and Epigrammatists of the Twelfth Century. Vols. I. and II. *Collected and edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., Corresponding Member of the National Institute of France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres). 1872.

The Poems contained in these volumes have long been known and appreciated as the best satires of the age in which their authors flourished, and were deservedly popular during the 13th and 14th centuries.

60. Materials for a History of the Reign of Henry VII., from original Documents preserved in the Public Record Office. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. William Campbell, M.A., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. 1873–1877.

These volumes are valuable as illustrating the acts and proceedings of Henry VII. on ascending the throne, and shadow out the policy he afterwards adopted.

61. Historical Papers and Letters from the Northern Registers. *Edited by* James Raine, M.A., Canon of York, and Secretary of the Surtees Society. 1873.

The documents in this volume illustrate, for the most part, the general history of the north of England, particularly in its relation to Scotland.

62. Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense. The Register of Richard de Kellawe, Lord Palatine and Bishop of Durham; 1311–1316. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by* Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. 1873–1878.

Bishop Kellawe's Register contains the proceedings of his prelacy, both lay and ecclesiastical, and is the earliest Register of the Palatinate of Durham.

63. Memorials of Saint Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury. *Edited, from various MSS., by* William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1874.

This volume contains several lives of Archbishop Dunstan, one of the most celebrated Primates of Canterbury. They open various points of Historical and Literary interest, without which our knowledge of the period would be more incomplete than it is at present.

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